The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7623. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1876.-- TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION TROUBLING THE DEMOCRACY—THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD—PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to frame a financial measure for the party, do not have as much success in their efforts as is desirable, either for their party or the country. There appears to be an inflation element in the committee even that seems unwilling to agree upon any measure except it embodies their peculiar views, and this element has a strong constituency to back it in the House. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, is the real leader of this sentiment in the committee, as well as in the House, and as he has aspirations yet to be realized he is not willing to sacrifice any popularity he may have at home to benefit his party in the nation. The committee had quite a protracted meeting to-day, and, although the more sanguine of the hard-money men profess to believe they will eventually be able to agree upon a bill favorable to the resumption of specie payments, the meeting of to-day amounted to nothing, except to show how unruly the inflation element is, and how impossible it will be to agree upon any measure which does not in some degree meet their views. The Payne bill, as it is called, was the foundation of the discussion in the committee, and the hard-money men are anxious to have it adopted, and had given out that there would be no trouble about an agreement thereon in committee; but it now appears that there is opposition which it will be impossible to quiet, both in the committee and in the general caucus. To-night the financial and other troubles of the Democracy will be talked over in a social way.

The House Committee on the Judiciary met to-day, expecting to hear the testimony of Gen. Fremont in reference to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, but the General failed to appear. Gen. Fremont visited New-York by permission of the committee to procure certain papers, and promised to return and testify to-day. Telegrams sent to Gen. Fremont by Chairman Nott, and the Sergeant at Arms failed to bring a response. The cross-examination of Morton was concluded to-day, but nothing important was developed.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer arrived here to-night from New-York. It is understood that his business here is connected with the making of a President by the Democratic Party, and that his unalterable choice is Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York.

SILVER INSTEAD OF CURRENCY.

THE TIME COME TO BEGIN THE SUBSTITUTION—THE ONLY OBJECTION BEING THAT OF THEIR RELATIVE VALUE—SILVER WORTH LESS THAN FRACTIONAL NOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The time has come, in the judgment of many officers of the Government, and members and Senators, when it is possible to begin the substitution of silver subsidiary coins for fractional currency. The price of gold is now such that the small silver coins are really of a less value than greenbacks. Dr. Linderman thinks that, considering all the influences which serve to keep coin in circulation, gold would have to rise to 118 or 120 before there would be any danger of the withdrawal of silver coins for manufactures or merchandise. This is especially true of the smaller coins, such as the ten and twenty-five cent pieces. Treasurer New also expresses himself as favorable to the withdrawal of fractional currency, and thinks the work can now be begun with entire safety. The ten-cent and twenty-five cent notes will possibly be first withdrawn, since, as before stated, the coins of that value will more certainly remain in circulation. There is some objection now raised to the issue of silver because of its value being less than currency; but the practical suggestion seems to be to put out the silver coins gradually, and people who prefer the ten-cent scrip because it is worth two mills more than a silver ten-cent piece—when compared with the gold standard—will have the opportunity of choice, and they would even be permitted to bring out their old stockings full of silver and exchange the contents for fractional currency before it should disappear forever from circulation among the people.

PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Education and Labor, on Friday reported favorably a bill to the Senate for the establishment of an educational fund and the application of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public educational purposes. The bill provides that at the end of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the total receipts from the sales of public lands, including all fees received at the General Land Office, and the amount of expenditures in relation to the survey, sale, location, or entry of such lands, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of net cash proceeds from such sales, entries, or locations, or other disposition of said lands, and upon the receipt of such certificate the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one-half the amount certified to be invested in the bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., which amount, so invested, shall be held as a perpetual fund in the Treasury of the United States, as an educational fund. The Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is to apportion the interest on this fund to the several States and Territories upon the basis of population of said States and Territories between the ages of four and twenty-one years, to be applied to educational purposes, fifty per cent. of which may be spent the first year, and ten per cent. each year thereafter, in the establishment and maintenance of normal schools.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

SUGARS IMPORTED INTO SAN FRANCISCO—SUSPENDERS AND SESAME OIL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, in relation to certain sugars imported into that port, and classified by the Collector, according to color, as Dutch Standard, but which certain parties interested in sugar refineries there claim should be classified as refined sugars, says: "It appears, from an examination of samples, that the sugars in question are of the same character and description as those passed upon by the department in its decision of May 1, 1871, wherein it was held that, as they were not the refined loaf, lump, crushed, produced, or granulated sugars, the only refined sugars enumerated in the statute, they were liable to duty according to their color, by comparison with the Dutch Standard, and under these circumstances, and as the law governing the classification of sugars has not been changed since the date of the said decision, the Collector's action is regarded as proper and his decision affirmed." The department affirms the decision of the Collector at New-York assessing duty at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem on certain importations of suspenders returned by the appraisers as manufacturers of silk, rubber, and cotton, cotton twenty five per cent. of value. The fact that cotton is a component material of the goods in question to the extent of twenty-five per cent., is held to exclude them from classification under section 1, act Feb. 8, 1875, at the rate of sixty per cent. ad valorem, to which, similar goods containing a less per centage in value of cotton would be subject, and the department is of the opinion that they were properly classified for duty at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem. The department affirms the decision of the Collector at New-York assessing duty at the rate of one dollar per gallon, on certain so-called sesame oil imported from Genoa, and which the importer claims should be exempt from duty under the provision in the free list for "oil, essential, fixed or expressed," the decision of the department being that the merchandise being salid oil, is dutiable at the rate fixed by the Collector.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has recognized H. R. Baldwin as Consul of Spain at Richmond, Va., and Leon de Jardin Consul of Monaco at New-York.

The United States Steamer Dispatch left the Navy-yard to-day for Port Royal, S. C., to convoy a monitor from there to Key West or Pensacola. Commander Frederick Rogers is in command of this vessel, and Lieut. William P. Day is the Executive Officer.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives took a trip down the river yesterday on the torpedo-boat Alarm, accompanied by Admiral Porter and staff. Several experiments of torpedo practice were made.

A specimen engine and other machinery used in propelling a man-of-war is soon to be shipped from the Navy-yard here to Philadelphia, for exhibition during the Centennial. The anchor shop has been closed for the remainder of the month of February. The Construction Department has received orders to replace the deck-planking on the United States steamer Wyoming, removed to admit the new boilers recently placed in that vessel.

The Committee on Appropriations had a long consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day at the Treasury Department, in which the subject of permanent appropriations for the next fiscal year was discussed.

The Attorney General to-day received the following telegram from District Attorney Dyer:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

Hon. E. Pierrepont, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

I talked with Bingham last night. I am satisfied that I have judged Mr. Sherman too harshly, and I think it honorable to say as much.

(Signed,) D. P. DYER, District Attorney.

Mr. George B. McCartee has tendered his resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it has been accepted. Mr. McCartee has on several occasions asked to be relieved, but has remained in the office in accordance with the expressed wish of the Secretary of the Treasury as well as of the President. The committee from the Treasury, appointed by the Secretary to examine the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to-day completed their work, and report that the accounts are, in all respects, correct. Mr. H. C. Jewell, the Assistant Chief, will be assigned to duty in charge of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, who are preparing to report as to the advisability of transferring the management of the Indians to the War Department, held a long meeting to-day. Indian Inspectors Vandever, Powell, and Kimball were heard in opposition to the proposed transfer. Representatives Hancock of Texas and Gunther of Arkansas, and Delegates Steele of Wyoming, Maginnis of Dakota, and Elkins, of New-Mexico, also appeared before the committee and separately expressed their concurrent opinions in favor of the change. Congressmen Schleicher, of Texas, and Luttrell, of California, were heard yesterday on the same side of the question, and there appears to be perfect unanimity concerning it among the frontier representatives.

Mr. Ingalls, formerly Indian Agent in Indian Territory, dismissed upon a report made in his case by Gen. Shanks, having reported to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House that Gen. Shanks had stirred up a strife among the Indians, the General has put in a voluntary appearance before that committee, but they informed him they did not think it worth while to question him or consider the matter at all.

The following is a statement of balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,100,384; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,550,000; coin, including $33,786,900 in coin certificates, $75,051,625; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

The Treasury now holds $358,428,650 in bonds to secure bank circulation, and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding $341,557,911, out of which about $2,099,280 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $287,650 19; for the month to date, $5,691,055 60; for the fiscal year to date, $72,709,213 40.

The receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,857,000	$992 000
Boston	474,000	1,327,000
Philadelphia	142,000	130,000
Chicago	58,000	100,000
Cincinnati	67,000	42,000
Miscellaneous	749,000	939,000
Total	$3,342,000	$3,580,000

The receipts for to-day were $6,756 44. The Treasury shipments of legal tenders and fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $1,575,842; receipts of fractional currency, $217,300.

The receipts from Customs to-day were $519,093 27; for the month to date, $8,904,727 64; for the fiscal year to date, $95,778,573 56.

Arrangements are being perfected at the Internal Revenue Office to-day for the refunding of the tax paid by the foreign stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the bonds of that company held by them. The Supreme Court has decided that such stockholders were not required to submit to the tax, and the Attorney General having given an opinion recently to the effect that the refund should be paid to the corporation for the benefit of its non-resident alien stockholders, and not to the stockholders themselves, the amount of the tax collected, which approaches nearly one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, will consequently be paid to the authorized agent. A large amount of evidence has been produced at the Internal Revenue Office with regard to the non-resident stockholders, all of which is found satisfactory. About seventeen hundred of these non-resident aliens are entitled to the refund.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 19.—Henry D. Krof, the former rectifier for Allen & Co., liquor-dealers of this city, the witness in the whisky prosecution against that house at Jefferson City last Fall, and who disappeared shortly after the trial, returned to his home in this city to-day. He says he has been in Australia, and it is reported that he intends to make a clean breast of it by telling all he knows about crooked whisky in St. Joseph. It is expected that his testimony will lead to most important revelations.

DR. WORMS TO BE EXTRADITED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—In the case of Dr. Worms, in whose favor a writ of habeas corpus had been applied for, Judge Dorion to-day decided that the prisoner be extradited, and the case will be carried to the court above.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

WINSLOW THE BOSTON FORGER.

HIS WIFE AND FAMILY IN LONDON—THE PRISONER WILLING TO RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY—HIS SEEMING INDIFFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Winslow, wife of the Boston forger, has arrived in this city, and has been staying at the Charing Cross Hotel. She leaves there to-day for some other lodging. She, her son, and a sister who accompanied her, have only about $100. They seem to be in great trouble. Col. Chesebro is endeavoring to induce them to return to America, but as yet no definite plan looking to that end has been decided on. The matter is one difficult to manage, as the Legation has no funds applicable to such a purpose. Winslow seems to bear up under his misfortunes very well. He has written to the Legation to-day, saying that he thinks it would be in the interest of all parties connected with his case that he be in Boston as soon as possible. He therefore offers, as an American officer who will take charge of him and convey him to the United States, will soon be here, and as both he and his family are anxious to return to America, that if the Legation will withdraw the proceedings begun with a view to his extradition, he will, on the arrival of the officer, return with him of his own accord to the United States to stand trial. This suggestion, however, cannot be acted upon, as the law requires certain delays in order to give the accused a chance to appeal. The United States Consul at Rotterdam has recovered from Mrs. Winslow about $5,000, say $1,000 in cash and $4,000 in United States bonds. Mrs. Winslow says she does not know how Winslow obtained this money. She supposes it is hers. Col. Chesebro says she seems to be honest in her representations, and does not appear to know anything about the swindling operations of her husband. She has seen Winslow. The prison regulations admit one person to visit a prisoner daily, the wife, of course, having priority. Winslow comes up for examination next Wednesday. The proceedings will be merely formal and will occupy only a few minutes. Though the ladies are much distressed, neither they nor the prisoner appear to fully realize the actual position of matters. Winslow is comparatively cheerful and very talkative. He seems to think he will go back to Boston, have a grand trial, figure extensively in the newspapers, and finally be discharged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL—BUSINESS FAILURE—HEAVY WEATHER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Mincing Lane markets have not undergone any alterations this week. Transactions have been made only to a moderate extent. Yesterday there was a revival of the demand by refiners for West India sugars. Several parcels of crystallized sugar which were sold by auction realized firmer rates. Low brown sorts, of which the supply is large, have not quite maintained their previous value. Refined sugar met with ready buyers for crystals. Plantation Ceylon coffee, by auction, has sold with considerable spirit at higher rates for colory sorts. Native grades are steady. At a sale held by the Netherlands Trading Company on Wednesday last valuations were generally rather exceeded, but this favorable result has not caused any improvement in common kinds here, owing to the full supplies still offering. Some further contracts have been made in the new crop of Burmah rice, to arrive, at current low quotations.

To-day has been the quietest for some time on the Stock Exchange. English funds have been firm at better prices. Home railways have been almost neglected. The foreign markets have been dull, and nearly all changes have been in a downward direction. The discount demand is quiet, with only a moderate inquiry for short loans.

The statement made yesterday that Messrs. Addleshaw & Warburton, of Manchester, had failed is incorrect. It was Messrs. Edward Wilson & Co., manufacturing chemists, who failed, with liabilities estimated at $500,000, and the error arose from the announcement of the fact coming through Messrs. Addleshaw & Warburton, who are solicitors.

Heavy weather prevailed in the English Channel during yesterday and last night, and the barometer fell to the lowest point during the Winter. The Channel ports were full of refuged vessels. The bark Blandina P., from New-Orleans, for Leith, arrived at Falmouth, having lost two of her crew overboard during the voyage. To-day's weather report says that a depression passed across Scotland and the North Sea last night, and lies over the west coast of Norway. The barometer is now rising on the west coast of Great Britain. There have been general rains throughout the country and local floods in the west of England.

United States Consul Heap writes from Tunis that thirty-five cases of goods for the Tunisian Department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia have been shipped.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION—THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT ELGUETA.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Alfonsist Generals Quesada, Loma, and Moriones were at Vergara yesterday awaiting the arrival of King Alfonso.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 19.—The royalists have occupied forts at Arratzain and Mendezorrotz.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Times* this morning publishes a private letter from a Carlist General who fought in the recent engagement at Elgueta, in which he says: "The battle lasted all day. We lost our position, which was an important one, being the key to the country leading to Azpeitia. The Alfonsists numbered eight or nine times our forces, but we would have defeated them, nevertheless, if our ammunition had not become exhausted. For hours some of our men had no cartridges. I cannot say where we shall be able to establish our lines. My own opinion is that the enemy will reach Azpeitia, and perhaps we shall have a struggle to keep him out of Tolosa. King Carlos went to Tolosa last night." The letter is dated the 14th inst.

HENDAYE, Feb. 19.—The Carlists claim a great victory in repulsing the Alfonsists attack on Estella and Santa Barbara along the whole line, inflicting great losses and taking 1,000 prisoners. It is asserted that the Carlists have reoccupied Zaranz and the coast.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—Señor Canovas del Castillo read in the Cortes to-day a dispatch announcing that Estella, the Carlist stronghold, had surrendered unconditionally, and that the Carlists, routed at Penaplata and Vera, were fleeing to France. The dispatch also stated that King Alfonso has arrived at Vergara.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Feb. 19.—Don Carlos has dismissed his Ministers and confided the direction of his affairs to the military authorities. Advices from Hendaye state that the reports of the alleged Carlist victories lack confirmation.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—It is officially announced that Gen. Primo Rivera took Estella at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—An official dispatch from Madrid was received in this city to-night, stating that Gen. Primo De Rivera sent to-day a telegram, dated from Monte Gurra, to the Minister of War, informing him of the surrender of Estella at 8 o'clock this morning. The fall of this, the most important Carlist stronghold, is considered as the end of the rebellion.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES—THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

NAPLES, Feb. 19.—King Victor Emmanuel is here, and will remain during the carnival. A grand ball and other festivities will mark the King's presence. Americans are arriving from Nice, Cannes, and other points to witness the carnival.

FRANCE.

A PROTEST FROM LEON GAMBETTA.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 19—M. Leon Gambetta has formally protested against the exceptionally rigorous measures of the military authorities in prohibiting the private meetings of Radicals.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—It is stated that Gen. Schweinitz, the German Ambassador to Austria, is shortly to be replaced by Count Othon de Stotberg Wernigerode.

RUSSIA.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—An official ukase has been issued forbidding women from exercising the functions of barristers.

AUSTRIA.

THE FLOOD IN THE DANUBE.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The Danube is subsiding. The submerged district is greatly damaged.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Southern States. It has fallen in the North-west, with rising temperature, winds shifting to south-easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather. The diminished pressure last night in the upper lake region is now north of New-England; brisk and high westerly winds have prevailed in the lake region, with occasional light snows from the lower lakes and Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence Valley; the temperature has risen in the Middle and Eastern States. The Ohio River has fallen at all stations; the Mississippi River has slightly fallen at St. Louis, and slightly risen at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic States slight changes in barometer and temperature, light or gentle, variable winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, followed by falling barometer.

In the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather will prevail, possibly followed by light snow or rain.

In the Lower Missouri Valley, low barometer, warmer, south-easterly winds, shifting to colder north-westerly, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain turning into snow in the northern portions will prevail, succeeded by rising barometer.

In the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England, rising barometer, falling temperature, north-west to south-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, gradually followed in the two first-named districts by falling barometer, winds shifting to southerly or easterly, and slowly rising temperature.

The Ohio River will continue to fall; the Mississippi River will continue to fall at St. Louis, and will remain nearly stationary at and below Cairo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	18°	27°	3:30 P. M.	31°	47°
6 A. M.	18°	27°	6 P. M.	30°	43°
9 A. M.	25°	34°	9 P. M.	29°	39°
12 M.	27°	47°	12 P. M.	29°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....37½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....25⅞°

	1875.	1876.
Weekly average	18°	36 3-7°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Charlotte Cushman's estate is valued at $600,000.

The Bank of Cazenovia closed its doors Saturday morning.

Mrs. F. W. Hardy, an insane lady, committed suicide yesterday at Bangor, by shooting herself through the head.

Keith, the man convicted of poisoning the well of a neighbor, in Leeds, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

A. C. Van Biel, who arrived in Landsdale, Penn., Friday, from Philadelphia, committed suicide that same night, in his room, by hanging.

A. P. Dearborn, the detective, with the necessary papers for the extradition of Winslow, the forger, sailed yesterday morning, from Boston, in the Cunard steam-ship Atlas, for Liverpool.

At Kenniker, Mass., on Friday, Chester Bailey was arrested on suspicion of setting the fire which consumed Morrill's block, on Tuesday last, and in default of bail he was taken to Concord, to be committed.

Daniel Frantz, of Bethel, Sullivan County, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by being struck by train No. 3 on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad, at Barnum's. Mr. Frantz had previously fallen on the track, and was stunned by the fall.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Friday night a fire broke out in the ice-houses of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, at Athens Upper Village, which resulted in the destruction of eight buildings, containing about ten thousand tons of ice. The loss on machinery, buildings, and ice is estimated at $325,000; insured in New-York. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire yesterday morning in Minor's building, corner of Devonshire street and Spring lane, Boston, injured the property of C. C. Kimball, printers' warehouse, to the extent of $2,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000; insured.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—A Jacksonville, Miss., special to the *Avalanche* to-night, says: "The Senate was to-day formed into a Court of Impeachment to try the Lieutenant Governor and the oath administered by Judge Simrall. The first session will be held on Monday. An act to reorganize the Congressional Districts was introduced and referred in the Senate.

FUNERAL OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The funeral of the late Charlotte Cushman will take place at King's Chapel at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday. The Cushman School Building, named for the deceased, will be draped in mourning, and the school will attend the funeral in a body.

ICE FOR NEW-YORK.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Saturday says: "Four large ice-barges are now employed carrying ice to New-York, to the order of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which is brought down the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad. There were about twenty cars at Sheffield dock unloading yesterday, and forty more cars were on the way. The ice is cut at Southwick Pond, and is from ten to twelve inches thick and of good quality."

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

FAILURE OF THE GREENBACK CONVENTION—REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY AND STRENGTH—PREPARATIONS FOR A VIGOROUS CONTEST—PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876.

Next after the farce of the Greenback Convention yesterday comes some solid political work in the meeting of the Republican State Convention in this city on Tuesday next, but before dealing with the latter it is necessary to recur for a moment to the farce. All the city papers this morning treat the convention of yesterday as though it was to be a vital force in the politics of Indiana during the present year. In order to discover whether it is to be so or not, several points must be considered. In the first place it is necessary to learn what kind of men composed it, and on this point fortunately there is no doubt. The speech of Mr. Walcott was the key note, and it is an insult to public common sense to suppose that such balderdash on the subject of finance can control or even influence any considerable number of votes in Indiana. Yet it exactly fitted the temper and comprehension of the convention. As a whole the delegates were men who would have voted for a resolution demanding a law that the earnings of mechanics, merchants, and professional men should be limited to $1,000 per year, but that corn should always be $5 per bushel. That it was even more than communistic was proved by the applause bestowed upon one Trevellick at the close of the session, in comparison with whose doctrines those of the Paris communists are the soundest political economy. It may be that such men as these hold the balance of political power in the State; if they do, so much the worse for Indiana.

The next point is the numerical strength of the convention. As stated yesterday, there were not over 300 participating in it, notwithstanding that every roll-call showed more than 800. This large number was obtained by the old expedient of one man casting the vote for a county, which in all cases was more than one, and in the majority over ten. While the call for the convention demanded 1,315 delegates, distributed among the ninety-two counties, only about 300 were present, and thirty-seven counties, or more than one-third of the State, were wholly unrepresented. It is evident that the convention was not numerically a success. Nor were its leaders fortunate in attaining the ends at which they aimed. There can be no question that it was the purpose of Buchanan & Co., who started this movement and engineered it up to the moment the delegates were assembled in the Academy, to make the Greenbackers helpers of the Democracy during the coming struggle. To do this they intended to nominate Landers, Neff, and Shaw. The two latter are sure to be on the Democratic ticket, and by taking them up the managers hoped to compel the Democrats to take Landers for Governor, and in case of his election secure some political patronage during the next four years. That the programme miscarried was not due to any distrust of Democracy, but to one of those accidents which are sometimes unavoidable in politics. Had the arrangements of the leaders been carried out, and been accepted by the Democratic leaders, including such hard-money men as Speaker Kerr, the result in Indiana would have been already decided. As matters stand, however, it has been laid over until the second Tuesday in October. There were many other things besides this failure to cripple the Greenbackers. They became the objects of ridicule before they got out of the hall. Taken, therefore, in all its aspects, it is difficult to see why the State should be given over out of hand to the Greenbackers as holding the balance of power. That they have some potency no one but an idiot would deny; that they have already decided the State election in favor of either of the great political parties, no sensible person can affirm.

That the Republicans are in no wise frightened by the outlook, is apparent from the preparations making for, and the promise of, the Republican State Convention on Tuesday next. It is certain that the attendance will be very large, as the delegates number 1,800, all of whom will be present in person or by proxy, and it is known that many hundreds of others are coming from all parts of the State. That the convention will be enthusiastic and harmonious cannot be doubted; that it will do its work promptly and well there is reason to believe. Its labors are, however, onerous, and cannot be concluded in a very short time. It must make a platform, nominate fourteen State officers, and appoint thirty delegates to Cincinnati, besides doing all the routine work usual to such occasions. Concerning candidates little can now be said, although it is generally conceded that Hon. Godlove S. Orth, now Minister to Austria, will be named for Governor. He has signified his willingness to accept, is able, popular, without blemish on his private or public life, and it is believed is the strongest man who can be chosen. For Lieutenant Governor Col. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, and probably Hon. D. C. Braham, of Jefferson, will be before the convention. No one is yet named for Secretary of State, but Marshall Hess, of Hendricks, and John Ratliff, of Grant, both acceptable gentlemen, are candidates for Auditor. For Treasurer, L. A. Burnett, of Vigo; N. W. Cummings, of Park, and Robert C. Jackman, of Jefferson, will be urged by their friends. Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon, of Marion, will probably be the nominee for Attorney General, but for the other places, which are Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerk, Reporter, and four Judges of the Supreme Court, no one has yet been named. The delegates to Cincinnati will all be for Morton, and it is declared "first, last, and all the time." They will not go to the convention unattended, for it is declared that at least two thousand Republicans of the State will accompany them. The Indiana head-quarters will be at the Grand Hotel, in parlor No. 20, but Indianians will be found in multitudes at the other hotels, shouting themselves hoarse day and night for Morton, until the final vote is taken. They profess to believe that the chances of their favorite are better than those of any one else, which is not singular, as the friends of all other candidates believe, or at least say, the same thing.

That the Republican Party of Indiana is preparing for a vigorous and aggressive campaign is certain from the care which is being taken in the selection of the State Central Committee, and especially for its Chairman. The Republicans of Indiana have lost the invaluable services of Col. Foster, now Minister to Mexico, who, in 1872, made one of the most magnificent political campaigns ever made in American politics, and the need of the hour is to replace him with the best possible man. The general opinion seems to have settled on Major Wildman, who was a candidate on the State ticket in 1872, and therefore had an opportunity to become conversant with Foster's method. Other gentlemen are, however, mentioned, and it is certain that some one will be chosen who will be sure to do earnest and thorough work. There is one other matter of interest which must be mentioned. In Indiana, as in Ohio, politics, if not a trade, has become a system, and the party is so much the better for it, at least so far as making more easy the work of its conventions is concerned. That this is the case will be seen from this programme, issued by Gen. Brady, Chairman of the State Committee, which will be in the hands of every delegate the moment he arrives in Indianapolis:

I. During Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22d inst., head-quarters of the Republican State Central Committee will be at Room 30 Hotel Bates.

II. Preliminary district meetings will be held at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening at the following places: First District—Superior Court Room, No. 1. Second District—Superior Court Room, No. 2. Third District—Superior Court Room, No. 3. Fourth District—County Commissioners' Room. Fifth District—Secretary of State's Office. Sixth District—Auditor of State's Office. Seventh District—Republican Club Room, Martindale's Block. Eighth District—Hall of Representatives, State House. Ninth District—Attorney General's Office. Tenth District—Senate Chamber, State House. Eleventh District—Rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, State House. Twelfth District—State Library Rooms. Thirteenth District—Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

At these meetings the following are to be selected to facilitate the work of the convention: 1. One member of the Committee on Organization, Rules and Credentials. 2. One Vice-President, and one Assistant Secretary. 3. One member of the Committee on Resolutions. 4. One member of the State Central Committee. 5. Two Delegates and two Alternates to the National Republican Convention. 6. One Presidential Elector and one Alternate.

III. At the close of the district meetings (9:30 o'clock) the Committee on Resolutions will meet in the State Library Rooms, and the Committee on Permanent Organization at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture.

IV. The Committee on Organization will select: 1. A President and Secretary of the Convention. 2. Two members of the State Central Committee for the State at large. 3. Four delegates and four alternates to represent the State at the National Convention. 4. Two Presidential Electors and two Alternates for the State at Large.

By means of this system all the routine work of the convention will be done before it assembles.

The 22d of February will be notable not only for the meeting of the Republican Convention, for on that day the Democratic State Committee also meets to name a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. Nor is that all, for at the same time Gov. Hendricks starts on a mysterious pilgrimage. On that day he leaves for New-Orleans, where he is announced to deliver an "agricultural" speech on the 26th inst. What Gov. Hendricks knows about agriculture, or why the citizens of New-Orleans should desire to be enlightened in the slightest degree concerning agriculture, are at present matters of the wildest conjecture.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention is to be held on the 24th of May.

The Illinois Republican State Committee will meet in Chicago on the 22d inst. to call the State Convention.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, is dead, leaving the field to the *Constitution* alone. The *Constitution* is competent to fill it.

The Indianapolis *Journal* believes that the people of Indiana cannot be bought or fooled into electing such a man as Franklin Landers Governor of their State.

Gen. Natt Head has again been nominated for the Senate of New-Hampshire, and the Republicans of his district intend that he shall have his seat this year.

The Boston *Journal* denies that soft-money ideas are gaining ground in New-England, and it thinks that a more effectual policy might be adopted by the Republican representatives in Congress.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims that there are 800,000 Democrats in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, or nearly one-third of the Democratic vote in the Union, who indorse its financial views. It expects them to have a little influence in the National Convention.

The Georgia House of Representatives has declared unanimously by resolution that there is no desire in that State to abrogate or abridge the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the colored men, and that everybody looks upon such questions as permanently settled beyond the power of agitation to disturb.

Hon. A. P. Aldrich, of South Carolina, has written to the "Central Grant Club" of this City in terms that show very clearly that they need not expect any help from him in behalf of their ticket of Ulysses S. Grant, of New-Jersey, for President, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, for Vice President, in the Centennial year.

Ex-Senator Brownlow is becoming facetious. His most recent is this: "A Democratic exchange thinks that Tom Hendricks and Jerry Black would make a popular Presidential ticket, the combination, 'Tom and Jerry,' suiting Democrats exceedingly well. Our information, however, is that they like it better 'straight.'"

Gov. Hendricks has written a brief note to Congressman Landers, warmly commending "the exquisite speech" made by Hon. A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, on the Centennial, and the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* bluntly commends the letter to "any one who thinks Gov. Hendricks is not working actively, though quietly, for the Presidential nomination."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph* writes that there is a remarkable unanimity among the Pennsylvania Democrats visiting the capital in favor of Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, as the best man on their side for the Presidential nomination. Connected with this Hendricks sentiment, and as an incident of it, is the expectation that ex-Gov. Curtin will be nominated for Vice President on the same ticket.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 19.—As early as 8 o'clock this morning the street in front of the Court-house was crowded with men and women, all seemingly anxious to gain admittance and hear Hon. Lyman Tremain sum up for the defense. Those fortunate enough to gain admittance were well repaid for the crowding they had to endure by hearing one of the ablest and most interesting addresses ever delivered in this place. He spoke for about four hours and a half, and many of the audience were frequently moved to tears. The prisoner was surrounded by his immediate relations, and looked at the jury constantly. Mr. Tremain is not enjoying very good health, and seemed fatigued several times during the morning. The court adjourned at 1:30 until 10:30 Monday morning, when the defense will close.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—A largely-attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day, and after a discussion the following resolution was passed by a large majority:

Resolved, That this Chamber is adverse to the further increase of tariff as being detrimental to the interests of a large mass of the people of the Dominion, who from farm, forests, fisheries, and mines obtain their livelihood, and as being especially hard upon the ship-building interest, and on the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, which, under the present tariff, pay thirteen cents per head more than Ontario and Quebec; and further, as tending to increase illicit traffic, which even now is carried on to considerable extent, especially on the extensive sea coasts of the maritime Provinces.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 438; California, 87¾; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 62¼; Chollar, 98; Savage, (new stock,) 20½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 19¾; Gould and Curry, 22; Best and Belcher, 62¾; Hale and Norcross, 52½; Crown Point, 25¾; Yellow Jacket, 101½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 28½; Belcher, 37½; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 21½; Exchequer, 14; Overman, 66¼; Justice, 25½; Caledonia, 53½; Succor, 2½.

A LEGISLATOR EXPELLED.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—R. D. Ruffin, a colored member of the House of Delegates from Dinwiddie County, was expelled to-day for improper conduct in abstracting money from the pay-book of the Sergeant at Arms. His guilt was established beyond a doubt, as the missing money was traced to him, and he confessed by giving an order against his per diem for the amount. The money he took was that of another colored member, and was in the pay-book near his own.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATION.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—The Senate this morning concurred in the Vance bill, with an amendment. The bill now goes back to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendment.

The Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Vance bill, which repeals the Potter law, and the bill now needs only the signature of the Governor.

A MINISTER IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 19.—Rev. R. T. Green, the English Church minister at Ailsa Craig, has been lodged in jail here charged with forging indorsements on a note which was discounted at the Exchange Bank. Messrs. Christopher & Lewis and Richard Blackwell, whose names he is charged with placing on the note, laid the information upon which Green was arrested.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

ATTENDING THE THEATRES IN PARIS—THE GREATNESS OF ROSSI'S OTHELLO—HOW THE SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYS APPEAR IN ITALIAN REPRESENTATION.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876.

We have had a little theatre-going of late—have seen Ernesto Rossi in three of his Shakespearean characters—*Macbeth*, *Lear*, and *Romeo*. *Macbeth* seems hardly so well suited to him as *Othello*, in which rôle he so profoundly impressed me last Fall. Without the bronzing his face is too fair and frank for the most darkly tragic and intense expression, and without the flowing robes of the Moor I thought his figure too full and ponderous for the part. We naturally think of these conspiring and homicidal gentlemen as dark and spare. The royal costume of the usurper became him better than the mail of the soldier, or would have become him had it been truly royal and stately. But it was almost tawdry in its flaring reds, its profuse gold ornamentation, and its impossible crown jewels. These Italians seldom dress well. They get drunk with color, and play fantastic tricks before the high heaven of art. Rossi's support in this play is not bad—indeed, the *Lady Macbeth* of Signora Parete is remarkably good—but the *mise en scène* is execrable. All the supernatural part is bald to the last degree. The ghost of *Banquo* is absurdly unghostly and the witches simply disgusting. Their magical disappearance that night was effected by means of a rustic scene thrust slowly up through the stage; thus clumsily and creakingly "they made themselves air" by inches. The moving of "Birnam Wood on Dunsinane," was represented by a squad of kilted supernumeraries in a corner of the stage, waving aloft small twigs or sprays of something green, celery tops, perhaps. I realized that night as never before, what an admirable artist we have in all that pertains to Shakespearean representations in Edwin Booth. But in spite of all these drawbacks and more, I watched the play with keen interest. The great points in it I have seen equaled, but Rossi again and again transfixed me by a sudden, unexpected stroke of consummate genius—a look, a tone, a quick passionate betrayal, or a bit of by-play,

> "So like the lightning that doth cease to be
> Ere one can say it lightens."

In the scene after the murder the utter breaking down and giving way of the whole nature of the man was more pathetically given than I have ever seen it. His anguish of remorse as he regards his gory hands was more than womanly—it was child-like in its wild abandon. It was not terror, but rather a reckless indifference to everything but the sense of that woful, awful, irremediable act.

A FINE PIECE OF ACTING.

But a finer piece of acting was his desperate self-domination, when but a little later he comes from his chamber to encounter *Malcolm* and *Donalbin*. He has washed his hands, but for him they are evidently still stained. As he talks, in a dead level tone, he furtively regards them; at last seems to see them freshly dripping, and suddenly thrusts them behind him, while a strong, still shudder runs over him from head to foot. In this scene his superb genius had to struggle with a short blue *robe de chambre* "fearfully and wonderfully made." It conquered—the genius—and "'twas a famous victory." Next to this quiet, intense bit of acting was his awful paroxysm of horror and terror in the banquet-scene, when, after having left his royal chair for a moment, he turns to find *Banquo* seated in it; and again, when after having regained possession of himself, and being left alone with the *Queen*, he has his third and last vision of the murdered Thane, and when there is actually no apparition. He happened to step on his own royal robe, and with a wild start looked back, thinking the *Ghost* just upon him; then he seemed to see *something*, which he pointed at, and shrank from, with a strange, wild cry—the cry of a haunted and hunted soul. The whole house was thrilled with his horror, and more than one started up to get sight of the invisible spectre. This wonderful effect convinced me that a great *Macbeth* needs no visible *Ghost* of *Banquo*.

Lady Macbeth was that night presented strongly after the Italian idea, which, I am convinced, is not Shakespeare's idea. His unhappy *Queen* is like a stately caryatid, bearing grandly up under her weight of sorrow and remorse, till it suddenly crushes her. She does not bend or waver, or seek to fling off her self-imposed burden. Even in the sleep-walking scene, her sombre fatalism sustains her. She treads royally that mysterious neutral ground of life and death. She utters but one cry, a slow, long, low cry, rising to her stern lips from the murky depths of her tortured soul. After all, I believe the Siddonian style of presenting *Lady Macbeth*, though perhaps a little too cold and statuesque, truer and nobler than the conception of the modern school of actresses—the Italians especially. They make her more dolorous than grandiose—they show her wrestling with her agony, swaying and almost sinking under that dread burden of remorse, and seeking to ease her surcharged heart by little desolate moans, and stertorous breathing. Thus they break upon the *morne* solemnity, the tragic hush of the scene, and mar that most simple yet tremendous picture of human guilt and divine retribution. Rachel could have played *Lady Macbeth* better than Ristori. Throughout the Italian performance we missed that sense of remoteness, of midnight awfulness, of stern, unchristian despair, which, in the original play, read ever so quietly, and the more quietly the better, suggests the tragedies Æschylus moving to the ordinances of the pitiless gods and the inexorable Fates.

That which makes the *Othello* of Rossi so great—his impetuous, fiery, Southern nature—seems to unfit him for Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, that cool man of the North—questioning, hesitating, impelled to unnatural deeds by supernatural tempters, sustained by "metaphysical aid," a man of scruples and vacillations, whose will is born of crime, and whose cruelty, of desperation. When apprised of the death of the *Queen*, Rossi gives forth "an exceeding bitter cry" of grief and desolation. *Macbeth*, steeped to the lips in blood and with his fate closing in about him, was then beyond emotions so poignant and humanly tender, as was shown, I think, by his immediately falling into a soliloquy, sad but calm and philosophical.

ITS POWER IMPAIRED BY CHANGE OF LANGUAGE.

In fact, this tragedy removed from its "native heath," given in a foreign language which is the very efflorescence of speech, loses much of its peculiar sombre power—a something of bleakness and dreariness, a weird, half-savage element, which the most skillful theatrical contrivances cannot supply. Our language is vitally necessary to it, as it is not to "Othello" or to "Romeo and Juliet," and only

English dramatic genuius can produce the truest dramatic effects—can reproduce those original elements. That dread series of pictures—the blasted heath, the midnight tragedy, the gloomy witch-den, with its incantations and spectres—not even Dante's terrible imagination, throwing around them an atmosphere sultry and quivering with lightnings, could fitly show. They must be seen through a misty mountain air, by the fitful glimmer of those mysterious northern lights, lurid, but cold—the medium imposed, the lights cast on them by the imagination and the genius of Shakespeare.

I think the part of *Lear* better suited to Rossi, having less tension about it and more passion, the quick passion of senility, so unlike the generous heat of youth—sharp, intemperate, cruel—it is fire, but the cold fire of frost. The impetuous, unchastened, stormy old man lives and rages before you. The madness of the *King* is wonderfully given. The fluctuating light of his unreasonable reason comes and goes like the gleam of a beacon fire among drifting fogs. Now it struggles and throbs through the thin veil, now glimmers quite away, to suddenly flash out again. The recognition of *Cordelia*, piercing through the double mists of madness and sleep, gleaming for an instant, then darkening, then reappearing, recalled the finest acting of the elder Booth. I can give it no higher praise. The pathos of this scene was overwhelming. People who I am convinced comprehended not a line of the text wept audibly. Even the death-scene was less touching. That was too grand to appeal to the tenderest sympathies. Never had the stricken old man been more majestic. It was his royal will to die. Prone upon the earth, he was "every inch a king." It was his second and last abdication.

THE ITALIAN ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Italian version of "Romeo and Juliet" is full of sins of omission. The quaint humor of the *Nurse* is lacking, her splendid tantilization scene with *Juliet*, so exquisitely comic, is thrown out; there is no *Peter*, and *Mercutio's* wit and fancy are scarcely recognizable in that language, "most musical, most melancholy." These omissions give an air of almost unseemly haste to the wooing and wedding of the lovers, and rob the tragedy of a necessary relief. But in the character of *Romeo* Rossi proves that it is possible to "eat your cake and keep it," his impersonation so glows and throbs with the golden romance, the exuberant passion, the quick impulse, and fiery impatience of youth. It is a splendid piece of retrogression. He is back again in the mad, sweet old days, back in soul if not in body, happily oblivious, and at times making you oblivious, of all that time has taken of grace and lightness from his mortal frame and all that it has bestowed of breadth and weight. In the earlier scenes he played against odds. His voice seemed too *triste* and too deep, intoned more by sad experience and profound thought than by youthful passion and sentiment, while his costume was singularly unbecoming—both too grave and too gay—consisting of a shortish coat of black velvet, with cumbrous flowing sleeves, trimmed with fur, purple tights—very purple and very tight—and yellow boots, topped with red. Occasionally he wears in the first scene flesh-colored tights—very fleshly—which, with the fur-trimmed upper garment, produce a most incongruous effect. Altogether he looked older and less handsome than he really is—than as we had seen him look a few evenings before, at a friend's house, in his own delightful character. There was no denying it, he seemed like a sedate gentleman, pretty well on in years, and *embonpoint*, boyishly in love with a slip of a girl, and rashly risking his neck in climbing garden walls and scaling balconies. But as the tragedy deepened all these disadvantages and dislikings vanished—the rising tide of his genius swept them away, and us with them. Marvelously natural and real and exquisitely tender were his scenes in the cell of *Friar Lawrence* and by the chamber window of *Juliet*. By the way, his *Giulietta*, Signora Cattaneo, is, though not pretty, a sweet, graceful creature, almost childishly *petite* and innocent-looking, but possessing surprising power, and showing careful study and training.

THE GRANDEUR OF ROSSI'S ACTING.

But all that goes before is as nothing compared with the last scene. Here Rossi's acting is absolutely transcendent. I have seen him in it more than once, and "still the wonder grows" at the power, the pathos, the intense realization, the passionate earnestness of the man. The "business" of this scene was new to me, and I found it unlike most new stage business—more impressive than curious; in fact, a genuine Shakespearean supplement most subtilely and powerfully conceived. *Romeo*, after removing the lid from the sarcophagus in which *Juliet* lies, and making over her his piteous mourning, kissing her lips, her hair, and her folded hands, and soon after drinking the poison, sinks on the steps at the head of the tomb and seems to fall into a semi-unconscious state, during which *Juliet* rouses, rises, steps softly down, as from a couch, and moves silently and gropingly away. Suddenly *Romeo* turns and rises to his knees, as though longing to "die upon a kiss," looks for her where she has been a moment before, and feels for her in a frantic, bewildered way. Then he catches sight of the slight, white figure moving about among the shadows of the crypt. Evidently he thinks it a spirit, for he springs, or rather staggers, to his feet, throws up his arms and stretches up his whole form to a wonderful height, while his face blanches, becomes almost livid, and his eyes dilate and darken, with that awe of the supernatural which no actor can express like Rossi. It is a marvelously impressive picture—the sombre arches, the funereal shadows, the grave that has given up its dead; that ghostly shape stealing away from it, and that dark, towering figure beside it, the incarnation of wonder and awe. Almost as fearful is the change, the revulsion, when *Romeo* perceives that it is his living *Juliet* searching, yearning for help and him. He yet calls to her with something of uncertainty, his hands appealing, his voice trembling with an awful hope; but when she turns toward him, with a glad cry, there follows a leap like a flash, a meeting like the rushing together of two torrents—a brief, unthinking outburst of rapturous and passionate tenderness, of measureless delight. The whole house was wild with sympathetic enthusiasm—we were all young and mad together. Shakespeare, fate, poison were "no let" to us. All sorrow, all peril, every fatal act seemed forgotten by the lovers for a few divine moments; and, as *Romeo* clasped his *Juliet*, glowing and throbbing with her new-found life of love, his own forfeited life seemed given back to him, sane and sweet and strong. But death soon breaks up the truce of joy and the tomb claims its own.

The first time that I saw Rossi play this part he made the ending singularly different from that of *Othello*. The Moor, dying from a dagger-thrust in the throat, is conscious and passionately loving and remorseful to the last instant. *Romeo*, dying by poison, feels his whole physical nature invaded by the subtle, deadly decoction, yields to the absolute physical anguish, and lapses from insensibility into death. The first was destruction, the last dissolution. But another time I found the scene played in another way—sense, soul, memory, and love kept company to the end, and *Juliet's* name was gasped out with the last breath. The first manner was, I think, the more artistic as well as realistic, but the last is the more effective, especially for a French audience Your genuine Parisian likes little in art, or life, or death, pure and simple and rigorously true. He never drinks pure water, but *eau sucrée* or *eau rougée*. Rossi is a man of many moods and modes. He is said never to play a character twice in the same way. He seems careless of costume, of stage appointments, even of his support—seems to rejoice in carrying weight, knowing that victory is sure at the end of the course. All his last scenes are fine, except that in "Macbeth," which is decidedly disappointing. The fight is a weak bout, with not even the dignity of desperation, and the death is sudden and unimpulsive. He seems in a hurry to die and get out of a character so unsympathetic. Though we are not the "cannibals" which Rossi says he is ambitious to play before in order to thoroughly test the power of his genius, he will find that such a quick disposal of the murderous Thane of Cawdor will scarcely go down in America. It is letting the traitorous villain off too easily, and not giving *Macduff* a fair chance. It is in keeping with the moral perversity of this actor in making you all along pity *Macbeth*, rather than hate him, like good Christians. He will have to humor our feelings and prejudices—by fighting longer and dying more. We all enjoy the magnificent fencing of Edwin Booth in combats of this sort; his venerable father used to drive his *Macduffs* and his *Richmonds* into the orchestra, and the great Forrest, in giving up the ghost, or rather in holding on to it to the last possible moment, always gave even the Bowery boys the worth of their money. Mr. Grau will please see to it that this scene is modified—or rather magnified.

BURGLARY IN A PENITENTIARY.

THE KINGS COUNTY PRISON ROBBED OF A QUANTITY OF SHOES—ESCAPE OF THE THIEVES.

The store-room of the Kings County Penitentiary, at Crow Hill, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and about five hundred dollars' worth of ladies' shoes stolen. An officer of the Tenth Precinct, while passing through Classon avenue, near Lefferts place, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, met a covered wagon drawn by a sorrel horse, driven by one man, and accompanied by two others on foot. As the officer approached, he heard one of the men give a warning signal, and say to his companions, "here comes a cop." Thereupon he hailed the party and asked them what they had in the wagon. They replied that they were on their way to market with vegetables. In order to ascertain what kind of vegetables the men were taking to market, the officer advanced to the rear end of wagon for the purpose of investigating the contents of the barrels with which the wagon was loaded. At this the three men became alarmed, and the driver, jumping from his seat with an oath, joined his companions in flight up Lefferts place, toward Franklin avenue. The officer at first started in pursuit, but finally concluded to abandon the chase, and drove the horse and wagon to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. There it was ascertained that the barrels contained shoes, of which there were about two hundred and fifty pairs, worth $500. Subsequent investigation developed the fact that the store-house at the Penitentiary had been broken into, the thieves gaining entrance by forcing the bars from one of the rear windows. There are no watchmen stationed on the outside of the Penitentiary, and the private watchman employed by the shoe company was discharged two months ago. On the wagon captured by the officer was painted the name "John McCarthy, No. 303 East Thirty-sixth street." It was subsequently ascertained that McCarthy claimed to have loaned the wagon to a man named Owen Brody, of No. 339 East Thirty-sixth street. Both men were taken into custody, and Brody, who was unable to explain satisfactorily how the wagon went out of his possession, was held by Justice Walsh for examination on suspicion of being one of the burglars. His trial was set down for next Saturday, and McCarthy, against whom no proof of guilt could be found, gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear as a witness. Over fifty ex-convicts, who had been employed in the shoe manufactory since their sentences expired, were discharged about two weeks ago when it was found that they had engaged in a conspiracy to break out of the Penitentiary, and it is thought that some of them were engaged in the burglary.

HOW HOUSES ARE ROBBED.

ARREST OF TWO DARING SNEAK THIEVES.

When Mr. James F. Tully, of No. 254 West Thirty-second street, was entering his residence yesterday afternoon, two men rushed past him in the hallway, and at the same time a lady living in the upper part of the house shouted, "Stop, thief." Mr. Tully at once gave chase to one of the men, and, after an exciting race, during which the thief ran seven blocks, pursued by a large number of citizens, finally captured him in Sixth avenue, and handed him over to the custody of Officer Delaney, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. On returning to the house, it was found that the apartments of Police Officer Crooke, of the Fourth Precinct, whose wife was absent, had been forced open and the bureau ransacked. Being arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, the prisoner, who gave his name as Joseph Howard, and said that he lived at No. 239 East Thirty-sixth street, told a story to the effect that he had been sent by a Mrs. Morgan, of Christie street, to deliver a parcel to a Mrs. Kelly, and that finding the lady did not live in the house, he was leaving when a man rushed by him and he joined in the chase. The parcel, which was done up in a newspaper, on being opened in court was found to contain a yard and a half of calico; value thirty-five cents. Howard was fully committed.

A similar case came up before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market. William White, a carpenter, living at No. 249 Second avenue, broke open the apartments of Mr. Frederick Doerrer, at No. 60 Division street, and packed up all of that gentleman's clothing. When leaving he was surprised by Mrs. Catherine Gerstung, who gave the alarm, and White, dropping the bundle in the hallway, fled. He was pursued by Officer Eltrich, of the Tenth Precinct, and arrested in the yard of No. 5 Division street, where he had taken refuge. In his possession were found a dress-coat belonging to Mr. Doerrer, and a large chisel with which he had forced open the room door. Justice Kasmire committed him for trial at General Sessions in default of $3,000 bail.

A FATHER'S BRUTALITY.

A CHILD FATALLY BURNED BY ITS PARENT.

Coroner Eickhoff was directed yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of James Gillespie, a child four years of age, who died at his parent's residence, in the rear of No. 613 Greenwich street, from burns which it is alleged were caused by the father of the child throwing him on the stove. On Thursday afternoon last Robert Gillespie, the father, was intoxicated and in a quarrelsome mood. His wife was working at a house in the neighborhood. The attention of the tenants on the upper floor was attracted by hearing screams in the apartments occupied by the Gillespie family, and one of the women on entering the room found the child had been badly burned about the body. On questioning the child as to how he was burned, all the reply received was, "Papa put me on the stove." Patrolman Philip C. Bleil, of the Ninth Precinct, was summoned, and he took the child to the Charles Street Police Station, whence he was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital. Gillespie was arrested, and detained to await the action of the Coroner. He denies that he put the child on the stove, and states that the clothing of the child took fire while he was playing about the stove, and that he burned his hands while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The child was taken home by Mrs. Gillespie, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday gave a permit for the funeral, and the inquest will be held during the coming week. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will take charge of the prosecution.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN BAKER.

Mr. John F. Bauer, a wealthy German baker, doing business at No. 115 Smith street, Brooklyn, was discovered on Thursday last in a stupefied condition by his clerk, Frank Riley, in the photograph gallery of Gustave Schultz, next door to his residence. The clerk aroused him, and they went down stairs, and thence into his own room, in the adjoining building. The clerk shortly afterward heard a noise in the room over the bakery, and on going up stairs found Mr. Bauer in a dying condition. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived Mr. Bauer was dead. Search was made in the photograph gallery next door, and a bottle was found containing a quantity of cyanide of potassium, and also a glass with the remains of some crystalline substance. Mr. Bauer is said to have been worth about seventy-five thousand dollars, and had his life insured. He was about forty years of age, and a member of the Ringgold Horse Guards. Dr. Shepard made a post-mortem examination, and found that the deceased had taken a large quantity of the poison. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest on Monday.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

IT GOES INTO SECRET SESSION.

MR. SAGE PREVIOUSLY EXAMINED REGARDING THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—ANOTHER SPEECH FROM MR. BEECHER—ANONYMOUS LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE MODERATOR.

The Advisory Council, at its session yesterday, heard the testimony of Mr. Henry W. Sage, a member of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, as to the reason why Mr. Bowen was not summoned before that body; and also respecting the reason why Joseph H. Richards refused to testify. Mr. Beecher gave a partial history of the tripartite agreement, and said that Mr. Bowen had never accused him of moral impurity. Mr. John T. Howard related an interview with Mr. Bowen, in which the latter said he could drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn in twenty-four hours. Mr. Beecher next explained his policy of silence, and called upon any man on earth, or in heaven, or in hell to come forward and produce any evidence against him, or forever hold their peace. This announcement having been followed by a storm of applause in which many of the council joined. The Moderator, Dr. Bacon, administered a fitting rebuke to the council for participating in such applause. Dr. Bacon announced that he had received a letter containing allegations of a most infamous character against Mr. Beecher, and after rebuking the writer for attempting to influence him, he handed the communication to Mr. Shearman for the Committee of Plymouth Church. The council soon after went into private session, but transacted no business. After a short debate they adjourned to Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The morning session of the council yesterday was called to order by Gen. Bates, Assistant Moderator, after the customary half-hour of devotional exercises. On motion of Rev. Mr. Wilcox, the council voted to adjourn at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The motion was carried for the benefit of Eastern ministers, who said they must be home to preach to-day. Rev. Lyman Abbott gave notice that Committee No. 6 would be ready to report in the afternoon. On motion of President Porter, it was voted to hold a continuous session without the customary noon recess. Mr. Henry W. Sage, of the Investigating Committee, was examined by the council as to the statements of Henry C. Bowen the previous evening. He said that it was never seriously intended to summon Mr. Bowen before the Investigating Committee, as it was understood that the tripartite agreement was a retraction of charges against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Sage was asked questions by various delegates similar to the questions asked of Messrs. Winslow, White, and Claflin the previous evening. His answers were substantially the same as those given by his associates. He thought that the investigation by the committee was thorough and fair, and that the members of the committee were honest men, though personal friends of Mr. Beecher. A delegate asked the question: "Was Joseph H. Richards allowed full opportunity to tell the Investigating Committee all that he knew about the scandal?" A.—He was summoned, but refused to testify.

Q.—Was the wife of Mr. Richards summoned? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did he give any reason for not testifying? A.—I did not talk with him personally. He was in conversation with others of the committee.

Q.—Do you think that if the investigation was reopened that Mr. Richards would be willing to testify? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Withey—Before you entered upon that trial, had you either formed or expressed an opinion as to Mr. Beecher's innocence or guilt?

Mr. Sage—Yes; I had, before and since. That opinion has never been changed. That opinion was based on what I know of the life and character of Mr. Beecher. I would not have believed him a guilty man without sufficient evidence. And upon sufficient evidence I would have believed him guilty very quickly.

The letter convening the committee was next read by Mr. Beecher, after which, in referring to the tripartite agreement, he spoke as follows:

After that settlement, which went through more than two hours, Mr. Freeland—James Freeland—an honored name, and for any man to call him in question is to pronounce his own verdict of unworthiness—James Freeland being in an adjoining room—it was at his house—I asked him to come out, and in his presence said: "Mr. Bowen and I have settled all our difficulties." We shook hands in his presence, and Mr. Freeland congratulated us. I then went out doors with Bowen and we walked up and down in the street, for I had an affection for him. He was my right-hand man more than any other man. He helped me erect this church; more than any other in the early days he had shaped the fiscal policy of this church; he and I had worked together in founding the South Congregational Church; he and I had worked together founding the Clove Road Congregational Church; he and I had worked together in founding the Congregational Church at Rochester; he and I had worked together in extending Congregationalism, and—I cannot help it—to this hour I have that tenderness in my heart toward that man, and to the day of my death I shall still love him, for I never could give up anybody to whom I once give my affection. It may be covered over and scarred over, but the love is still there. Though I speak now severely, I don't speak other than with tenderness and with sorrow that I am obliged to talk so. But after we had that interview there we went out in the street and walked arm in arm together—very like college boys and school-mates—around and around the square, talking about old days and wishing they might come back again. One of the terms on which we made that amicable concord at that time in 1870 was, that I should assist in removing him from that cloud of prejudice that existed against him in the church. I told him I would do it, and in that adjoining lecture-room on the Friday night following, at the proper time, I brought up his name and stated what his services had been, and then said to the congregation that there had been, as they all knew, some differences between him and me that had separated us somewhat, but that we had met together and had a free conversation, and we had buried all our difficulties and once more we were friends, and that I hoped that this friendship would go on down through the years, we working as we used together, and I believed it would. At the close of the meeting he came forward to the platform and shook me by the hand cordially, saying that I had spoken more flatteringly of him than he had deserved. And that was the result of that interview and that difficulty. Within two days, I sent one of the brethren to him to say, "I want you now to show a forgetfulness of old things and a cordiality for the present and the future, and have perfect unity in the church again." And the brother approached him and said, "I congratulate you that all your difficulties with Mr. Beecher are buried." And the reply was, "No, they are not buried. I know that of Mr. Beecher that would drive him out of town in forty-eight hours." "Good heavens!" said the gentleman, "Do you know what you say?" "Yes, I know what I say." Now, under all these settlements this tripartite treaty was formed. You will notice those words in it in which he recalls everything and says he knows nothing. It is not the language of a man that says, "I have seen evidence of reformation"—it is not the language of a man that says, "As I am at present advised of the feeling and conduct of my Pastor"—it is the language of a made that says, "I know nothing." There is no retrospection, no condition. It is absolute, and there is but one of two alternatives, an honest declaration in that mode, or exquisite knavery.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Beecher was asked by President Porter if Mr. Bowen ever approached him as a Christian brother and tried to bring him to repentance of crime, when Mr. Beecher said: "Mr. Bowen is a man of courage, but he has not the courage to look me in the face and intimate any moral impurity in me, and he never did."

Mr. John T. Howard was called to the platform, and gave the story of an interview with Mr. Bowen. He said that at the last Friday evening prayer-meeting of 1870 Mr. Beecher had announced a renewal of friendship between himself and Mr. Bowen. The following day he met Mr. Bowen in New-York, and congratulated him on his reconciliation with Mr. Beecher. "Yes," said Mr. Bowen, "I am glad, and I can show you that I am the best friend Mr. Beecher has, for I know things about him that would drive him out of Brooklyn in twenty-four hours; and so earnest am I that I have left word at home that in case I should be brought home wounded or injured certain persons should be summoned to hear my statements." Mr. Howard said that he asked Mr. Bowen to tell him what he meant, and Mr. Bowen said that he would tell him, provided he could get permission from Mr. Beecher authorizing the disclosure. Mr. Howard said that he waited on Mr. Beecher soon after, and told him of the interview. Mr. Beecher said nothing in reply, and never said anything till about a year after, when he said, "Mr. Howard, I know now what Mr. Bowen meant." "Mr. Beecher," said Mr. Howard, "what is it?" Mr. Beecher only replied, "Devilish! Devilish!"

Mr Beecher then said: Some have assailed me for keeping silent, and others for speaking. My God has given me a sympathetic nature—an ardent and loving nature. I attract friends to me, and generally hold them: and it was because from various reasons intimations were made pointing to me and to another, and to another and to another, that I saw that if I were to rush recklessly out for every rumor, all these hints which came to me invidiously and circuitously, I should bring a torrent of publicity and reproach upon myself and others, and it was not a question simply for me what I ought to do, but it was the question, Will you bring in, into this case, to project into publicity those persons that have the right and sanctities and delicacies of the domestic circle around about us? Now, when the first one is brought into publicity, you see how it has gone like a prairie fire all over the United States, and you see just what I apprehended would be the case if connected with me in my relations to public affairs and to parties and to discussions of various kinds and the heated life I had lived before the public, you connect any one of the various matters with me that every circumstance would proclaim itself over Christendom, and it was a question that I know no chivalric man, no man feeling honor would stand patiently for God to vindicate you from such suggestions about those that accused you falsely. But I chose the course of silence.

In reply to a question from Dr. Walcott, Mr. Beecher said that the effect of Mr. Bowen's remark was "like that of a galvanic shock from an infernal battery.'"

Rev. Lyman Abbott moved that the council be by itself.

President Sturtevant thought it high time that this should be done. He thought the council had been moving outside its charter, not only during that session, but since the organization was made. He said that the newspapers were trying to impress upon the public that the council had no business unless it be the trial of Mr. Beecher as to his guilt or innocence, and he thought that the action of the council gave color to that impression.

Dr. Warren wanted to know if all the facts of the case had been brought out, and if they had been he was in favor of the motion. Dr. Walcott said that the letter missive which convened the council was the charter of the council and also the guard of the other churches. If they were to go outside the letter missive, it would be an encroachment upon the liberty of the church, and when a council is called by letter missive it is not permitted to the council to go outside the letter. The committee of this church has asked the advice of the council in reference to matters laid before them with a distinct reference to this fact. The committee have taken the responsibility of bringing the Andover letter before the council, and the council have referred it to a special committee, expecting them to bring any advice in regard to it and the order involving the disposal of that letter.

It was asked if Plymouth Church or its Committee had anything further to say.

Mr. Shearman said that the committee had no further statements to make. He then reviewed the statements made during the council in behalf of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Halliday was called for at the conclusion of Mr. Shearman's remarks, and made a statement of his interview with Mr. Bowen on July 15, 1873, published in the newspapers a month ago. His statement finished, Rev. Lyman Abbott said that he had a question to put to Mr. Beecher. It was whether Mr. Beecher knew of any document which he would be unwilling to have made public. Mr. Beecher's reply was: "If there is any man, woman, or child, on this continent, on the sea, or on the land beyond the sea, in Heaven or in hell that has any document let them produce it, or forever hold their peace."

Dr. Bacon—I want this applause to cease. I have been sometimes impelled to call men by name, and some of them gray-headed men, whom I have seen applauding. Did you ever see a Judge on the bench applauding a witness or a lawyer? Did you ever see a jury in the box applauding a witness or an advocate? Well, you have no more right to express your feelings when you are sitting here and trying the great and solemn case that has been committed to you by this church.

Mr. Smith—The Doctor makes us laugh sometimes.

Dr. Bacon—Laughing is one thing and applauding another. If you have a right to applaud you have a right to hiss, and if you have a right to hiss you have a right to throw cabbages. [Laughter.]

Rev. Lyman Abbott then pressed his motion for a private session.

Dr. Bell said he was opposed to private sessions from principle. He wanted the public to have reports of the council first-hand. He had been in a great many private sessions, and never wanted to be in another.

Dr. Walcott said that the gentlemen could not be well up in Congregational policy, for unviolated usage sanctioned private sessions.

Dr. Bacon—I have received communications addressed to me as Moderator to this Council, supposing evidently that this council was to be affected by communication of this kind, anonymous or signed, and for fear those persons named or unnamed should consider themselves slighted, I want to say that I have a whole handful of their letters, and I consider them unworthy of my notice. There was a person who sent to me a letter confidentially, containing an allegation of a more infamous character against Mr. Beecher than any that has ever yet been heard of, and saying that the writer can refer to persons of good standing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn who will verify the charge, and he is informed that if there should be a trial of Mr. Beecher it will be time for him to come forward with his witnesses. This council is not for the trial of Mr. Beecher.

Dr. Storrs—I stand in profound veneration of our Moderator. He knows it. I trust never to stand in any other position toward him; but will the brother remember that he is giving currency to stories which but for his lips might never reach the public ear.

Dr. Walcott—And that he is dignifying letters that do not deserve his notice.

Dr. Bacon—I was going to say that persons unknown to me favored me with copies of a certain letter of Oliver Johnson that was published day before yesterday, supposing that they would influence the course of the council in that matter. But neither of them seems to have thought it necessary to send me a copy of the subsequent letter of Oliver Johnson published yesterday. I have also a letter which purports to be from a man who—

A Delegate—In the name of decency I protest against this. I don't want to hear any more about it.

Dr. Bacon—I don't want to say any more about it if the council object. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I want to remonstrate against it in the presence of all the council, in the presence of the audience, against any attempt to influence this council by anything which is not fairly and officially laid before it.

Mr. Shearman asked that the letters might be placed in the hands of the church committee for investigation.

Dr. Storrs—We have a motion before us here to go now into private session, and therefore, unless there can be general assent, I am not at liberty to offer what I wish. I would merely offer the suggestion that, unless the council direct the Moderator to place all such anonymous communications addressed to him as Moderator, in the hands of the committee of the church, it will not be known to the public that they have gone to the committee of the church for investigation. If the Moderator will kindly say that he will do it that will take away all the trouble, otherwise I will make a motion about it.

Dr. Bacon—I will certainly do it. I do not feel myself bound by confidence of that kind.

The question was then raised whether or not, when the council had gone into private session, the case would be closed. Discussion followed, and the result of it was a general consent that if evidence was needed at any time it should be admitted. Dr. Bell renewed his argument for a public session, but at 12 o'clock, the motion for a private session having been carried, the members of the council retired to the lecture-room.

THE PRIVATE SESSION.

The council adjourned to the lecture-room of the church, for the purpose of holding a private session. Dr. Bacon presided. No business, however, was transacted, and no committees reported.

Dr. Noble moved that they adjourn to Monday, but Dr. Strong thought that to do that it would be necessary to reconsider the resolution fixing the hour of adjourning at 9:30 P. M. After a rather stormy discussion the resolution was reconsidered, and the council adjourned to Monday at 2 o'clock. It is understood that on Monday the committee on the sixth topic will report that the council advise Plymouth Church to use, instead of the expression "dropping a member," the words "withdrawing watch, care and fellowship."

BILLIARDS.

A CONTEST TO TAKE PLACE IN PARIS BETWEEN WILLIAM SEXTON AND MAURICE VIGNAUX.

Great interest will undoubtedly be excited in billiard circles by the announcement that William Sexton, the young billiard player of this City, has cabled a challenge to Maurice Vignaux to play in Paris for the cup emblematic of the championship of the world, which was won a little over a year ago by Vignaux. It will be remembered that after Vignaux had returned to Paris with his prize, he was challenged by Rudolphe to engage in a match for the cup in America. Vignaux promised to return to this country in a short time, but in a recent letter stated that he would be unable to come until May next, but offering at the same time to play in Paris any one who desired to contest for the cup previous to that date. Sexton, upon hearing that the letter had been received by Rudolphe, expressed so earnest a desire to accept Vignaux's proposition to play in Paris, that the former gentleman waived his prior right of contest in Sexton's favor. The latter accordingly telegraphed a challenge to Vignaux, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

H. W. Collender, Esq., Official Stakeholder:

SIR: I hereby challenge Mr. Maurice Vignaux, of Toulouse, France, to play me for the "Collender Cup," emblematic of the three-ball championship of the world. As required by the rules governing such contests, I inclose $250 as forfeit, which amount I would be pleased to have transferred to some paper in Paris or London, so as not to place Mr. Vignaux to any inconvenience in covering it. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM SEXTON.

Upon receiving the dispatch, Vignaux telegraphed the following reply:

TOULOUSE, Feb. 16, 1876.

H. W. Collender, Billiardist, New-York:

Accept game in Paris for March next. Fix the date.

MAURICE VIGNAUX, Billiard Divan.

As Sexton will sail for Europe on Saturday next, he necessarily withdraws from the four-handed contest for a $1,000 purse, which was to have taken place in March next at Tammany Hall, between himself and Garnier against the Dion brothers. Mr. Collender will pay Sexton's expenses while in Europe, and will furnish him with the table on which the game will be played. In case Sexton returns the victor he will also present him with a purse of $400

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE SALT LAKE ELOPEMENT.

A GRAND DAUGHTER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG RUNS AWAY WITH A GENTILE YOUTH.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* tells the story at length of the elopement of a daughter of Brigham Young, Jr., with a young Gentile, a son of Capt. Hopkins, of that city. It says:

"More than three years ago, Charles R. Hopkins met and fell in love with Miss Alice S. Young, the eldest daughter of Brigham, Jr. The attachment became mutual, and the young gentleman waited upon his lady love for several months, but against the will and consent of her parents. The young gentleman was finally forbidden the house by the irate father, who laid such an injunction upon the suitor to stay away that it was positively unsafe for him to disobey the mandate. Every means was then employed to prevent the young lady from seeing her lover. She was taken with the dignitaries of the priesthood on missions from place to place, with the intention of diverting her mind, and if possible, to alienate her affection for her lover. Finally a Mormon, an intelligent young man, scarcely of her own age, addressed himself to her good graces, and to all appearances became the favored lover. His love was genuine, and it is said, at times became overpowering. He waited upon her most devotedly until almost the very hour that she danced away with the other fellow, and for the past two years Briggy has looked upon him as the savior of his daughter, encouraging him in his suit. In short, it became generally to be regarded as a fact that Miss Alice and her new lover were engaged to be married, and it is not improbable that he, as well as her parents, was happy in such a belief. She would go to balls and places of amusement with him, and by pre-arrangement would there meet Hopkins, but with such adroitness were these meetings conducted that her most intimate friends even did not dream of the matrimonial conspiracy in progress. Other and clandestine meetings were had from time to time, and an epistolary correspondence maintained without detection between her and her old flame. The day was set, and the marriage was to take place immediately after the elopement, which was to be made next month. One day last week she sent word to Mr. Hopkins that her father was about to send her to St. George, where she would be compelled to stay she knew not how long, and with not the shadow of a hope for an escape. Accordingly it was arranged for her on last Saturday night to flee, be wedded, and go home with her lover. A mutual friend had been taken into the plot, and to him was left the conduct of affairs. The young man who was to aid in the escape, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins, drove to the residence of the young lady, the "White House" on the hill, but found all the gates of the great stone wall securely locked and the girl no where to be seen. On the following day it was ascertained that the prophet was holding a secret conclave in his school-house within the same inclosure that Alice lived, and the gates had therefore been closed to exclude intruders. Furthermore the young man who has been wasting his affection on the girl for the last two years had dropped in to spend the evening. Plans were again adjusted, and to be executed on Monday night. She was to smuggle her clothing out of the house and place it under a designated tree in the yard where the young men were to go at 6 o'clock P. M., and take it away, and two hours later go for the young lady herself. At the appointed hour they went with a light vehicle to the front gate of the Prince, and while one held the horses the other proceeded to load in the girl's personal effects, in the meanwhile keeping his pistol in hand, well knowing that to be found invading the premises of the prophet would bring upon him a serious and perhaps a desperate fight. This part of the work was done with no disturbance, but shortly afterward Brigham, Jr., mistrusted something was wrong, and Miss Alice fled in search of her lover, hotly pursued by her father. Making her way down Main street, she met Charles near the ruins of the First National Bank, when she told him they had been discovered, and that her father was pursuing her. He directed her to remain there while he called a hack to take them to the minister, but before he returned she heard her father coming down the street puffing and blowing like a porpoise in distress. She crossed the street in front of the Demijohn saloon, and when her father had gone by she returned; but no sooner had she got back than Brigham, Jr., turned and was coming toward her, when she dodged behind a pile of adobes in the street, where she remained concealed until he had passed out of sight. She was much excited, for it was a narrow escape, and she determined not to remain there any longer. Accordingly she again hurried across the street, ran through the alley near the billiard hall, and, going across lots to Second South street, made her way directly to the residence of her lover in the Sixth Ward.

When Charley returned to where he had left her, of course he was wild with excitement, for he naturally enough thought that she had been captured and carried back to the harem. A number of friends were called, and stationed on all the principal corners to watch for her, while he, with one companion, drove to his home, where she by this time had arrived. The three together now proceeded to the residence of Rev. Mr. Welch, who married the lovers and sent them home with his blessing.

First the young lady's brother put in an appearance and desired a private interview with his brother-in-law. It was granted, but no harm came of it. He then appealed to his sister to go home with him, but when answered that she was already at home, he left the house weeping. The Prince himself next called, accompanied by several policemen. He demanded to know of Mr. Hopkins if he and Alice were married, and the reply was that they were just about as effectually married as a minister of the Gospel could do it. Brigham, Jr., then addressed his daughter, avowing that he acknowledged her, but turning to Mr. Hopkins he said: 'You and I have no claim upon each other.' The reply was: 'That is mutual.'"

THE WIFE'S RETURN TO HER FATHER.

In the Salt Lake *Herald*, of Sunday, 13th inst., we find an account of the young wife's abandonment of her husband. The *Herald* is a Mormon sympathiser, and its statement should be received with that fact borne in mind. It says:

"However, the father and mother adopted a wise course. Rebellious though Miss Allie had shown herself, she was their daughter, and though the husband of her choice was especially offensive to them, they could not cast off their dearly-loved child, and withdraw from her the natural affection which parents have for their offspring. Not parading their sorrows, after the marriage they desired Allie's happiness, and earnestly hoped that her life would not prove a sad one, and that sorrow would not follow her unconsidered action. They accepted the situation, and concluded to not make a bad matter worse by a system of persecution or estrangement. They treated their daughter kindly, and, while grieving over her conduct, did not withdraw their love.

But a change came over the bride. Three days of married life gave her time for reflection, and reflection brought with it the conviction that she had acted rashly, if not foolishly. She realized what she had done, and in her sober moments could not account for the state of mind which prompted her to elope. She expressed it, rather uncomplimentarily to herself, that she 'must have been crazy.' On Friday afternoon she returned to her father's house and penitently asked the privilege of remaining. Her dream was o'er, and bitterly she repented her conduct. The excitement of romance had died, and staid, homely realities had taken its place. How many such instances there are, and how many poor girls have shrouded their lives with gloom by giving way to and obeying the dictates of school-girl fancies!

As she did not return to her husband Friday evening, he went to Mr. Young's residence to ascertain the cause. Failing to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the delay, he was quick to imagine that his wife was restrained against her will. Coming down town again, he soon succeeded in circulating widely the story that she had been kidnapped, and foolishly gathered a crowd of his young friends to rescue her. He did not seem to understand the fact that the most unwise thing Mr. Young could have done would have been to prevent by force the young lady returning to her husband.

The boys and young men assembled by Mr. Hopkins proceeded to Mr. Young's, threatening dire consequences should their demand be refused. This child's play failing to accomplish anything—except to have one of the obstreperous youths severely and justly punished for striking a little boy with a stick—Mr. Hopkins sought the advice of an attorney, and finally, at 11 o'clock, sued out before Judge Emerson, a writ of habeas corpus against President Brigham Young and Brigham Young, Jr. Deputy Marshal Smith, between midnight and 1 A.M. unsuccessfully attempted to serve the writ, and then retired, leaving the crowd of young men around the premises, while others were madly riding through the streets, thinking to capture the bride should an attempt be made to carry her out of town. Some of the young men were yesterday arrested and fined for their disgraceful conduct. Yesterday morning the writ was served, and the bride, her father and mother, with Attorney Williams, answered by appearing in court, before his Honor Judge Emerson. Mr. Williams stated that the defendant, B. Young, Jr., was present and desired to be heard. Attorney Gilchrist appeared for Mr. Hopkins, and asked for a postponement till 3 o'clock, to enable him to examine the papers.

The Judge asked how much time the arguments would consume, when Mr. Williams said he didn't apprehend there would be any arguments, as the lady alleged to be restrained of her liberty had come freely into court to deny that she was detained against her wishes. She would so state under oath, and he asked for an immediate hearing of the case.

The court postponed the case till 1 o'clock, and at that hour Mr. Gilchrist came in and said he had been instructed by Mr. Hopkins to withdraw the petition without comment, which the court permitted him to do, and the defendant was discharged. The young lady returned home with her parents, where she remains."

THE INDIANA GREENBACK PEOPLE.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the leading Democratic paper of Indiana, speaks as follows of the Soft-money State Convention held in that city on Wednesday: "While there was an evident attempt to have the convention perform its work in accordance with a previously-organized plan, there was in the convention a little friction that was to be expected in a newly-organized party. The majority of the candidates selected were those formerly acting with the Republican Party, and an effort to demand of those nominated a pledge to sever their former political relations in accepting the nominations made by the convention failed, and it may be presumed that those who were selected yesterday will feel under no obligation to refuse a nomination to the same office by the Republican or Democratic Conventions hereafter to assemble, if it should be tendered to them. The telegram from Mr. Landers, upon being informed of the compliment paid to his record in Congress, is frank and manly, and is believed to be satisfactory to the convention, though it in no way compromises his position as a Democrat. The convention was respectable in numbers, and the proceedings were conducted with unusual decorum and order. While the leaders of this movement were in earnest, and manifested a determination for thorough, independent action, yet it was evident that there was some industrious underwork attempted to be got in by the other political parties, but with what success is not yet apparent. The spirit of the convention, as a whole, does not indicate that there will be an immediate dissolution of either of the other political parties."

GREENBACK DEMOCRATS.

REPORTED CALL FOR AN INFLATION CONVENTION IN THIS STATE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1876.

The anti-Tilden movement in New-York, which has been growing formidable for some time, has now taken the shape of an organized revolt on the part of certain leaders of the Democratic Party against the insolent dictation of the Albany Regency. It was a well-known fact last Fall that a large and influential element in the New-York Democracy was opposed both to the Tilden Presidential programme and to the policy enunciated in the platform of that ilk. A concerted and partially-successful effort was made at the time by the Tilden organs and managers to identify—or, rather, to confound—this opposition element with what was called the Canal Ring faction, but those who were conversant with the situation in the Empire State knew very well that the opposition to Tilden in the Democratic Party was not only not all comprised in the Canal Ring, but that its leaders were as thoroughly honest, conscientious, upright men as could be found in the State, and as little in sympathy with any corrupt plunderings as Mr. Tilden and his self-advertised reformers possibly could be. It is also well known to those who are on the ground-floor of things in New-York politics that an organized revolt against the Tilden domination came very near being made in the month of October or the latter part of September, and that it was prevented only by the party loyalty of the opponents of Mr. Tilden, who feared that if they seceded from the party and made a platform and ticket in opposition to that regularly put forth at the party convention, the Republicans would carry the State. They therefore determined to wait until after the campaign of last Fall should be over, and then take such steps as the exigencies of the case might require. For a long time it was a question with the gentlemen who led in the anti-Tilden movement whether they should make their warfare against the New-York and Albany Regency inside the party, and attempt to prevail in the regular convention, or whether they should call an independent convention of their own before the convening of the Tilden convention, and thus make the issue beyond the reach of compromise. They have finally resolved upon the latter policy, and to-day the following call for a mass State Convention was issued in New-York, in the form of a circular not yet made public, but which will be mailed to parties in all sections of the State, and ultimately will be made public when a majority of the townships have been heard from. The call is as follows:

"All Democrats in the State of New-York who believe that the best interests of the people and the real sentiment of the Democratic masses were misrepresented by the State platforms of 1874 and 1875, and who desire to unite in forming an organization in harmony with the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and most of the other Western and Southern States, for the purpose of bringing about the following results:

1. The withdrawal of all national bank currency, and the substitution therefor of United States legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks.
2. The passage by Congress of an act declaring legal-tender notes or greenbacks receivable for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports.
3. The repeal of the act pledging the Government to resume specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, which deranges values, paralyzes business, and is an insult to the intelligence of the age, since there is no gold in the Treasury, the banks, or the hands of the people to resume with, and since silver has been demonetized in Germany, and ceased to be regarded as money by any intelligent civilized people.
4. The proper regulation of the amount of the currency according to the business requirements of an intelligent, industrious, and energetic people, restricting any excess by making it convertible into bonds of the Government bearing 3.65 annual currency interest.

Such, and all others who agree with the principles hereinbefore set forth, are invited to send one or more delegates from each township and ward in the State to a mass convention to be held in the City of Albany, —, 1876, there to take such action as is best suited to carry out the objects of this call."

This document will be signed by Gideon J. Tucker, Judge Comstock, of New-York; Hon. George Jones, of Albany, and a great many other prominent and influential Democratic politicians in various parts of the State. It, moreover, receives the sanction of Judge Sanford E. Church, and is understood to be in accordance with the views of Richard Schell, Peter Cooper, and many other gentlemen of eminence. It is not decided as yet to nominate a ticket at this convention, the purpose being rather to make a demonstration of public opinion and to convey to the outside world an intimation that the Democratic Party of New York does not repose so securely in the breeches-pocket of Mr. Tilden as that gentleman and his strikers have been in the habit of advertising. Mr. Tilden's strikers have been at work industriously here and in other sections of the country, particularly in the South, and they have worked up considerable strength for him through representations that he would be supported by the united delegation from New-York in the National Convention. This movement will effectually explode that particular humbug, and there is no longer any concealment of the fact that if Gov. Tilden and his friends succeed in packing the regular Democratic Convention, and give him a solid delegation, there will be a bolt, and two sets of delegates chosen to contest for the places allotted to New-York in the National Conventian of the Democracy. It is not the present design of the leaders in this movement to establish an independent organization, but simply to make such a showing of strength inside the Democratic Party as will bring the more ultra faction represented by Mr. Tilden to terms, put an end to their intolerable arrogance, and silence their dictation.

PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.

Following are the names of the principal prisoners in the Tombs, the dates of their incarceration, and the crimes with which they are charged: Andrew Gilligan, July 15, 1875, burglariously entering in the daytime and robbing the house of John J. Wright, in North New-York; Michael O'Farrell, just convicted of having received the coupon bonds stolen from Mr. Danser; Andrew Miller, awaiting sentence under a conviction for forging a check; Mary J. Roe, Sept. 27, 1875, arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the residence of Austin Ewen, at Spuyten Duyvil; John Dolan, Oct. 10, 1875, awaiting execution under a sentence for murdering Mr. James H. Noe; Christian Walde, Nov. 19, 1875, arson in the first degree, in firing the premises at No. 8 Ridge street, occupied by him as a bar-room; Margaret Ahern, Dec. 11, 1875, throwing vitriol on Martin O'Connell; Dr. John Linguist, Dec. 14, 1875, indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of Eliza Conway through malpractice in the treatment of a tumor; John J. Lange, Dec. 20, 1875, arson in the second degree, in firing the premises No. 113 West Twenty-third street; Francis C. Gearty and Frank Gearty, Dec. 22, 1875, arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the house of John Butler, in Albany street, near Greenwich street; Henry Cole, the main witness in the noted Joshua D. Miner counterfeiting case, Dec. 23, 1875, forging Allentown (Penn.) School District bonds; Charles R. Beckwith, Jan. 5, 1876, embezzling $100,000 from Mr. Babbitt, his employer; Charles Perrin, alias Charles J. Williamson, alias Charles C. Farnham, Feb. 14, 1876, on forty-eight indictments for being concerned in the Pettus-Gleason railroad bond forgeries, and on a charge of endeavoring to obtain loans on forged bonds.

THE FOURS-IN-HAND.

Yesterday was an excellent day for driving, because there was a lovely and Spring-like atmosphere, and the roads were hard and good for cattle. Fifth avenue and Central Park and the great driving avenues beyond were crowded with vehicles of every kind, and two of the four-in-hands were among the throng. These were the old Dorking coach, owned by the Knickerbocker Club, driven by Col. Jay, and the drag of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, driven by himself. The coaches were crowded, many ladies being seated among the gentlemen on the top. The servants and grooms were inside, according to the custom of things down the road, the horn being "tooted" by an amateur. Both vehicles remained on view for about an hour in front of the club-house and Mr. Bennett's mansion, and then the club team moved up to the latter, and both started up the avenue together, to the admiration of the numerous pedestrians who thronged the fashionable thoroughfare.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee met at its head-quarters Friday evening, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair. The Committee on the Nineteenth Assembly District reported in favor of the sitting delegation. The recommendation of the Executive Committee to abolish the Patronage Committee and vest its powers in the President of the Central Committee was unanimously adopted. A resolution thanking the delegates who proposed the amendment to the Constitution of the American Republican Central Committee, making the President of this committee, ex-officio, a member of said committee, was adopted. Another resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted requesting Congress to vote down all propositions for granting subsidies to corporations. The meeting then adjourned.

ROYALTY IN INDIA.

A NATIVE SNAKE SHOW.

THE REPTILES OF THE EAST AND THEIR MASTERS—HOW THE HINDOOS HANDLE A COBRA—A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.

Writing from Calcutta on Jan. 1, the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "To leave Calcutta without seeing the snakes at the General Hospital would have been an omission of which, at any rate, the Prince could not be guilty. Dr. Fayrer had accordingly the honor, in company with Dr. Ward, of exhibiting to his Royal Highness the powers of poisonous serpents and the cleverness of native snake-keepers. Unable to be present at this entertainment, I was invited to a private view of the collection on the following morning. Bear in mind that no snake-charmer was present, that neither pipe nor whistle was used, that every snake had its poison-fangs or teeth in capital order, and that no means save the marvelous skill of the native operators was employed in the exhibition which followed, and you will have a good idea of the peril through which those Hindoos passed. It was early in the morning—not, however, before the snakes, which were in a series of wire-covered boxes, were awake and lively—that we were shown into a stone-floored room some twenty feet long and twelve broad. In the boxes were the strongest and deadliest snakes in India—pythons, ophiophagi, cobras, korites, Russell snakes, and many others. The Hindoos who had charge of them were two slim, wiry little men, nude to the waist, as most of their countrymen are. They wore neither gloves nor any other protection, and had no instrument of any kind in the place. After showing the varied collection under their care they proceeded to open the python cage, and one of them putting his hand in, seized a monster serpent and threw him upon the floor close to our feet. The python objected to such treatment, and began to hiss, making, at the same time, a vigorous effort to rise. But the snake-keeper was waiting for this, and no sooner did that huge shining back begin to curve than the keeper put out his hand, and, seizing the creature's tail, pulled it back with a jerk. Instantly the python was powerless—hissing, but unable to move; the more he struggled the more tenaciously did the keeper hold his tail, explaining meanwhile that so long as the reptile was controlled in that fashion there was no danger of its doing mischief; then, just as its rage was becoming ungovernable, the man lifted it quickly, and with a jerk deposited it in the box. Its companion was now taken out in similar manner, and slapped and buffeted till throughout its entire length, some twelve feet, it quivered with passion, but all to no purpose; it, too, was presently replaced in the cage, and shut up to hiss at its leisure.

The fact that an ophiophagus is in the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens rendered the next exhibition more interesting, although it may be doubted whether the sudden throwing into so small a room of a snake seven feet long was agreeable to the visitors. However, there was really no danger, for the venomous creature was so completely in the keeper's power that we had no occasion for fear. One bite from the reptile, and any one of us would have been dead in five minutes, for it was exceptionally strong and lively: but it was no more able to bite us than the little mongoose caged outside the door. Up rose its head, out came its glistening tongue, its eyes dilated, its huge throat swelled, and all seemed ready for a desperate attack, when the keeper struck the reptile's mouth with the back of his hand, and before it could strike him had seized it just under the head. Then it struggled, but only to get away—it had met that native before, and did not at all approve of his treatment. The other native now seized its centre and tail, and without more ado the terrible creature was hoisted into the air as harmless as a butterfly, and its fangs exposed by the aid of a small piece of wire. These teeth were literally full of poison—enough to have killed a dozen persons. At length, our curiosity satisfied, this monster was put into his cage, and his brother plucked out by the naked native, with the hand, and thrown on the floor. He, too, was truculent for a minute, endeavoring to follow the [illegible]looned Hindoo round the room; but he had reckoned without his host, or rather his keeper, for he was seized presently by the tail and hoisted up just as the other had been. In vain he hissed and spat. His tongue might move in and out as it pleased, but all to no purpose; whether on the floor or in the air its efforts to bite were perfectly unavailing, and when the cage was opened it slunk in, a disconcerted serpent. A cobra was the next to be turned out, a strong, healthy snake, nearly five feet in length, with a hood the power of moving which somewhat startled us. But move as it might, the agile native was too quick for it. He would put his knee within a foot of it as it stood up ready to strike, and it would make a dart, as futile, however, as it was sudden. Then it would hiss as though hoping to frighten its adversary; it might as well have hissed at the wall. And, just when it had got up again, and was so enraged that it could scarcely wait for a good opportunity to strike at the native's knee, which was moving before it in a most tantalising manner, the keeper's hand was quietly placed under its head, and it was removed like its predecessors. 'Will it bite?' I asked. 'See,' said the native. Taking up a piece of bamboo stretched across a shell, he held the wood to the serpent's mouth. Instantly the reptile seized the proffered bait, its eyes glistening, its neck distended, and crunched the wood as though it was tinder. Two or three moments elapsed as the teeth penetrated further into the fibre, and then we saw the poison falling in white drops into the shell, which acted as a kind of saucer. I was particular in noticing two points in regard to this incident: first, that the poison did not come from the fangs immediately the bite was inflicted—a fact which will account for the mongoose living sometimes after he is bitten by the cobra; and, next, that the quantity of venom emitted was much greater than is generally supposed. There were five or six large white drops in the shell, and probably one or two absorbed in the bamboo. When forced to surrender the wood the serpent seemed by no means exhausted; the fibre was much torn, for the teeth had penetrated nearly a quarter of an inch.

For all that, I should mention that when presently another cobra equally large was exhibited it was shown that the teeth were set back some distance in the head, and that they were by no means so large as those of a viper which was shown afterward, and which was so quick in its movements that it had to be lifted out of its box by means of a hooked stick. Cobras and ophiophagi might be seized with the hand, but not so this huge viper, which made such desperate attempts to strike one or two of us that we were by no means sorry when the keeper seized him by the neck and tail and opened his mouth. His fangs were undoubtedly large—larger than the cobra's by one half, and very strong. They must have contained a great quanity of venom. However, he was not invited to try them, and by the time he got back into his box was, I think, heartily tired of the exhibition. A 'Russell' snake, with a golden spotted back, was the next on the floor, and it hissed violently, but was taken up just as easily as the others after it had been provoked to a great rage for several minutes. A korite, proverbially deadly, had been played so many tricks before that it was slow to take part in the fun. Once or twice it struck viciously at the keeper, but without any effect, and at last ceased to make any effort to bite the Hindoo. There was no need to play a pipe or tom-tom to awe that snake. It was only too glad to get away into his blanket and box again. The exhibition was ended by the showing of a biscobra or small guava. What cared we for a wretched snake-charmer who, with a few serpents whose fangs had been abstracted, a lot of pipers and charming sticks, and all kinds of protections, waited outside and offered to give us an entertainment? After such an exhibition as we had witnessed the cleverest snake-charmer was the merest impostor. Passing across the grounds a valuable piece of information was given us. Chained to a wall was a pariah dog, with a severe wound on one of its legs. This animal, we were informed, had been experimented upon by Dr. Wall with wonderful success; a large quantity of cobra poison had been injected under its skin, and yet it had been recovered by an antidote which Dr. Wall is said to have discovered. More may probably be heard of this. In the hospital visitors' book was a note in the writing of the Prince: 'I am very much pleased with the hospital, which I find in good order, and well ventilated. Albert Edward, Jan. 1'—the signature of the Duke of Sutherland being also appended. A little lower down was a similar certificate from Dr. Fayrer. The hospital certainly deserves the highest encomiums."

A FRAUD ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

About four months ago, R. Guerrero, of Madrid, Spain, imported to this country 234 oil paintings and ninety water colors on the steam-ship Colon. They were of the Spanish school of art, and the works of eminent old and modern masters. The pictures were very valuable, but were appraised at $5 each, and were passed by the Custom-house authorities at that valuation. Deputy Collector Phelps, of the Ninth Division, received information that the pictures were worth much more than the amount at which they had been appraised, and, acting upon that information, he seized the goods. Francis Tomes, of the firm of Tomes & Co., of No. 6 Maiden lane, it was ascertained, had made large advances of money on the pictures, to the extent, it is said, of $6,000. Mr. Tomes said yesterday that he knew nothing concerning the undervaluation of the pictures by Custom-house officials; that Guerrero was recommended to him by the Spanish Consul General in this City. He had employed the Messrs. Leavitt to sell the pictures at auction to cover the advances of money which he had made upon them, and which he could not collect. He estimated their value to be about ten thousand dollars. The legal duties on the pictures will be collected on the amount realized on their sale by auction.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.

A man who gave his name as James L. Murray, fifty-six years old, of Boston, Mass., and a civil engineer by profession, was detected yesterday morning stealing an overcoat valued at $65, the property of Mr. Martin G. Wilkins, of No. 145 East Seventeenth street, from the reading-room of the Grand Hotel, corner of Thirty-first street and Broadway. When arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court he vehemently protested his innocence, claiming that he had mistaken the coat for his own. Justice Kilbreth said: "You will have to get $1,000 bail." The prisoner laughingly said, "I couldn't get 1,000 cents," and was taken down [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY NATIVE BAY.

My native bay is calm and bright,
As e'er it was of yore,
When, in the days of hope and love,
I stood upon its shore!
The sky is glowing, soft, and blue,
As once in youth it smiled,
When Summer seas and Summer skies
Were always bright and mild.

The sky—how oft hath darkness dwelt,
Since then, upon its breast;
The sea—how oft have tempests woke
Its billows from their rest!
So oft hath darker woe come o'er
Calm, self-enjoying thought;
And passion's storm a wilder scene
Within my bosom wrought.

Now, after years of absence, passed
In wretchedness and pain,
I come, and find those seas and skies
All calm and bright again.
The darkness and the storm from both
Have trackless passed away,
And gentle as in youth, once more
Thou seem'st, my native bay!

Oh, that, like thee, when toil is o'er,
And all my griefs are past,
This ravaged bosom might subside
To peace and joy at last!
And while it lay all calm like thee,
In pure, unruffled sleep,
Might then a heaven as bright as this
Be mirrored in its deep!

ROBERT CHAMBERS, 1823.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XLI.

KNOLLSEA—MELCHESTER.

The year was now moving on apace, but Ethelberta and Picotee chose to remain at Knollsea, in the brilliant variegated brick and stone villa to which they had removed in order to be in keeping with their ascending fortunes. Autumn had begun to make itself felt and seen in bolder and less subtle ways than at first. In the morning now, on coming downstairs, in place of a yellowish-green leaf or two lying in a corner of the lowest step, which had been the only previous symptoms around the house, she saw dozens of them playing at corkscrews in the wind, directly the door was opened. Beyond, toward the sea, the slopes and scarps that had been muffled with a thick robe of cliff herbage, were showing their chill gray substance through the withered verdure, like the background of velvet whence the pile has been fretted away. Unexpected breezes broomed and rasped the smooth bay in evanescent patches of stippled shade, and, besides the small boats, the ponderous lighters used in shipping stone were hauled up the beach in anticipation of the equinoctial attack.

A few days after Ethelberta's reception at Lychworth, an improved Stanhope, driven by Lord Mountclere himself, climbed up the hill until it was opposite her door. A few notes from a piano softly played reached his ear as he descended from his place; on being shown in to his betrothed he could perceive that she had just left the instrument. Moreover, a tear was visible in her eye when she came near him.

They discoursed for several minutes in the manner natural between a defenseless young widow and an old widower in Lord Mountclere's position to whom she was engaged—a great deal of formal considerateness making itself visible on her part, and of extreme tenderness on his. While thus occupied he turned to the piano, and casually glanced at a piece of music lying open upon it. Some words of writing at the top expressed that it was the composer's original copy, presented by him, Christopher Julian, to the author of the song. Seeing that he noticed the sheet somewhat lengthily, Ethelberta remarked that it had been an offering made to her a long time ago—a melody written to one of her own poems.

"In the writing of the composer," observed Lord Mountclere, with interest. "An offering from the musician himself—very gratifying and touching. Mr. Christopher Julian is the name I see upon it, I believe? I knew his father, Dr. Julian—a Sandbourne man, if I recollect."

"Yes," said Ethelberta, placidly. But it was really with an effort. The song was the identical one which Christopher sent up to her from Sandbourne when the fire of her hope burned high for less material ends; and the discovery of the sheet among her music that day had started eddies of emotion for some time checked.

"I am sorry you have been grieved," said Lord Mountclere, with gloomy restlessness.

"Grieved?" said Ethelberta.

"Did I not see a tear there? or did my eyes deceive me?"

"You might have seen one."

"Ah! a tear, and a song. I naturally think—"

"You naturally think that a woman who cries over a man's gift must be in love with the giver?" Ethelberta looked him serenely in the face.

Lord Mountclere's jealous suspicions were considerably shaken.

"Not at all," he said hastily, as if ashamed. "One who cries over a song is much affected by its sentiment."

"Do you expect authors to cry over their own words?" she inquired, merging defense in attack. "I am afraid they don't often do that."

"You would make me uneasy?"

"On the contrary, I would assure you. Are you not still doubting?" she asked, with a pleasant smile.

"I cannot doubt you."

"Swear, like a faithful knight."

"I swear, my fairy, my flower!"

After this the old man appeared to be pondering; indeed, his thoughts could hardly be said to be present when he uttered the words. For though the tabernacle was getting shaky by reason of years and merry living, so that what was going on inside might often be guessed without by the movement of the hangings, as in a puppet show with worn canvas, he could be quiet enough when scheming any plot of particular neatness, which had less emotion than impishness in it. Such an innocent amusement he was pondering now.

Before leaving her he asked her if she would accompany him to a morning instrumental concert at Melchester, which was to take place in the course of that week for the benefit of some local institution.

"Melchester," she repeated faintly, and observed him as searchingly as it was possible to do without exposing herself to a raking fire in return. Could he know that Christopher was living there, and was this said in prolongation of his recent suspicion? But Lord Mountclere's face gave no sign.

"You forget one fatal objection," said she; "the secrecy in which it is imperative that the engagement between us should be kept."

"I am not known in Melchester without my carriage; nor are you."

"We may be known by somebody on the road."

"Then let it be arranged in this way. I will not call here to take you up, but will meet you at the station at Anglebury; and we can go on together by train without notice. Surely there can be no objection to that? It would be mere prudishness to object, since we are to become one so shortly." He spoke a little impatiently. It was plain that he particularly wanted her to go to Melchester.

"I merely meant that there was a chance of discovery in our going out together. And discovery means no marriage." She was pale now, and sick at heart, for it seemed that the viscount must be aware that Christopher dwelt at that place, and was about to test her concerning him.

"Why does it mean no marriage?" said he.

"My father might, and almost certainly would, object to it. Although he cannot control me, he might entreat me."

"Why would he object?" said Lord Mountclere, uneasily, and somewhat haughtily.

"I don't know."

"But you will be my wife—say again that you will."

"I will."

He breathed. "He will not object—hee-hee!" he said. "Oh, no—I think you will be mine now."

"I have said so. But look to me all the same."

"You malign yourself, dear man! But you will meet me at Anglebury, as I wish, and go on to Melchester with me?"

"I shall be pleased to—if my sister may accompany me."

"Ah—your sister. Yes, of course."

They settled the time of the journey, and when the visit had been stretched out as long as it reasonably could be with propriety, Lord Mountclere took his leave.

When he was again seated on the driving-phaeton which he had brought that day, Lord Mountclere looked gleeful, and shrewd enough, in his own opinion, to outwit Mephistopheles. As soon as they were ascending a hill, and he could find time to free his hand, he pulled off his glove, and drawing from his pocket a programme of the Melchester concert referred to, contemplated therein the name of one of the intended performers. The name was that of Mr. C. Julian. Replacing it again, he looked ahead, and some time after murmured with wily mirth, "Excellent test—a lucky thought!"

Nothing of importance transpired during the intervening days. At 2 o'clock on the appointed afternoon Ethelberta stepped from the train at Melchester with the Viscount, who had met her as proposed; she was followed behind by Picotee. The concert was to be held at the Town Hall half an hour later. They entered a fly in waiting, and secure from recognition were driven leisurely in that direction, Picotee silent and absorbed with her own thoughts.

"There's the cathedral," said Lord Mountclere humorously, as they caught a view of one of its towers through a street leading into the close.

"Yes."

"It boasts of a very fine organ."

"Ah."

"And the organist is a clever young man."

"Oh."

Lord Mountclere paused a comma or two. "By the way, you may remember that he is the Mr. Julian who set your song to music!"

"I recollect it quite well." Her heart was horrified, and she thought Lord Mountclere must be sinking into dotage, which perhaps he was. But none of this reached her face.

They turned in the direction of the Hall, were set down, and entered.

The large assembly-room set apart for the concert was up stairs, and it was possible to enter it in two ways: by the large doorway in front of the landing, or by turning down a side passage leading to council-rooms and subsidiary apartments of small size, which were allotted to performers in any exhibition; thus they could enter from one of these directly upon the platform, without passing through the audience.

"Will you seat yourself here?" said Lord Mountclere, who, instead of entering by the direct door, had brought the young women round into this green-room, as it may be called. "You see we have come in privately enough; when the musicians arrive we can pass through behind them, and step down to our seats from the front."

The players could soon be heard tuning in the next room. Then one came through the passage-room where the three waited, and went in, then another, then another. Last of all came Julian.

Ethelberta sat facing the door, but Christopher, never in the least expecting her there, did not recognize her till he was quite inside. When he had really perceived her to be the one who had troubled his soul so many times and long, the blood in his face—never very much—passed off and left it, like the shade of a cloud. Between them stood a table covered with green baize, which, reflecting upward a band of sunlight shining across the chamber, flung upon his already white features the virescent hues of death. The poor musician, whose person, much to his own inconvenience, constituted a complete breviary of the gentle emotions, looked as if he were going to fall down in a faint.

Ethelberta flung at Lord Mountclere a look which clipped him like pincers; he never forgot it as long as he lived.

"This is your pretty jealous scheme—I see it!" she hissed to him, and without being able to control herself went across to Julian.

But a slight gasp came from behind the door where Picotee had been sitting. Ethelberta and Lord Mountclere looked that way, and behold, Picotee had nearly swooned.

Ethelberta's show of passion went as quickly as it had come, for she felt that a splendid triumph had been put into her hands. "There, do you see the truth?" she whispered to Lord Mountclere, without a drachm of feeling, pointing to Christopher and then to Picotee—as like as two snowdrops now.

"I do, I do," murmured the Viscount hastily.

They both went forward to help Christopher in restoring the fragile Picotee: he had set himself to that task as suddenly as he possibly could to cover his own near approach to the same condition. Not much help was required, the little girl's indisposition being quite momentary, and she sat up in the chair again.

"Are you better?" said Ethelberta to Christopher.

"Quite well—quite," he said, smiling faintly. "I am glad to see you. I must, I think, go into the next room now." He bowed and walked out awkwardly.

"Are you better too?" she next said to Picotee.

"Quite well," said Picotee.

"You are quite sure you know between whom the love lies now—eh?" Ethelberta asked in a sarcastic whisper of Lord Mountclere.

"I am—beyond a doubt," murmured the anxious nobleman; he feared that look of hers, which was not less dominant than irresistible.

Some additional moments given to thought on the circumstances rendered Ethelberta still more indignant and intractable. She went out at the door by which they had entered, along the passage, and down the stairs. A shuffling footstep followed, but she did not turn her head. When they reached the bottom of the stairs the carriage had gone, their exit not being expected till two hours later. Ethelberta, nothing daunted, swept along the pavement and down the street in a turbulent prance, Lord Mountclere trotting behind with a jowl reduced to a mere nothing by his concern at the discourtesy into which he had been lured by jealous whisperings.

"My dearest—forgive me; I confess I doubted you—but I was beside myself," came to her ears from over her shoulder. But Ethelberta walked on as before.

Lord Mountclere sighed like a poet over a ledger. "An old man—who is not very old—naturally torments himself with fears of losing—no, no—it was an innocent jest of mine—you will forgive a joke—hee-hee?" he said again on getting no reply.

"You had no right to mistrust me!"

"I do not—you did not blench. You should have told me before that it was your sister and not yourself who was entangled with him."

"You brought me to Melchester on purpose to confront him."

"Yes, I did."

"Are you not ashamed?"

"I am satisfied. It is better to know the truth by any means than to die of suspense; better for us both—surely you see that?"

They had by this time got to the end of a long street, and into a deserted side road by which the station could be indirectly reached. Picotee appeared in the distance as a mere distracted speck of virginity, following them because not knowing what else to do in her sickness of body and mind. Once out of sight here, Ethelberta began to cry.

"Ethelberta," said Lord Montclere, in an agony of trouble, "don't be vexed. It was an inconsiderate trick—I own it. Do what you will, but do not desert me now! I could not bear it—you would kill me if you were to leave me. Anything, but be mine."

Ethelberta continued her way, and drying her eyes entered the station, where, on searching the time-tables, she found that there would be no train to Anglebury for the next two hours. Then more slowly she turned toward the town again, meeting Picotee, and keeping in her company.

Lord Mountclere gave up the chase, but as he wished to get into the town again, he followed in the same direction. When Ethelberta had proceeded as far as the Mitre Hotel she turned toward it with her companion, and being shown to a room, the two sisters shut themselves in. Lord Mountclere paused and entered the Crown, the rival hotel to the Mitre, which stood on the opposite side of the way.

Having secluded himself in an apartment here, walked from window to window awhile, and made himself generally uncomfortable, he sat down to the writing materials on the table and concocted a note.

CROWN HOTEL.

MY DEAR MRS. PETHERWIN:

You do not mean to be so cruel as to break your plighted word to me? Remember, there is no love without much jealousy, and lovers are ever full of sighs and misgivings. I have owned to as much contrition as can reasonably be expected. I could not endure the suspicion that you loved another. Yours always,

MOUNTCLERE.

This he sent, watching from the window its progress across the street. He waited anxiously for an answer, and waited long. It was nearly twenty minutes before he could hear a messenger approaching the door. Yes—she had actually sent a reply; he prized it as if it had been the first encouragement he had ever in his life received from woman.

"MY LORD," wrote Ethelberta,

"I am not prepared at present to enter into the question of marriage at all. The incident which has occurred affords me every excuse for withdrawing my promise, since it was given under misapprehensions on a point that materially affects my happiness.

"E. PETHERWIN."

"Ho-ho-ho—Miss Hoity-toity!" said Lord Mountclere, trotting up and down. But, remembering it was her June against his November, this did not last long, and he frantically replied:

"My darling—I cannot release you—I must do anything to keep my treasure. Will you not see me for a few minutes, and let bygones go to the winds?"

Was ever a lively thrush so safe in a cherry-net before!

The messenger came back with the information that Mrs. Petherwin had taken a walk to the Close, her companion only remaining at the hotel. There being nothing else left for the Viscount to do, he put on his hat, and went out on foot in the same direction. He had not walked far when he saw Ethelberta moving slowly along the High street before him.

Ethelberta was at this time wandering without any fixed intention beyond that of consuming time. She was very wretched and very indifferent; the former when thinking of her past, the latter when thinking of the days to come. While she walked thus, unconscious of the streets and their groups of other wayfarers, she saw Christopher emerge from a door not many paces in advance, and close it behind him; he stood for a moment on the step before descending into the road.

She could not, even had she wished it, easily check her progress without rendering the chance of his perceiving her still more certain. But she did not wish any such thing, and it made little difference, for he had already seen her in taking his survey round, and came down from the door to her side. It was impossible for anything formal to pass between them now.

"You are not at the concert, Mr. Julian?" she said. "I am glad to have a better opportunity of speaking to you, and of asking for your sister. Unfortunately there is not time for us to call upon her to-day."

"Thank you; but it makes no difference," said Julian, with somewhat sad reserve. "I will tell her I have met you; she is away from home just at present." And finding that Ethelberta did not rejoin immediately, he observed: "The assistant organist has taken my place at the concert, as it was arranged he should do after the opening part. I am now going to the cathedral for the afternoon service. You are going there, too?"

"I thought of looking at the interior for a moment."

So they went on side by side, saying little, for it was a situation in which scarcely any appropriate thing could be spoken. Ethelberta was the less reluctant to walk in his company because of the provocation to skittishness that Lord Mountclere had given, a provocation which she still resented. But she was far from wishing to increase his jealousy; and yet this was what she was doing, Lord Mountclere being a perturbed witness of all that was passing now.

They turned the corner of the short street of connection which led under an archway to the Cathedral Close. Christopher seemed to warm up a little, and repeated the invitation. "You will come with your sister to see us before you leave?" he said. "We have tea at six."

"We shall have left Melchester before that time. I am now only waiting for the train."

"You two have not come all the way from Knollsea alone?"

"Part of the way," said Ethelberta, evasively.

"And going back alone?"

"No. Only for the last five miles. At least, that was the arrangement—I am not quite sure if it holds good."

"You don't wish me to see you safely in the train?"

"It is not necessary; thank you very much. We are well used to getting about the world alone, and from Melchester to Knollsea is no serious journey, late or early. * * * Yet I think I ought, in honesty, to tell you that we are not entirely by ourselves in Melchester to-day."

"I remember. I saw your friend—relative—in the room at the Town Hall. It did not occur to my mind for the moment that he was any other than a stranger standing there."

"He is not a relative," she said, with perplexity. "I hardly know, Christopher, how to explain to you my position here to-day, because of some difficulties that have arisen since we have been in the town, which may alter it entirely. On that account I will be less frank with you than I should like to be, considering how long we have known each other. It would be wrong, however, if I were not to tell you that there has been a possibility of my marriage with him."

"The elderly gentleman?"

"Yes. And I came here to-day in his company, intending to return with him. But you shall know all soon. Picotee shall write to Faith."

"I always think the Cathedral looks better from this point than from the point usually chosen by artists," he said, with nervous quickness, directing her glance upward to the silent structure, now misty and unrelieved by either high light or deep shade. "We get the grouping of the chapels and choir-aisles more clearly shown—and the whole culminates to a more perfect pyramid from this spot—do you think so?"

"Yes. I do."

A little further, and Christopher stopped to enter, when Ethelberta bade him him farewell.

"I thought at one time that our futures might have been different from what they are apparently becoming," he said then, regarding her as a stall-reader regards the brilliant book he cannot afford to buy. "But one gets weary of repining about that. I wish Picotee and yourself could see us oftener; I am as confirmed a bachelor now as Faith is an old maid. I wonder if—should the event you contemplate occur—you and he will visit us, or we shall ever visit you!"

Christopher was evidently imagining the elderly gentleman to be some retired farmer, or professional man already so intermixed with the metamorphic classes of society as not to be surprised or inconvenienced by her beginnings; one who wished to secure Ethelberta as an ornament to his parlor fire in a quiet spirit, and in no intoxicated mood regardless of issues. She could scarcely reply to his supposition; and the parting was what might have been predicated from a conversation so carefully controlled.

Ethelberta, as she had intended, now went on further, and entering the nave began to inspect the sallow monuments which lined the grizzled pile. She did not perceive amid the shadows an old gentleman who had crept into the moldy place as stealthily as a worm into a skull, and was keeping himself carefully beyond her observation. She continued to regard feature after feature till the choristers had filed in from the south side, and peals broke forth from the organ on the black oaken mass at the junction of nave and choir, shaking every cobweb in the dusky vaults, and Ethelberta's heart no less. She knew the fingers that were pressing out those rolling sounds, and, knowing them, became absorbed in tracing their progress. To go toward the organ-loft was an act of unconsciousness, and she did not pause till she stood almost beneath it.

Ethelberta was awakened from vague imaginings by the close approach of the old gentleman alluded to, who spoke with a great deal of agitation.

"I have been trying to meet with you," said Lord Mountclere. "Come, let us be friends again!—Ethelberta, I must not lose you. You cannot mean that the engagement shall be broken off!" He was far too desirous to possess her at any price now to run a second risk of exasperating her, and forbore to make any allusion to the recent pantomime between herself and Christopher that he had beheld, though it might reasonably have filled him with dread and petulance.

"I do not mean anything beyond this," said she. "That I entirely withdraw from it on the faintest sign that you have not abandoned such miserable jealous proceedings as those you adopted to-day."

"I have quite abandoned them. Will you come a little further this way, and walk in the aisle? You do still agree to be mine?"

"If it gives you any pleasure, I do."

"Yes, yes. I implore that the marriage may be soon—very soon." The Viscount spoke hastily, for the notes of the organ, which were plunging into their ears ever and anon from the hands of his young rival, seemed inconveniently and solemnly in the way of his suit.

"Well, my Lord."

"Say in a few days?—it is the only thing that will satisfy me."

"I am absolutely indifferent as to the day. If it pleases you to have it early, I am willing."

"Dare I ask that it may be this week?" said the delighted old man.

"I could not say that."

"But you can name the earliest day."

"I cannot now. We had better be going from here I think."

The Cathedral was filling with shadows, and cold breathings came round the piers, for it was November, and night very soon succeeds noon where noon is sobered to the pallor of eve. But the service was not yet over, and before quite leaving the building Ethelberta cast one other glance toward the organ and thought of him behind it. At this moment her attention was arrested by the form of her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir. When within a few yards of it she paused by a pillar, and lingered there looking up at the organ as Ethelberta had done. No sound was coming from the ponderous mass of tubes just then; but in a short space a whole crowd of tones spread from the instrument to accompany the words of a response. Picotee started at the burst of music as if taken in a dishonest action, and moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness no less than from other people's eyes.

"Do you see that?" said Ethelberta. "That little figure is my dearest sister. Could you but insure a marriage between her and him she listens to, I would do anything you wish!"

"That is indeed a gracious promise," said Lord Mountclere. "And would you agree to what I asked just now?"

"Yes."

"When?" A gleeful spark accompanied this.

"As you requested."

"This week? The day after to-morrow?"

"If you will. But remember what lies on your side of the contract. I fancy I have given you in that a task beyond your powers."

"Well, darling, we are at one at last," said Lord Mountclere, rubbing his hand against his side. "And if my task is heavy, and I cannot guarantee the result, I can make it very probable. Marry me on Friday—the day after to-morrow, and I will do all that money and influence can effect to bring about their union."

"You solemnly promise? You will never cease to give me all the aid in your power until the thing is done?"

"I do solemnly promise—on the conditions named."

"Very good. You will have insured my fulfillment of my promise before I can insure yours; but I take your word."

"You will marry me on Friday! Give me your hand upon it."

She gave him her hand.

"Is it a covenant?" he asked.

"It is," said she.

Lord Mountclere warmed from surface to centre as if he had drunk of hippocras, and after holding her hand for some moments, raised it gently to his lips.

"Two days—and you are mine," he said.

"That I believe I never shall be."

"Never shall be? Why, darling?"

"I don't know. Some catastrophe will prevent it. I shall be dead, perhaps."

"You distress me. Ah—you meant me—you meant that I should be dead, because you think I am old! But that is a mistake—I am not very old."

"I thought only of myself—nothing of you."

"Yes, I know. Dearest, it is dismal and chilling here—let us go."

Ethelberta mechanically moved with him, and felt there was no retreating now. In the meantime the timid ladykin whom the solemn vowing concerned had lingered round the choir-screen, as if fearing to enter, yet loath to go away. The service terminated, the heavy books were closed, doors were opened, and the feet of the few persons who had attended evensong began pattering down the paved alleys. Not wishing Picotee to know that the object of her secret excursion had been discovered, Ethelberta now stepped out of the west doorway with the Viscount before Picotee had emerged from the other; and they walked along the path together until she overtook them.

"I fear it becomes necessary for me to stay in Melchester to-night," said Lord Mountclere. "I have a few matters to attend to here, as the result of our arrangements. But I will first accompany you as far as Anglebury, and see you safely into a carriage there that shall take you home. To-morrow I will drive to Knollsea, when we will make the final preparations."

Ethelberta would not have him go so far and back again, merely to attend upon her; hence they parted at the railway, with due and correct tenderness; and when the train had gone, Lord Mountclere returned into the town on the special business he had mentioned, for which there remained only the present evening and the following morning, if he were to call upon her in the afternoon of the next day—the day before the wedding—now so recklessly hastened on his part, and so coolly assented to on hers.

By the time that the two young people had started it was nearly dark. Some portions of the railway stretched through little copses and plantations, where, the leaf-shedding season being now at its height, red and golden patches of fallen foliage lay on either side of the rails; and as the travelers passed, all these death-stricken bodies boiled up in the whirlwind created by the velocity, and were sent flying right and left of them in myriads, a clean fanned track being left behind.

Picotee was called from the observation of these phenomena by a remark from her sister: "Picotee, the marriage is to be very early indeed. It is to be the day after to-morrow—if it can. Nevertheless I don't believe in the fact—I cannot."

"Did you arrange it so? Nobody can make you marry so soon."

"I agreed to the day," murmured Ethelberta, languidly.

"How can it be? The gay dresses and the preparations and the people—how can they be collected in the time, Berta? And so much more of that will be required for a lord of the land than for a common man. Oh, I can't think it possible for a sister of mine to marry a lord."

"And yet it has been possible any time this last month or two, strange as it seems to you. * * * It is to be not only a plain, an unlordly wedding, without any lordly appliances, but a secret one—as secret as if I were some under-age heiress to an Indian fortune, and he a young man of nothing a year."

"Has Lord Mountclere said it must be so private? I suppose it is on account of his family."

"No. I say so; and it is on account of my family. Father might object to the wedding, I imagine, from what he once said; or he might be much disturbed about it; so I think it better that he and the rest should know nothing till all is over. You must dress again as my sister to-morrow, dear. Lord Mountclere is going to pay us an early visit to conclude necessary arrangements."

"Oh, the life as a lady at Lychworth Court! The flowers, the woods, the rooms, the pictures, the plate, and the jewels! Horses and carriages rattling and prancing, seneschals and pages, and footmen hopping up and hopping down. It will be glory then!"

"We might hire our father as one of my retainers, to increase it," said Ethelberta, dryly.

Picotee's countenance fell. "How shall we manage all about that? 'Tis terrible, really!"

"The marriage granted, those things will right themselves by time and weight of circumstances. You take a wrong view in thinking of glories of that sort. My only hope is that my life will be quite private and simple, on account of my inferiority and Lord Mountclere's staidness. Such a splendid library as there is at Lychworth, Picotee—quartos, folios, history, verse, Elzevirs, Caxtons—all that has been done in literature from Moses down to Scott—with such companions I can do without all other sorts of happiness. I trust and believe, after long thought, that these surroundings will render life with an old husband not unendurable."

"And you will not go to town from Easter to Lammas-tide, as other noble ladies do?" asked the younger girl, rather disappointed at this aspect of a viscountess' life.

"I don't know."

"But you will give dinners, and travel, and go to see his friends, and have them to see you?"

"I don't know."

"Will you not be, then, as any other peeress; and shall not I be as any other peeress' sister?"

"That, too, I do not know. All is mystery. Nor do I even know that the marriage will take place. I feel that it may not; and perhaps so much the better, since the man is a stranger to me. I know nothing whatever of his nature, and he knows nothing of mine."

To be Continued.

COSTUME OF THE SPANISH PEASANT.—In this he is intensely provincial. It he be a Murcian, or Valencian, he will wear nothing but the coarse white linen, or rather cotton, shirt, and baggy trousers to the knees of the same material, his legs below the knee being bare, and his feet encased in the strong hempen sandals worn also by the Spanish soldiery generally in the South, and called *alpargatas*: or, if he be a native of La Mancha, he will wear the rusty-brown trousers, heavy boots of untanned leather, and thick woolen jacket of that most disagreeable province, where the fiercest heat alternates with the most searching, dry, biting cold; or perhaps he is a regular Andaluz, and wears the short black jacket and striped woolen trousers of the Kingdom; if, again, he be a *majo* or *dandy*, he wears a plaited pigtail of hair, tight black jacket, crimson sash, and tight-fitting, horsey, black trousers. The head-dress of the Spanish poor, as a rule, consists of nothing but a gay-colored cotton or silk handkerchief, tied in such a manner that the two ends hang down behind; sometimes this is surmounted by the *sombrero*, or pork-pie hat, but not always. The costume of two classes deserves a moment's mention; that of the *charcoal-burner* from the mountains, the peasant of the *Sierra*, whose tiny shanty gives shelter to banditti and traveling police indiscriminately; and that of the *calesero*, i. e., driver of a *calesa* or *diligence*. The costume of the charcoal-burner is most picturesque; he is absolutely "all clad in leather," like the hero of the old nursery rhyme. He has a leathern jacket with a double row of steel buttons on either lappet; leather breeches, loose above and tight below the knee, but never being buttoned below the knee they show a tight-fitting and oftentimes coarsely-embroidered stocking; this dress is very expensive, and, as a rule, the mountaineer can only afford a new suit once in every three, four, or five years. The *calesero*, or driver of a public coach, is a dandy in his way; he always affects a jacket of black sheepskin, with a double row of tin or steel tags on either lappet; and, in Summer, a bright-colored shirt, with open waistcoat of fancy silk, light-colored trousers, sandals, and the thong of his whip curled round his shoulders complete his costume. The general head-dress of the poor of all trades and classes is the colored handkerchief knotted over the back of the head, and the pork-pie hat, the folds of which are used as a receptacle for the cigars or bits of sausage or bacon which the owner may possess. As to the dress of the women, it is hard in a few lines to write upon it. They need no bonnets, for their hair is their glory; they wear, as a rule, sandals, with embroidered stockings; their dress consists of a short skirt showing the ankles, a white or black silk handkerchief pinned over the head in rain, dust, or heat, and a tiny shawl of the brightest colors of the rainbow, thrown loosely and gracefully over the shoulders. Look at the Manchegan peasant on a Sunday or feast-day, admire her modest, if somewhat wooden face, her homely stuff gown, her black silk handkerchief for the head, her tiny silk *saya* or shawl drawn over her shoulders. She looks the very pattern of what she is—the thrifty, homely housewife. Admire the Murcian girl; her short, *en bon point* figure, rolling hips, and face at one moment pensive, downcast, and even melancholy, at the next all rippled over with a naïve, semi-impudent smile; her tiny emerald-green shawl thrown loosely over her shoulders; her short gown, red, perhaps, or bright yellow, hardly reaching to the ankles; her magnificent hair, rolled up at the back in a square, spreading plait; a girl who can one moment cry her eyes out at the loss of a copper, at the next burst with laughter, and at a third take up (metaphorically speaking) half a ton weight and carry it off before your amazed eyes. Just now you had been looking at her delicately-chiseled features, her short semi-*retroussé* nose, her tiny, beautifully-shaped hand and foot, and now, all in a moment, she is devouring half a pound of bread and six ounces of sausage, and shouldering a load that would kill a horse. But, surely, this is the perfection of women—delicacy of form with strength of limb; he who wants more, who wants, in his ideal woman, learning, and "all the rest of it"—in fact, who wants anything more than the perfection of symmetry in form, *abandon* in manner, and refined beauty in face, must not come to Southern Spain for his guest.—*Temple Bar.*

ODDLY ADDRESSED LETTERS.—A number of years ago a post-letter arrived in Edinburgh, addressed in foreign handwriting to "M. Tompits, Edimbourg." As no special direction was given, the Post Office officials were at a loss to understand who this M. Tompits could be. As far as known there was no such person in the town. At length, by pondering over the matter, and judging from the sound of this extraordinary name, it was discovered that the letter was intended for our old and esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Potts, ordinarily and jocularly called Tom Potts—alas, now deceased, but remembered for the geniality of his character. The letter was from a foreigner to whom he had shown some kindness, but who had understood his name to be simply Tompits. It is mentioned that something of the same kind once took place regarding a letter which arrived by post in London, directed to "Sromfridevi, Angleterre." There was no such person as Sromfridevi ever heard of; but on a little consideration and judging from sound it was obvious that the foreign writer of the letter meant Sir Humphrey Davy; and this proved to be the case. Following the example of the English General Post Office the French Administration des Postes maintains a staff of "blind clerks"—that is to say, caligraphic experts who are supposed to be able to decipher the most illegible handwriting, and to deduce sense and meaning from the apparently hopeless chaos of orthographical blunders. Some years since there was returned to the French Dead Letter Office an epistle which had gone the round of every seaport in the Levant, and the ambiguity of whose superscription had baffled a legion of Postmasters. It was addressed "J. Dubois, Sultan Crete." Now what could this mean? The suzerain of the Island of Crete is the Sultan of Turkey, but his Majesty's name is certainly more like Abdul Asiz than J. Dubois. Five out of the six blind clerks in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau confessed their entire inability to solve the mystery of Dubois, who, on the face of the envelope at least, was proclaimed a Cretan Sultan. But to the sixth among the band of experts there suddenly occurred a happy inspiration. "Fetch me a *Navy List*," he said to a subordinate. The *Annuaire de la Marine* was brought. The expert looked up Sultan, but alas! there was no ship bearing that name in the French Navy stationed at Crete or anywhere else. The wary cryptographer cogitated for a time, still turning over the pages of the *Navy List*. At length he rose triumphant to the occasion. "I have it," he cried; "this letter is addressed to J. Dubois, *sur le* Tancrède," and to M. Dubois, who was a quartermaster on board the good ship Tancrède, on the Pacific station, the letter was duly forwarded. The missive was from the Quartermaster's brother, whose education, so far as regarded spelling, had seemingly been of a strictly phonetic nature, and who had written down his relative's address, not in accordance with the commonly-received doctrines of orthography, but just as the words had sounded to his ear."—*Chambers's Journal.*

CONDENSED AIR TRAMWAYS.—For some weeks the North Paris Tramways Company has been trying on the line from Courbevoie to the Arc de l'Etoile a new system of locomotion, in which the motive power is compressed air. Some details of M. Mékarski's (the inventor) system are given in the *Revue Scientifique.* It is capable of considerable developments and of varied applications, since it has solved in a very satisfactory manner the double problem of the industrial production of air condensed to very high pressures, and of the storage of the air in reservoirs intended to discharge into a cylinder placed in any apparatus whatever, at any distance from the condensing pump.

The "Voiture Automatique" of M. Mékarski is characterized by the absence of an imperial and by a platform in front and another behind. This car carries the reservoirs of condensed air, the apparatus for distribution, and the cylinders. M. Mékarski places under the truck of the car the sheet-iron cylinders which contain the condensed air; on the front platform is placed the distributing apparatus which the engine man works; the two cylinders are placed, as in certain locomotives, outside the framework, horizontally, and act directly, by means of a crank, on the front wheels of the car. No doubt this arrangement might be advantageously modified; but the important point is the possibility of manufacturing compressed air in sufficient quantities to be of use as a motive power. The condensing apparatus used by M. Mékarski consists of two pump-barrels of cast-iron, placed vertically, communicating respectively with two horizontal pump-barrels, in which move two pistons worked by a steam engine. This is, in reality, a double condensing pump, the former bringing the air to the pressure of from ten to twelve atmospheres, and the second raising the pressure to twenty-five atmospheres. The pistons act upon a mass of water which compresses the air directly and absorbs by degrees the heat disengaged by compression. By an ingenious contrivance the supply of water is continually renewed, and the temperature thus kept down. But this arrangement does not absorb a sufficient amount of the heat disengaged, a difficulty which M. Mékarski has met as follows: The external air drawn into the pump raises a valve constantly covered by a layer of water of several centimetres; besides, a large cast-iron tube, constantly traversed by the air already condensed and the excess of water, communicates with the two vertical pump-barrels; finally, the second pump is fitted with a tap by which the heated water escapes. In M. Mékarski's automatic car the compressed air is stored, under the truck, in sheet-iron reservoirs or cylinders. The total capacity is about 2,000 litres; 1,500 litres serve as an ordinary supply; 300 litres constituting a reserve; the remaining 200 litres are intended to serve as a brake. The air is compressed in the cylinders to the pressure of twenty-five atmospheres. On the line from Courbevoie to the Arc de Triomphe, 7,500 metres going and returning, the resistance is unusually great. In one experiment the ordinary feeding cylinders contained 1,500 litres of twenty-five atmospheres at departure, and the pressure, on arrival, was not more than four and a quarter atmospheres. The expenditure had thus been about 1,250 litres at twenty-five atmospheres for a run of 7,500 metres, or 166 litres per kilometre. But unless it is possible to heat the air gradually during its detention, and before it reaches the cylinder, unless, in fact, the heat abstracted in condensation be restored to it, the loss of power is very great. This has hitherto been the stumbling-block of compressed air engines, and M. Mékarski seems to have completely met the difficulty. He adopts as a re-heater a cylinder holding about one hundred litres of water, taken from the boiler of an engine, at five atmospheres, and to obtain the maximum of effect possible, the condensed air is delivered from the reservoirs to the cylinder only after traversing the entire mass of water. By a clever contrivance M. Mékarski regulates at pleasure the action of the compressed air upon the piston. Two hermetically-closed boxes are placed vertically upon the re-heater; their common face is formed by a caoutchouc diaphragm, in direct connection with an obturator, which opens or shuts more or less the opening which communicates betwen the lower box and the chamber containing a mixture of compressed air and vapor in the upper part of the hot-water cylinder. It will be seen that this orifice will be more or less uncovered according as the pressure in the lower box will be above, or not, the pressure in the lower box. This second box is itself filled with air, and constitutes a small pump-barrel, in which a large plunger piston works. The rod of the piston is a screw, and is fitted outside with a small regulator, on which the driver works. This may rapidly be made to vary the presence of the air in the upper box, and consequently the pressure be increased or diminished of the air which is delivered from the lower box to the motory cylinder.—*Nature.*

MARRIAGE IN GERMANY.—In Germany the husband is the king, the wife merely the prime minister. He sits in his arm-chair smoking perennial pipes, and auditing, with all the severity of a Lycurgus, the poor little woman's abject accounts. He knows all about the butter and dripping, swears at excesses in soap and sauerkraut, is abusive as to fuel, tyrannical as to candles and red herrings, and terrible on eggs and bacon. A woman is no more mistress of her own house in Germany than you or I (despite the Laureate) are masters of our fate. She is simply an upper servant; nay, of many a gently-born and gently-bred lady it may be said that the dull drudgery of her life is such as no *upper* servant would endure, such as would be scarcely tolerable to "the maid that does the meanest chars." The maid can at least creep into dim obscurity when her hours of work are at an end; but the lady has to clothe herself in such raiment as her station is supposed to demand, and to leave weariness of the flesh and vexation of spirit in the kitchen with the pots and pans. The lady in black silk (really an "upper servant") who consents to superintend the Browns' gorgeous establishment for the moderate consideration of fifty pounds a year, (everything found, and no indelicate inquiries as to perquisites,) would scorn to employ herself in the menial manner common to many noble ladies in Germany. Do I not, for instance, remember my neighbor, pretty little Baroness B——, like the maid in the nursery rhyme, standing "in the garden, hanging out the clothes?" Have I not gazed with a tender admiration (of which to this day she is unaware) at Frau von C——'s fair face, as I watched her from my window, ironing her husband's shirt-fronts all through a blazing afternoon, while now and again a diamond-drop would roll from her brow and fall, audibly hissing, on the iron? Have I not seen, with a sadness I dared not show, the indefatigable Hauptmännin von Z—— baking, stewing, pounding, sifting, weighing, peeling, with an energy that positively paralyzed me at my point of observation? She would chaffer with the peasants who brought butter and eggs to the kitchen door, cheapening their already cheap offerings; she would scold the slavey, (who, as we all know, is no slavey at all,) tap her girls smartly over the shoulders, and rap her boys over the knuckles, and never ask for change or rest. Who ate all the good things she compounded? I suppose her husband, a big burly man, with a red face and beery, guttural voice. I could hear him snoring away all the early part of the Summer's afternoon (the windows were open toward the garden,) when at four o'clock he would cast his *Schlafrock* and *Pantoffeln*, get himself into regimental clothes again, buckle in his big waist, and go swaggering down to his club, ogling every girl and woman he met by the way. I saw the other day that he had been decorated with I know not how many stars and crosses, and had grown into a Lieutenant Colonel, and I could not help wondering how it was with his poor little wife, who had been under fire so long; had marched and counter-marched, and come to the front like a gallant little volunteer, always obedient to the word of her superior officer, cheery and uncomplaining. Has she, too, got her slow promotion, and stepped out of the ranks beyond the kitchen range, beyond the whole *batterie de cuisine*, with the order of merit on her faithful, modest little breast? I doubt it. I daresay, if I could look in upon her now, she is still cuffing supplementary boys off to school, lest they should disturb the paternal post-prandial slumbers, and rating the slavey as energetically as ever. In the households of military men, or in those of the *höhere Beamten*, the womenkind gain little, comparatively little, by the promotion of their lords. No greater independence of action is granted them, no wider sphere or larger interests. Washing-days come round as before; the potatoes have to be peeled, the carrots scraped, and the slavey driven; the stocking to be knitted, the shirt-collars to be ironed, and the eternal locking and unlocking to go on, with very slight modifications, just as it did five, ten, twenty years ago. The master is decorated, he has new titles, becomes more expensive, generally ornamental, and sublime; he goes to the *Ministerium* or the *Kammer*; he sits upon the Bench, or he wrangles in Parliament, or he elaborates the *Kriegspiel*; he comes in contact with men of various shades and colors of opinion; at the club he reads the daily papers and learns how the world wags; he plays whist, goes to the theatre, and, if he have nothing to do, returns home again about nine o'clock. Having discussed, so far as was prudent, all the political news at the club, he is hardly likely to begin on the state of the outer world, when he finds himself once more in the bosom of his family. Besides, women don't read the newspapers; what is said and done in their infinitesimally small circle is more to them than all the huge disasters of humanity; the Kaffeeclack of more significance than Kings and Kaisers toppling to their ruin; the rumor of a scandal of greater interest than all the vast problems and conflicts of the social and moral universe. And so a little local talk is likely to turn up, and, as it is very local indeed, and has been revolving for the last thirty years (on his) and the last twenty years (on her) part (for at five they both knew a fair amount of town-gossip) the conversation is not precisely of a nature to make them forget the time, or be heedless of the coals and candles. We are accustomed to think of Germans that they are a domestic people. The truth is, that of domesticities there is enough and to spare, but of domestic life, as we understand it, little or nothing. Beyond eating, drinking, and sleeping under one roof, the sexes have little in common. The woman is a slave of the ring; for the wife the baking and brewing, for the husband the cakes and ale; for her the toiling and spinning, for him the beer and skittles; for her the sheep-walk of precedent and the stocking of virtue, for him the paradings and prancings; for her the nippings and screwings, for him the pipings and dancings; for her the dripping-jar and the meal-tub, for him stars and garters, and general gallooning glitter, and sublimity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MISSING A FISH.—The water was heavy, and no mistake, and as it dashed round the rock on which I stood, I rather hesitated whether to try that particular pool or not; for I knew by bitter experience the difficulty of following a fish should he, as most probably he would, take down stream. However, I did the plucky, and in a few minutes my blue-bodied fly was swinging across the pool. Round it came floating on the top of the stream; so strong was the current that it would not sink. Two or three more throws, and then came up a noble fellow, half of him showing out of water as he boldly took my fly; the line tightened, and the steel struck home. A moment's pause as we both prepared for the tussel, and then off he dashed down stream. I groaned as yard after yard raced out, and I prepared to follow my friend in his reckless career. Fortunately, before I had moved he turned and came straight back to me; fast as I reeled up, yet faster came the fish. I could not step back so as to regain the touch, and for a few agonizing moments I thought he was off; but no. I suppose the water kept the line taut, and prevented the fly coming away, as too often occurs in such a crisis; and I felt that the link that connected us was still to the good. Eagerly I watched the line as it slowly moved round and round the small pool, and I made up my mind, if possible, to keep my antagonist within its narrow bounds. A short dash down was stopped by a little extra pressure. I dared not put on the strain too hard, for I was fishing with single gut, and that little thicker than sewing gut. I began now to have hopes of killing him, and was chuckling over the idea of sending him as a present to the friends I had left in the morning, and so have the laugh on my side; for of course they had made merry at the idea of my rushing off so frantically. "There's many a slip." The extra pressure had evidently riled the fish, and he made an angry dash up stream, followed by a grand leap clear out of the water; but he was unfortunately so close under my rod at the time that I could not slack sufficiently, the hold broke, and my fly came back to me. As if in derision, clear out of water again sprang my late antagonist. Was it my fancy, or was there a wriggle of his tail and a cock of his eye, as much as to say, "Sold again, old fellow?"—*Once a Week.*

CHANGING GUIDES.

Along the road the travelers go,
A motley cavalcade;
At midnight, 'midst fast falling snow,
The march awhile is stayed.

And great and small, and one and all,
Hot youth and lagging age,
They gather waiting round the stone
Which marks another stage

The journey's done, the stage is run,
The Guide must say farewell.
(Hark! down the wind the travelers deem
They hear a passing bell.)

A stage behind, when wailed the wind
Across a snowy wold,
They halted, and they halt this night,
Upon a midnight cold,

Till this same Guide, who stands beside
The stone, now midnight's near,
Came, muffled—none his face could see,
And none his voice could hear.

If he were glad, if he were sad,
Not one of them could know;
But ever as they went along
His vail he lifted slow.

If he were sad, if he were glad,
If he brought good or ill,
They did not know; but, day by day,
He told his tale; and still,

Some called it sad, some said 'twas glad—
So wondrous was the tale.
Each saw him as none other saw,
Who looked behind his vail.

The stage is run, the tale is done,
The Guide must say farewell—
And on the wind there comes the sound
As of a passing bell.

Now he must go; the winds wail low
Across the snowy wold;
He takes each traveler by the hand—
His hand is very cold.

Of one and all, both great and small,
How loth soe'er they be,
Whatever's false of all they have,
He claims it for his fee.

They plead in vain, for, loth or fain,
They thus his fee must pay;
But nothing that was truly theirs
The Guide can take away.

And when he goes none ever knows;
Their grasp is strong and warm—
They think they hold him still—but he
Is whirling down the storm.

Ere they can say, "Farewell for aye!"
Far down the storm he's gone.
The new Guide stands with muffled face
Beside the halting-stone.

At midnight thus the cavalcade
Is halted on the plain.
When midnight's past, to meet the morn
The march sets forth again.

—*Good Words.* MARY A. M. HOPPUS

LA BELLA SORRENTINA.

CHAPTER I.

The district that forms the southern horn of the Bay of Naples, with its orange-groves and vineyards, its aloes, olives, and palms, its rocky hills, its white, glittering towns, its deep blue sea, its bare-legged fishermen and graceful, dark-eyed girls, has always been the very Paradise of tourists. The faint, heavy scent of the orange-blossoms is wafted to you as you sit in your balcony above the sea, on warm, moonlight nights; the tinkling of a guitar is heard from the distance, where somebody is singing "Santa Lucia" or "La Bella Sorrentina" before the door of one of the hotels; a long line of smoke is blown from Vesuvius toward the horizon; the lights of Naples wink and glitter on the other side of the bay; and presently (if you are inclined to pay for it) a little company of young men and maidens will come and dance the Tarantella for you, till you are weary of watching so much activity in such a slumberous atmosphere.

There is no disappointment about this part of Italy. Pictures, poetry, books of travel—all that one has heard, seen, or read of this country—cannot have exaggerated its loveliness or idealized its perfection. The sky and sea are as blue and deep, the mountains as softly purple, and the vegetation as luxuriant as the most fervid imagination can have pictured them; the people are laughing, dancing, singing, and chattering from morning till night; even when they work they seem to be only playing at toil, dragging up their nets, or tending their vines, as if only to make a pretty foreground to a picture. Life at Sorrento and Castellamare is, to quote the opinion of an enthusiastic French lady, as beautiful as a perpetual scene at the opera, and even more agreeable, as being free from the inconvenience of gas.

Tourists generally are apt to fall in, in some sort, with this way of thinking. Everything in this charming, perfumed, sensuous land is so full of pleasure, so fairy-like, and unreal, that it is difficult to believe that the cares and troubles of the world can have any place there, or that the inhabitants can have anything to do but to look picturesque and dance and sing from the cradle to the grave.

Nevertheless, the Piano di Sorrento is a country in which people love, hate, weep, struggle, pinch, and suffer in the same way as mortals do in other parts of this planet. Here is the history of a man and a woman, born and bred in Sorrento, to both of whom want and suffering were familiar in their earlier years, while one of them, at least, experienced more of the latter sensation than most people would hold to be the fair share of a lifetime.

The name of Annunziata Vannini, the famous prima donna, has become well known to the world, while that of Luigi Ratta will convey no idea to the mind of the reader, and would probably, indeed, never have been heard ten miles from his native village of Sorrento but for a circumstance which shall in due course be related. But everybody has seen and heard the Vannini, and even those who cannot claim to be considered as other than nobodies—that is to say, people who look upon a guinea and a half as too long a price to pay for an evening's amusement—must have become familiar with her features from her photographs in the shop-windows, where she has figured in a hundred different costumes and attitudes any time during the last fifteen years. Yet a very small proportion of the admiring and appreciative throngs who have applauded her to the echo while bouquets, laurel wreaths, and even diamond bracelets upon occasion, have been showered down upon her as she stood smiling and curtseying upon the stages of Covent Garden, St. Petersburg, and Paris, is aware that, not so very long ago, she was a bare-footed orphan girl, helping her aunt, old Marta Vannini, at the wash-tub, seldom tasting meat, sometimes getting cuffed for carelessness, and not unfrequently going hungry to bed.

In those old days, from which she has become so widely and utterly removed, Annunziata Vannini was a beautiful, laughing, happy, and good-natured girl, whom everybody was fond of, and whom some (notably Luigi Ratta) loved so much that they would fain have taken her, all poor and dowerless as she was, to gladden their homes permanently with her bright presence. Nowadays her beauty has lost something of its freshness, as is but natural after fifteen years of constant labor and excitement and contact with the world; her laughter is perhaps neither so frequent nor so hearty as it used to be; and it is proverbial that wealth does not of necessity confer happiness on its possessor. Good-natured the Vannini has always been, and always will be, one may suppose, till the end of the chapter.

The peasants of Sorrento gave her the *sobriquet* of La Bella Sorrentina, after the well-known song that bears that title—whether from her remarkable beauty or from the fact that Luigi, who played the guitar a little, was fond of trolling out the air at her garden gate, I do not know. The name was, at all events, a sufficiently appropriate one.

Lovers, as has been said, were not wanting to her; but at the age of eighteen she had as yet declined to have anything to say to any of them—even to Luigi Ratta, whom perhaps she liked the best of all, and who had been constant to her ever since the time when, as children of ten and eight years old respectively, they had broken a small coin together, each promising to keep a half in sign of eternal fidelity.

Luigi, like herself, was, at the time our story opens, an orphan. His father had died about two years before, leaving him a small sum of money carefully locked up in a cash-box, a share in a good-sized fishing-boat, a couple of nets, and a little cottage just outside Sorrento. With this property Luigi, though not precisely well-to-do, felt himself in a position to support a wife; nor need he have sought long or far to find a willing partner, for he was steady, handsome, hard working, and as strong as an ox. But there was only one girl in the world that Luigi felt any inclination for, and she, when one spoke to her of love, would only laugh, and if one mentioned marriage, was apt to retire into the house and slam the door in one's face. It was provoking; but Luigi was of a long-suffering and persevering nature; he doubted not but that, in the end, his hopes would be fulfilled, and in the meantime possessed his soul in patience, and got what comfort he could from long interviews with the girl of his heart, on fine nights after work-hours, at the end of old Marta Vannini's garden, which overlooked the sea. He used to take his guitar, on such occasions, and station himself by the low, lava-built wall, singing love-songs till such time as it pleased Annunziata to become aware of his presence, and come down and talk to him.

Now it chanced that as he was thus employed, one fine November evening, a stout, elderly gentleman came sauntering toward him from the direction of the hotel, smoking his after-dinner cigar, and stopped to listen to the rustic serenade. The air was deliciously soft and warm; there was just enough of gentle southerly wind to set the olives and evergreen oaks sighing; the moon was streaming down full upon the white walls of Marta Vannini's cottage; Luigi, with wide-open jaws and chest well thrown forward, was bawling out "La Bella Sorrentina" with all the power of a magnificent pair of lungs; and presently an exquisitely formed little head was thrust out from Annunziata's window into the moonlight. The elderly gentleman was so pleased with the whole scene that he thought he would sit down on the wall and watch it for a few minutes while he finished his cigar.

"*Che bella ragazza!*" he ejaculated, under his breath, with a fat, approving smile, as Annunziata nodded and waved her hand to her tuneful swain. He sat and looked and listened till the song had been gone through down to the last word of the last stanza, only giving vent to an occasional shuddering, "Ah-h-h!" when Luigi sang flat—as, to tell the truth, he pretty frequently did—and then got up to return to his hotel.

But why does that elderly gentleman suddenly whisk round upon his heels with an exclamation of delight? What causes him to tear off his white Leghorn straw hat, as if in a frenzy, and dash it upon the ground? And why does he presently pounce upon it again, and scamper off toward the hotel as fast as his fat little round legs will carry him? It is only that Annunziata, by way of reply to her lover, has begun to sing one of the songs of the country. Everybody in Sorrento has heard her sing; everybody knows that she sings well, and has a sweet voice; but upon no one have her vocal powers produced such an effect as this before.

The old gentleman clatters noisily up the wooden staircase of the Albergo della Sirena and bounces into the sitting-room, where his wife, who is twice as fat as himself, lies dozing in an arm-chair.

"My dear!" he gasps, "my dear!——"

"Well, Sassi, what is it now?" says she, still only half awake.

"My dear, I have heard the voice of an angel!"

"*Che, Che!* There would not be room in heaven for all the angels you have heard, Sassi."

"*Carissima mia*, come and hear! You shall judge for yourself—you who know what a voice is. It is but two steps from here—a little cottage, not a hundred yards off." And the enthusiastic Sassi seized his ponderous partner by the arm and attempted to drag her to her feet.

"Decidedly," shrieked that lady, struggling violently, "I do not leave this chair till I go to bed! Let me alone, Sassi; you are causing me great pain and discomfort." And being released, she flopped heavily back into her former position, with a grunt.

Signor Sassi sighed. "Well, well," he said, "I will bring her here in the morning. You will hear her, and be convinced. I will make the fortune of that girl!"

"Bah!" said the Signora, shrugging her shoulders and depressing the corners of her mouth. "You are always going to make somebody's fortune—and what is the result. Remember that girl at Venice whom you took to live with us for six months, and who, as I had already prophesied, turned out to have no more power of understanding music than that table. Remember the tenor, as you called him (though he was really nothing but a baritone,) who stole my rings and your cash-box at Ancona. But what is the use of wasting breath on those who will not hear? I suppose this new angel will come and stay with us from to-morrow. I only beg you to notice that I prophecy she will prove to be a failure, and that she will run away with all our clothes into the bargain."

"You will see—you will see," replied old Sassi, nodding his head and closing his eyes with an aspect of serene certainty.

The next morning while old Marta Vannini was hard at work over the washing, by means of which she lived, somebody rapped at the door with the handle of a stick, and on going to admit her visitor she was somewhat surprised to see an elderly stranger of benevolent aspect, who took off his straw hat and bowed down to the ground.

"Signora," said he, "let me, first of all, felicitate you."

"Your Excellency is very good," replied the wondering Marta, "but with times as hard as they are now, I don't know—"

"You possess a treasure, Signora."

Santa Madonna! a treasure! I can assure your Excellency that this is the first I have heard of it."

"You possess a treasure, I was about to say, in your niece."

"Oh!" said Marta, with a lengthened countenance. "Well, yes; she is a good girl—one cannot complain; but she scarcely pays for her keep, and we poor people have to think of that."

"Not pay for keep! Woman! is not a voice like hers payment enough for the keep of a whole regiment? Does not your heart leap into your mouth when you hear her sing?"

"But *caro Signor mio*," said old Marta, laughing a little, (for she began to suspect that her interlocutor was not quite right in his head,) "she is one of those who must work and not sing. One may sing all day long, like a *cicala*, but that will not bring in money."

"That is precisely where you are mistaken, my good Madam; singing will sometimes bring in money enough to buy up the whole of Sorrento. Did you never hear of Alboni, and Grisi and Malibran?"

No; Marta was unacquainted with any of these names.

"Well, they were ladies who made more money by singing one night at the opera than I suppose you would earn by washing in a couple of years. What do you think of that?"

"It is extraordinary," said Marta, with a sigh; "but surely, Eccellenza, you do not mean that our Anuunziata could do that!"

"Who knows? I should be better able to tell you if you would permit me to see her and hear her sing for a few minutes."

"Annunziata!" shrieked the old woman in her shrill, nasal accents, "leave the washing, and come here. Here is a gentleman who wants to speak to you."

Annunziata made her appearance, smiling and surprised, and was greeted with much cordiality by Signor Sassi. Like the generality of Italians, she was wholly free from shyness, and though somewhat taken aback by the visitor's request, she made no difficulty about obliging him with a specimen of her musical capabilities. She sang him first one, then another, and finally, repressing a strong inclination to burst out laughing, consented, for the first time in her life, to be put through her scales. Higher and higher rose the clear, full, true notes till Signor Sassi could no longer contain his delight. He seized Annunziata by both hands, and went near to embracing her in his exultation. "Signorina," he exclaimed, "the world is open to you! A little work—a little perseverance—and everything you touch will turn to gold!" Then he twirled round and faced the older woman—"And now, Signora," he said, "for a few words with you. I am Signor Sassi—you may perhaps have heard me spoken of?"

But Marta was as ignorant of the fame of Signor Sassi as she had admitted herself to be of Grisi and Alboni. "Hum!" grunted the old gentleman; "I am not altogether obscure, for all that. If chance ever takes you to Paris, London, or Vienna, you will find that Alessandro Sassi, the singing-master, is pretty well known in all those places. Not that I am a singing-master now; I made money enough years ago to keep my wife and myself in comfort, and I have no children. Music and art occupy the place of children in my affections," said the little man, drawing himself up and tapping his breast. "Now this is what I propose to you," he continued. "During the present Winter, which I intend to pass at Sorrento, the Signorina shall come to me for singing lessons twice a day—two hours in the morning, one in the afternoon. In the Spring I take her, under the care of my wife, to Paris, where we reside; I continue her instruction there, and in the Autumn I hope to introduce her to the public. In three years, or two perhaps—who can say?—she will be earning, if I am not mistaken, a considerable salary."

"But Signore," gasped Marta, rather bewildered by the rapidity with which this programme was announced, "who is to pay for all this?"

Sassi reddened a little. "I do not want money," he answered, in a slightly injured tone; "but you may feel at ease about incurring any obligation from me. The Signorina shall repay me all I have spent upon her as soon as she is in a position to do so. And there is another thing. You will want some one to replace her in helping you with your work. I will pay what is necessary to secure you an assistant; and that also can be returned to me in due time. Now, what do you say? Are you contented?"

What could Marta say but that she accepted so liberal an offer with willingness and gratitude, and that Annunziata should begin her lessons as soon as the gentleman pleased? "But what if it turns out a mistake, after all?" she suggested, "and all this expense leads to nothing?"

"Then there will be no harm done," replied Sassi, who had now quite recovered his good-humor. "I am well enough off to afford myself a caprice—it will not be the first time." And so Annunziata's destiny was settled.

Luigi Ratta, passing down toward the shore with his oars over his shoulder, caught a glimpse of the group through the open door. He saw the little fat man, in his black alpaca coat and white jean trousers, talking and gesticulating; he saw Annunziata standing leaning against the table, with her beautiful bare arms hanging down and her hands lightly clasped, gazing out into the sunshine with a pleased, dazed look in her eyes; he saw old Marta grinning from ear to ear with satisfaction, and a cold, undefined feeling of dread, which he often afterward recalled, crept over him. Nobody noticed him, and he went on his way without his usual morning salutation.

The Winter that followed was one of almost unalloyed happiness to Annunziata. Every day she spent three hours at the Albergo della Sirena, working hard at the drudgery of learning to get out her voice, under the auspices of Signor Sassi and his wife, the latter of whom, having been completely vanquished by the beauty of the young peasant-girl, as well as by the undoubted excellence of her clear soprano, had now taken up her cause with as much enthusiasm as her more easily moved husband had done. Toiling at the wash-tub till one's back was like to break was now a thing of the past; Aunt Marta was always gracious, dinners at the Sirena, accompanied by unheard-of luxuries in the way of strange wines, were of frequent occurrence; good-natured Madame Sassi had gone into Naples, one day, and returned with a present of two beautiful dresses; everybody was complimentary, polite, and kind. Already some foreshadowing of the glory of success was beginning to make the world brilliant for the young aspirant.

Luigi, on the other hand, was cast down almost into the depths of despair by the changed order of things. He seldom saw Annunziata now; she was for ever running over, on one pretext or another, to see her new friends; and although she was always kind and pleasant to Luigi, and seemed glad to see him, he could not but feel that a gulf had already begun to open between them. And if this was so thus early in the business, how would it be when she should have visited distant lands, and sung before vast audiences, and become a great lady—as they said she would do? There were times when Luigi felt that if he could induce the fat little singing-master to accompany him on a sail to Capri, and if he could contrive to upset the boat at a reasonable distance from the shore, it would be a satisfactory and an excusable thing. But Signor Sassi had been to Capri, and had been grievously sick on the way; insomuch that he had sworn by all he held most sacred to tempt the sea no more.

As for speaking of marriage to a young woman who was all exultant at the thought of quitting her native place and seeing the wonders of the great world, that was clearly out of the question. At the bottom of his heart Luigi nourished a faint hope that the cold and misery of these unknown foreign lands might prove insupportable to one who had been brought up in the warmth and color and sunlight of Sorrento, and that, after a few months of struggling against the burden of cloudy skies and barbarian habits, Annunziata might gladly and repentantly return to her native Italy. In such an event, how willingly would he throw open the door of his cottage to receive her.

It was not much of a hope to build upon; but such as it was it served to sustain him when, on a bright April morning, he stood sorrowfully watching the departure of the traveling-carriage that bore away Signor and Signora Sassi and Annunziata on the road to Castellamare. The carriage disappeared in a cloud of dust, taking with it Annunziata and her fortunes to Castellamare—to Naples—to the unknown. Would she ever come back again, Luigi wondered sadly as he turned to go down to his boat on the shore.

CHAPTER II.

When Luigi saw the last of Annunziata, on that Spring morning, he determined that he would think about her as little as possible throughout the Summer, that he would expect to hear nothing of her, and that he would devote all his time and energy to the saving of money and bettering of his position. He knew that there was no probability of the return of the wanderer before the Autumn; and indeed it was to the storms and rain of that season that he principally trusted to bring about the fulfillment of his wishes. Even in the South, Autumn is often a dreary time; north of the Alps Luigi supposed that the snow and wind began then, and only ceased with the return of Spring.

But notwithstanding all his resolutions, he found that he could in no wise succeed in banishing the image of his absent love from his mind. Whether he was fishing, or mending his nets, eating or drinking, sleeping or waking—in every hour of the long blazing days, and throughout the sultry nights, the same sweet, kind face was always before him; and as the reflections that arose therefrom could scarcely be of a cheerful nature, Luigi became silent and morose, and sometimes even, as his companions remarked with surprise—for that had never been usual with him—a trifle quarrelsome.

Nor could he keep himself from going every now and then to get what news he could from old Marta Vannini, who did not receive his visits with much cordiality. Marta had begun to dream ambitious dreams with regard to her niece's future, and was disposed to look upon the young fisherman as a decided nuisance. She told him, however, pretty nearly all that she heard, not being able to refrain from imparting such good news to all who cared to listen. Annunziata was in Paris—then in London—then in Paris again; she was studying hard, and getting on admirably. Her voice had been heard in several of the great private houses—the *milordi Inglesi* had been enchanted with her—in Paris she had sung before the Princess A., the Duc de B., and many others. Her appearance in public had been postponed, not from any incapacity on her part, but because Signor Sassi had wished to reserve for her a more brilliant triumph by withholding her from the public till the next London season, where she was to make her *debut* at the principal Opera of that great city.

All this Luigi heard, and went away with a heavy heart. He greatly feared that the society of Dukes and Princes would turn the head of the simple peasant girl; and in none of her letters, so far as he knew, had she given any hint of a return to her home in the South.

But with November and the arrival of the cool season came great news. Luigi, on entering Marta's cottage on his usual errand one evening, was as astonished as he was delighted to be met with the intelligence that Annunziata was expected on a visit to her aunt, and that she would actually make her appearance on the following day. Luigi hardly slept a wink that night. He rose early in the morning, scrubbed himself carefully from head to foot—an operation which I am afraid it must be acknowledged that he did not go through every day—arrayed himself in his best clothes, and then sat indoors doing nothing, till the hour which Marta had named as the probable time of her niece's arrival was past. With a great effort of will, he succeeded in keeping within his own house for half an hour longer—for he thought it would not perhaps be quite the thing to pay a lady a visit immediately on her reaching the end of a long journey. Then he set out on the familiar road, and found, to his surprise, that his heart was beating fast, and that his hands were damp and cold. "I never knew I was a coward before," thought poor Luigi ruefully.

When he entered the well-known room there was such a buzzing in his ears, and such a mist before his eyes that he scarcely knew where he was or what he was doing; nor did he, for a moment or two, recognize in the elegantly-dressed young lady who was seated by the window the barefooted companion of his childhood. The young lady, however, recognized him, and as she had no reason to feel embarrassed, was not slow in her greeting. She ran up to him, holding out both her hands, with the bright smile that he remembered so well.

"You dear, good Luigi!" she exclaimed, "I knew you would come as soon as you heard I was here. And how are you? And what have you been doing all these long, weary months? Has the fishing been good? Why have you put on your Sunday clothes, you foolish boy? I like you best in your every-day dress. Do you think I have become such a fine lady that my own best friends must dress up when I come to see them? I have not got the clothes I used to wear, or I would put them on while I am here. *La Zia* has killed a fowl, and is gone out to cut salad for my supper—is it not silly of her? Now sit down there, and tell me all the news from the beginning to the end. Where is your guitar? I thought you would bring it, and sing 'La Bella Sorrentina' as you used to do. But perhaps you have found another bella Sorrentina now?"

Luigi was pleased, happy—perhaps, too, a little overpowered. He had hardly expected to be greeted so warmly. But he sat down, as he was bid, and presently began to talk in his deep, soft voice, answering the questions that had been put to him in order.

"There is but one bella Sorrentina," he said, "and as for news I do not think there is any to tell. You will have heard that old Giuseppe is dead of an apoplexy, and that Marco Naldi is betrothed to the daughter of Masucci, the blacksmith at Torre del Greco. For myself, I have done pretty well in the way of business, thanks be to the Saints!—and that, I think, is all, except that the sun ceased to shine the day you left, Signorina, and that we have had neither sunshine nor flowers nor song of birds since then till now."

Annunziata laughed. "What a pretty compliment!" she said. "No one understands paying compliments as we Italians do. The French are too formal and forced; the Germans are too clumsy; and as for the English, they never pay compliments at all. But you are not to call me 'Signorina,' if you please. Have you forgotten my name already?"

"I will call you Annunziata, if I may; I did not know whether you would like it. They paid you many compliments then—those foreign Counts and Dukes?"

Annunziata burst into one of her old hearty laughs. "An enormous number," she said. "Luigi, you are a true Italian! It is lucky you were not with me in Paris. If you get jealous when I mention that strangers have made pretty speeches to me, what would you have done if you had heard them made? I believe you would have been capable of thrusting your knife into some of those poor young men."

"That is quite possible," remarked Luigi gloomily. "Annunziata," he resumed abruptly, after a short pause, "I have it on my mind to say something to you, and perhaps it had better be done at once!"

"Oh! no, dear Luigi—not if it is anything disagreeable! Do not say it—do not spoil my first day at home!"

"It is not disagreeable that I know of—only I suppose it will be of no use. I want you to say you will marry me some day—there!"

"Oh, but, Luigi, you know that cannot be."

"Cannot be? I do not know that it cannot be. Why should it not be? Because I am poor, too ignorant, too common for you? You did not always think so. But I suppose nothing less than a Duke or a Prince will suit you nowadays."

"Ah! now you want to quarrel with me; but I will not quarrel. Listen, Luigi, and try not to be so hard and unjust. My life is no longer my own to dispose of. Signor Sassi has given me money, clothes, teaching—everything; and I must go on the stage if it were only to repay him. I do not say that I would give up my profession now if I could—I would not. But you must see that I cannot, and that it is cruel and absurd to ask me to do such a thing."

"But I do not ask you to do it now. I only ask you to give me hope. Only say that in two or three years you will be my wife, and I shall be the happiest man in all Italy. Annunziata, if you will not promise me that, I believe I shall go and drown myself."

Annunziata burst into tears. "I cannot promise it—I cannot," she sobbed. "How can I tell whether I shall be free in two or three years to leave the stage? Very likely people will only then be beginning to listen to me. I don't want to marry anybody. Oh dear! oh dear! I wish there was no such thing as marrying in the world!"

Luigi was very much moved and humiliated at her distress. He dropped on his knees before her, clasping his hands. "Forgive me, my dear, forgive me!" he exclaimed. "I was rough and rude; but you do not know how I have suffered. You may sing at the opera to the day of your death, if you will, if only you will give me the right to go where you go, and live where you live. I need very little to live upon, as you know. I shall always be able to earn my own living, and no one need see me or hear of me but you. I could pass as your servant, if you wished it. God knows you could not have a more devoted one!"

Annunziata looked up, half smiling through her tears. "As if I could let my husband occupy such a position as that! Believe me, dear Luigi, it is impossible. It is not your fault, nor mine; but our lives must be separate. I cannot come back to the old life here, nor could you be happy among the people I shall have to associate with."

"I know I am not fit to mix with your friends; but I can learn. I will take lessons in reading and writing—I will educate myself. Why should I not learn to be a gentleman, since you have become a lady?"

Annunziata saw a loophole of escape, and rushed at it. "If you really mean that, Luigi," she said—"if you could do that—but it will take a long time, you know—still, if you can learn to talk and behave as gentlemen do, so that you can associate with them without being unhappy—I might, in three years or so—but no! I will make no promises. It would be wrong to promise. Three years is such a long time, and so many things may happen—"

But this encouragement, slight and vague as it was, sufficed to transform the despondent Luigi into a radiant and exultant conqueror. He started to his feet and paced to and fro in the little room, beaming with happiness. "Now I have something to live for," he shouted. "Now I can face the whole world! And I will learn quick enough—oh, I am not such a stupid fellow as I look! Three years! What are three years? I would wait three centuries. Oh, Annunziata, dear Annunziata, what a happy day this is!"

And he stepped toward her, as if he would have taken her in his arms.

But she drew back. "Remember, I have promised nothing," she said. "And, Luigi, I make one condition—you must speak no more of this to me so long as I am here."

Luigi made no protest against the injustice of imposing conditions when no engagement had been entered into. He sighed, and yielded; and so well did he keep his word that no further expression of love escaped his lips during the week that Annunziata spent in her native village. Some eloquent looks he did indulge in; but of these she either was, or affected to be, unconscious.

In spite of the restriction placed upon him, Luigi enjoyed to the full every hour of those glorified, but alas! too swift-footed, seven days. Annunziata was so gracious, so kind, so merry, so like her old self; she seemed to take such pleasure in going over all their old haunts with him, and in sailing in his boat under the shadow of the cliffs that the orange trees and olives hang over, that the young fisherman felt himself in an earthly paradise, and would gladly have consented to lead the same kind of life for ever. Once, by dint of much pressing, he was induced to get his guitar out from its hiding place, and sing "La Bella Sorrentina;" but he would not do so a second time. "You have learnt music now, and know that I have neither ear nor voice," he said. And so the guitar was put away again.

The fatal day of departure came; and Annunziata, as she leant back in the carriage, covering her face with her hands and sobbing as only an Italian woman can, almost wished that she had never been tempted to leave her tranquil home at Sorrento at all. It was a natural feeling; and doubtless it was equally natural that she should overcome it as soon as she was in the train flying northward toward Signor Sassi, and wealth, and distinction, leaving Luigi, poverty, and peace behind.

She spent that Winter at Milan, working harder than she had ever done yet, learning, practicing, and rehearsing over and over again, with the indefatigable Sassi to encourage her, and a host of critics, professional and amateur, to praise her, and prophesy for her a glorious career. The manager of the English Opera came, in the course of the Winter, to hear her, and expressed himself very strongly as to her improvement since she had left London. In the Spring she was taken to England; and then, at last, the momentous day dawned on which, for the first time, she was to sing before a public audience.

The opera that had been chosen for her was Mozart's "Flauto Magico," and her rôle was that of the *Queen of the Night*, a part which perhaps was never before selected for a *débutante*. It will be remembered that the *Queen of the Night*, though she appears but three times in the course of the whole opera, and remains on the stage only for a few minutes on each occasion, has, during these few minutes, a task to perform of which many of the most famous prime donne have been found incapable. The part can only be taken by a pure soprano of almost abnormal compass, and any lady who undertakes to fill it may feel assured that she will produce a sensation, either on account of complete failure, or of equally complete success.

Now Signor Sassi, knowing that his pupil was capable of accomplishing this feat, and knowing also how great would be the fame that would attend her achievement of it, had not been able to resist the temptation of risking much on the hazard of her triumph. She had sung and acted the part over and over again, not only to him, but to several other competent judges, and he thought he was justified in the venture. Nevertheless, considering the youth and total inexperience of the performer, it was not surprising that many of Annunziata's friends were terribly nervous when the important evening arrived and the opera-house began to fill.

Signor Sassi, who was behind the scenes, was very pale and his hand shook, though he endeavored to keep up a demeanor of jaunty carelessness; the manager himself looked worried and anxious; Signora Sassi was perspiring in the stalls, fanning herself vigorously with a huge fan, and keeping up her courage by sniffing at a bottle of strong, sweet scent, whereby much ill feeling was engendered among her immediate neighbors. The coolest of them all was the principal person concerned, who, oddly enough, was perfectly at her ease, calm and self-confident. She was conscious of no other feeling than an intense desire to succeed, and a strong determination and belief that she would succeed.

The last notes of the overture sounded, the curtain rose, and the opera began. With just a slight and not unpleasant tremor, Annunziata felt that there was now no retreat possible for her. She set her teeth, and her breath came quickly for a moment or two, but she was quite composed again before it became necessary for her to step out and face the audience.

Many people may remember the thrill of surprise that ran through the whole house when the Vannini for the first time appeared upon the boards where she has since become so well known. Her graceful carriage, her self-possession, and her marvelous beauty, set off by the diaphanous draperies she wore, and the diamond stars that rested, like a coronet, upon her masses of dark hair, filled every one there with amazement. In an unbroken silence she began to sing. Clear, round, and sweet each note rose, filling the vast building without apparently any effort to the singer, and several heads in the stalls began to nod approvingly. But Signora Sassi, who knew that this beginning was mere child's play, was scarlet in the face, and fanned away more violently than ever. Then came rippling runs and trills, and there was a murmur of applause, as will sometimes be the case with English audiences, even in the middle of a solo. The Vannini went on singing like a nightingale, and higher and higher rose her voice, till Signora Sassi dropped her fan, and grasped her neighbor's arm with a force that nearly made the poor man cry out. The critical moment had come; the note—the great note—the wonderful, terrible note—was out, and out successfully. The Signora, feeling as though she had had an operation performed upon her, sank back with a huge sigh of relief, and almost immediately the aria came to an end.

Then the applause began—a roll and a rattle that swelled and grew till the Vannini was frightened at the thunder she had evoked. Her cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkled; applause was intoxicating to her then—it does not occasion her much emotion now.

She had to sing her song twice again, and poor Signor Sassi passed a very agitated quarter of an hour; but all went off well, and then the successful cantatrice was free to receive the congratulations of her friends behind the scenes, and to repose herself till her second appearance in the third act. In this also she was triumphant. She left the theatre with the applause still ringing in her ears followed by Sassi, whose arms were filled with bouquets; nor was there probably a happier supper party in all London that evening than was formed by the good singing-master and his wife and their fortunate pupil.

Such was the opening of the great Signorina Vannini's career. The details of that career cannot here be dwelt upon—space being insufficient; nor, indeed, did Annunziata's life differ much thenceforward from that usually led by the distinguished members of her profession. In the course of the two following years she sang at all the great capitals of Europe, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. There was much pleasure in her life, plenty of work, some excitement, and also some anxiety. But she made a great deal of money; and we may be sure that one of the first things she did was to place her old aunt, Marta Vannini, in a position of ease and comfort. If amid the din and turmoil of the world she became a little forgetful of some of her old friends at Sorrento, I do not think any one can wonder or blame her much. But she blamed herself when, returning home one evening at Paris, after singing at the Italian Opera, a letter was put into her hand signed "Luigi Ratta." Alas! had she not almost forgotten Luigi's very existence?

CHAPTER III.

Now Luigi, mindful of Annunziata's promise—or half-promise—had resolved, immediately upon her departure, that he would henceforward set himself heart and soul to work at the task of learning to be a gentleman. Reading, writing, and a trifle of arithmetic he had already been taught, after a fashion; but something more than this would, he presumed, be necessary before he could be considered fit to associate with foreign Dukes and Princes. He therefore began by closely observing the manners and demeanor of the rich *forestieri* who frequented Sorrento during the Winter months, and who often hired his boat to sail over to Capri and the famous Blue Grotto; but after long and conscientious study, he found himself unable to obtain any hints from them. That there was a difference between his ways and theirs he could easily see, but in what it consisted he could not, for the life of him, discover; nor did he think that he should ever succeed in imitating those gentlemen with any appearance of ease.

In this perplexity he decided on applying to one Antonio Bassano, surnamed Bottiglia, who in those parts enjoyed a great reputation for sagacity and knowledge of the world, and who, according to his own account, was a man of much culture and refined education. He owed his nickname partly to an alleged penchant for drink, and partly to the peculiarity of his figure. He was a wizened, wrinkled old man, who should by rights have been lean, but who, by a freak of nature, had become afflicted with a stomach of the bow window order; so that, with his long neck and spherical body, he did bear some resemblance to the bottles in which many of the South Italian wines are kept. He lodged in Sorrento, and lived principally at the expense of his neighbors, contriving to accept favors in such a manner as to convey the impression that the donor was the obliged party.

To this astute person Luigi presented himself abruptly one evening.

"Bottiglia," said he, "I want you to teach me to behave like a gentleman. How long will it take you, and what will you charge?"

"A gentleman, indeed!" exclaimed Bottiglia, looking up over his horn spectacles with infinite scorn. "Have you come into a fortune, then, Luigi Ratta?"

"What has has that to do with it? I tell you what I want, and I offer to pay for it. If you don't like the job, or can't do it, say so, and I will go somewhere else."

"Gently, gently, my dear young friend; do not let us lose our tempers this warm weather. Well, I will do my best with you, and certainly you were right to come to me; perhaps there is no other man within twenty miles who could have helped you as I can. But what in the world you should wish to be like a gentleman for—you who are a simple fisherman, and will never be anything else—"

"Never mind that, Bottiglia. Now, what payment will you ask?"

Upon this question there was rather a lengthy discussion, each man trying to get the better of the other, after the time-honored Italian fashion; but finally it was amicably arranged that Luigi should provide his preceptor with supper three times a week, on which occasions the latter was to give the benefit of his experience in the matter of deportment and polite conversation, while one evening in every week was to be devoted to the study of calligraphy and literature, at an outlay of one *lira* per lesson—the mental strain demanded from the teacher, on such occasions, being, as Bottiglia pointed out, excessive.

The compact was rigorously observed on both sides for a time, but it soon became evident that that part of it which related to the outward appearance and conduct of a gentleman was hardly likely to prove a success. Luigi, after practising bowing, handing a chair, leaving and entering a room, opening the door for a lady, and so forth, during three weeks, was fain to give it up as a bad job. He burst into a roar of laughter one night, when old Antonio was backing and posturing before him, and throwing himself into a chair, declared he would play the fool in this way no longer.

"It is no use, Bottiglia," he said. "You will never make me into a noble Signor. I am as God created me, and so I must remain. After all, what does it signify whether a man bows in this way or in that, so that he does what is civil?"

"Alas! yes," sighed Antonio. "You cannot turn a thistle into a rose, or an ass (without meaning to be offensive to you) into an Arab steed. You are a common man, my poor Luigi—a very common man—and I fear that, as you say, there is little use in trying to refine you. Now to me, on the other hand, refinement and elegance are as a second nature; but then, to be sure, I am of noble descent. I could mention names among my relatives that would astonish you, were it not that boasting is a thing foreign to my temperament. But," continued Antonio, having an eye to his suppers, "it is early days to despair yet. Let us continue our course; perhaps in the end, I may yet make you presentable."

"No no," answered Luigi; "it is a waste of time and trouble. You shall read to me instead, and improve my mind."

Bottiglia did not quite approve of this suggestion, which entailed a greater amount of exertion on his part than he had bargained for; but he gave in at length, in consideration of a somewhat increased allowance of wine, and thenceforth regularly produced, after supper, some greasy dog's-eared volume which he had picked up for a few *soldi*, and read from it, in a monotonous, sing-song voice, till his auditor was fast asleep—a consummation which it seldom took more than a quarter of an hour to effect. Sometimes it was Tasso, sometimes Ariosto, sometimes a novel, and sometimes a newspaper. It did not greatly signify; the result was always the same, and was considered equally satisfactory by both parties concerned.

Thus, in a slow, dogged fashion, Luigi set about the work of his education, having always before him a dim expectation that Annunziata would one day come back to Sorrento, be satisfied with the progress he had made, and consent to their speedy nuptials. That it might be well for him to seek her out was an idea that had not as yet suggested itself to him. He certainly was a young man of remarkable patience.

From old Marta, who was now in easy circumstances, thanks to the money sent her by her niece, he got occasional news of the triumphs of his beloved. Messages, too, were frequently transmitted to him from her at first, but as time went on these messages became rarer and rarer, and at last ceased altogether.

"She does not mention your name," Marta would say, impatiently, in answer to his repeated inquiries. "What would you have? She has other things and other people to think of now."

And then Luigi would walk sadly away, with his head bent down, and would not unfrequently quarrel with Bottiglia afterward. He had long since confided his hopes to that worthy, who had laughed them to scorn till he found that by doing so he was in danger of losing his pupil, when he had, of course, adopted a different line of conduct. It was he who suggested that Luigi should write a letter to the absent fair one, and who undertook to compose for him such a one as should at once touch the heart of the recipient, and show her that the writer was a man of education and acquainted with the best literary style.

The letter, as dispatched to Annunziata and received by her at Paris, ran as follows:

SORRENTO, January, 18—.

MOST ESTEEMED SIGNORINA: If the pleasures and gaities of the fashionable world in which you move pre-eminent like the moon among the stars, afford you time to cast a momentary glance backward to the rural scenes where your early years were passed, you may, I venture to hope, call to mind the name of the humblest and most devoted of your slaves. But I do not for one moment suppose that you can have forgotten me so soon.

Fain would I strive to rouse in your bosom some interest in the concerns of the village which has the envied privilege of being your birthplace, by recounting to you some matters of local importance; but, alas! Signorina, there is but little to tell. Unlike that of the great cities of which you are the distinguished ornament, life in our sequestered valley (that is only a literary way of speaking—we do not, as you are aware, live in a valley) glides on tranquilly and smoothly, and each day is but the counterpart of that which has preceded it. Rather will I risk the accusation of egotism, and detain your attention for a few moments while I speak to you of myself.

Following your wise and excellent counsel, Signorina, I have of late devoted myself to the study of science and the arts, and I trust you will not accuse me of vanity when I add that I have not labored altogether in vain. What success I have achieved I must ascribe entirely to the invaluable aid of Signor Antonio Bassano, (you remember old Bottiglia,) a gentleman in reduced circumstances, but of noble birth. So, at least, he says; but your Aunt Marta declares she remembers his father, who kept a small wine shop at Naples.

Assisted by his most valuable instruction, I have become acquainted with both ancient and modern literature, and I cannot but think that the present letter—all unpretending as it is—will serve to show you that I am no longer the ignorant fisherman from whom you parted nearly three years ago. I wonder whether you remember that day as well as I do! It is not three years, but only two years and two months; but I did not say so for fear of spoiling the sentence.

And now, Signorina, that I may not weary you with too many words, let me at once approach the subject that is nearest to my heart. You know how passionate, how deep, how unalterable has been the affection that I have borne you ever since the time when, in our happy childhood, we sported together on the sandy shores of the azure Mediterranean. Say, oh say that the hopes which have buoyed me up for so long are not to be ruthlessly dashed to the ground! Break not the faithful heart that beats but for you! And believe that among all the aspiring lovers that doubtless surround you, there breathes none more true—none more impassioned than

Of your ladyship

The most obedient, most humble servant,

LUIGI RATTA.

Post Scriptum.—In truth, Annunziata, if you have forgotten your promise to me, my life will be over. The first letter I wrote contained a good deal more than this, but it seemed to me over long, so I have cut it short a little—especially toward the end.—L. R.

It will be seen that Luigi had taken some liberties with Bottiglia's composition.

A week later he received the following reply:

PARIS, January, 18—.

DEAREST LUIGI: I have received your good, kind letter, and rejoice to hear of your welfare; but if you write to me again, as I hope you will, you must not let your friend, Signor Antonio, compose your letter for you. I like your own style much better than his. I suppose all that nonsense about love and broken hearts was his, was it not?

I do not quite understand what you mean by the promise you speak of in the postscript, but I hope—oh! dear Luigi, I do hope—that you cannot really think I ever engaged myself to marry you. Such a thing would have been impossible—we never could have been happy as man and wife; and, indeed, it is wrong of me even to speak of such a thing now, for I am engaged to be married, and the ceremony is to take place very shortly. My future husband is the Comte De Chagny, a French gentleman. I know you will wish me all good fortune in this new state of life, and I shall be so pleased if you will send me a letter—written all by yourself this time—to say so.

And now, dear Luigi, I must say adieu. I am, and always shall be, your most affectionate friend,

ANNUNZIATA VANNINI.

Luigi received this letter at the Post Office, and read it in the street. When he had come to the last words he rammed his hat down over his eyes, and set off, with rather an unsteady step, to walk home. At his own door he met old Antonio, who accosted him with a pleasant inquiry as to whether he had heard yet from his lady-love. The next moment Bottiglia found himself lying on his back in the street, and, on picking himself up, with much impiety of language, caught a glimpse of Luigi entering his own house, the door of which he shut and locked behind him.

And that was the last Sorrento ever saw of Luigi Ratta.

CHAPTER IV.

Annunziata was going to marry the Comte De Chagny, a middle-aged young man of sporting proclivities and diminished fortune, who had lived every year of the twenty that had elapsed since his first introduction to Parisian society. She was going to marry this easy-going, rather broken-down gentleman, who had fallen a little in love with her beautiful face, and very much in love with her money-bags, and with whom she, for her part, was assuredly not in love at all.

The wedding took place in the Spring, so as to allow the newly-married couple six weeks or so to themselves between the close of the Paris opera season and the commencement of the London one; and Annunziata, who had of late been possessed by an intense longing to revisit her native place, had little difficulty in persuading her husband to take her, for those few weeks, to Italy. M. de Chagny, always ready to be agreeable to others so long as no inconvenience to himself was entailed thereby, declared that no country could be more charming to him than that to which his wife belonged by birth; and thus it was that in the month of April Annunziata found herself once more in Sorrento.

Her first visit was, of course, paid to her Aunt Marta, and almost her first inquiry was about Luigi Ratta. Old Marta shook her head and sighed. "Luigi is gone!" she said.

"Gone! What—away from Sorrento?"

"Yes, *carina*, he has gone away from Sorrento. I fear he has not turned out well, that poor Luigi. But *che vuoi?* It is not everybody that can make a fortune, as you have done. Let us talk of something else."

"I can talk of nothing till you tell me what has become of Luigi. Did he go to the coral fishery?"

"Yes, yes—to the coral fishery, no doubt. To be sure that was it! He had lost money, *poverino*, and so he went away for a little to try and make some elsewhere. He will be back in good time—never fear."

Marta made this statement seeing tears in her niece's eyes, and not wishing to tell her the truth, lest she should distress her. Annunziata knew that the old woman was lying, but knew also that she would now continue to lie, after the calm and innocent fashion of her nation, and that no amount of questioning would serve to elicit the truth. She did not, therefore, make any further attempt on *la Zia*; but she cross-questioned Bottiglia, and many others—without, however, getting much information out of them. There was a mystery about Luigi, which every one was determined to keep from her; and that was all she could discover.

Annunziata and her husband remained ten days at Sorrento, and then left for Amalfi, which place M. de Chagny was anxious to see. On account of the heat of the weather, it was agreed that the drive should be taken by night. The moon was at the full, so that, as Annunziata said, they would be able to distinguish the scenery as well as in broad daylight. But she had forgotten to notice at what hour the moon set—the consequence of which was that, before half the distance had been accomplished the travelers were enveloped in murky darkness.

"Your country may be very charming, *ma toute belle*," said the Count, "but, for anything we can distinguish of it, we might as well be in the tunnel at Posilippo."

"I am so sorry," said Annunziata, laughing, "but presently we shall be on the other side of the mountains, and then we shall have the stars and the sea to look at."

"But I have seen the stars and the sea so many times before!" said the Count plaintively. "I think, if you will permit me, I will go to sleep!"

Annunziata readily gave the desired permission, and resting her elbow on the carriage door, and her chin on her hand, gazed out into the soft, warm, southern night. The mountains rose high on either side of the road; the stars were twinkling far overhead; the olives and the stone-pines were whispering to each other, just as they used to do in the old days so long ago, when she and Luigi ran wild over the hills together. Poor Luigi! what had become of him, and why had things gone wrong with him? Ah, she feared she could answer that last question only too easily. She sighed. "Why does he love like that?" she muttered to herself. "It is very foolish; other men never do so. As for my poor dear de Chagny, I suppose he does not even know what love means."

She turned round, with a half smile, to look at poor dear de Chagny, who was stretched, sound asleep, at her side—and that was the last thing she remembered doing till she found herself lying down in the carriage, her maid rubbing her hands and her husband looking anxiously into her face. She jumped up immediately into a sitting posture, and rubbed her eyes. They were driving at a rapid pace down the road leading to Amalfi.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "I am quite well. Did I faint?"

"No," replied her husband, who looked a little pale and disturbed, "not exactly; but we have had an adventure. Perhaps I had better not tell you till we get in."

"No, no; tell me now. I never felt better in my life."

"Well then," said the Count, "some of your amiable countrymen have been robbing us. I woke up to find the carriage stopped, and you lying back insensible, your face covered by a handkerchief which I afterward found to be soaked with chloroform. Half a dozen scoundrels were standing round the maid, whom they were about serving in the same manner, and the coachman was on his knees in the road, saying his prayers. I understand that such is the custom of the country."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Annunziata, clasping her hands, "they were banditti!"

"Banditti, my dear, of the purest type. Costumes of the old style—long cloaks, leather thongs round their legs, and steeple-crowned hats. Nothing could have been better put on the stage; but their manners left much to be desired. They gave me to understand that I was to be carried off to the mountains and kept till I was ransomed; and, *ma foi!* I was preparing myself to go—being unarmed and powerless—when a great, strapping fellow of six foot three interfered on my behalf, and after a fierce wrangle with his companions, which I had some hope might end in their all stabbing one another, motioned me to get into the carriage again. They then kicked the coachman, and we resumed our journey. But they have carried off every article of luggage we possess. I stand before you the owner of not so much as a toothbrush. Admit that the position is comical!"

"My diamonds!" exclaimed Annunziata, in a voice of poignant anguish—and I am sure every lady will sympathize with her in her bereavement.

"The very first thing they took, my dear," said the Count calmly. "Annoying—but inevitable. Perhaps diamonds are not exactly the thing to travel with in your charming country. This, I suppose, is Amalfi. Well, one comfort is that we cannot well be robbed again on our return journey! I wonder whether the landlord here can provide me with a night-shirt and a bit of soap?"

Leaving her husband to make investigations on this subject, Annunziata, as soon as she arrived at the inn, went up to her room to have a good cry over the fate of her jewels, for, rich as she was, the loss was a heavy one, and she knew enough of her native land to be aware of the extreme improbability of her ever recovering her property.

After she had bewailed herself for some time she began to undress, and as she did so a scrap of folded paper fell out of the front of her dress. She picked it up, and found that it contained these words, hastily scrawled in pencil: "If you want your diamonds, and have the courage to come for them, be at Ravello *alone* to-morrow evening, just after sunset." Evidently this note must have been thrust into her dress by one of the brigands while she was insensible.

Annunziata never hesitated about keeping the appointment, not supposing that any harm could be intended to her, and being aware that she must be tolerably safe in Ravello, a moderately-sized village, before nightfall. Nevertheless she thought it might be wiser not to let her husband know of this strange communication. He would either forbid her to go, or would insist upon accompanying her; and the paper expressly said that she was to go alone. On the following day she accordingly feigned to be too ill and upset by the events of the previous evening to undertake a fresh journey for the next twenty-four hours.

"As you will, my dear," said M. de Chagny resignedly; "I only beg you to remember that I am shirtless, brushless, razorless, and cigarless, and that the food in this enchanting spot, with the exception of the macaroni, is of the most execrable."

"We will leave as early as you like to-morrow morning," said Annunziata; and her husband sauntered off to stretch himself full length upon the beach—to see but not to admire the lovely view—to throw stones into the sea and long for the slow hours to pass.

Toward evening Annunziata left her room, locking the door behind her, and hoping the Count would imagine it to be fastened on the inside, and slipped out of the house unobserved.

Ravello stands on the heights above Amalfi, and the footpath that leads to it lies through a rocky, wooded ravine, lonely enough, but not alarming to a courageous lady in quest of her diamonds in broad daylight. Annunziata climbed the hill with her light, elastic step, determined to reach the rendezvous before sunset. She was already within a short distance of the village when she became aware of a man wrapped in a long cloak, who was sitting on a rock by the wayside with his back turned toward her. She was tripping quickly past him; but he rose, placed himself full in her path, and removed his hat.

"Luigi!" she exclaimed, starting back.

"Here are your diamonds!" said he; and he held out the morocco case which contained those jewels, as he spoke. Annunziata grasped it involuntarily, but almost immediately let it fall to the ground.

"Oh, Luigi!" she exclaimed, "what has made you do this?"

"It is scarcely you, Signora Contessa, who should put that question to me," he replied, quietly.

"Oh, what a miserable woman I am!" she burst out, throwing herself down on the bank and beginning to cry bitterly. "I meant to do what was best—I did indeed! How could I know you would take things so to heart? I told you I could promise nothing—you must remember that. Oh, why should you have cared for me so much! There are so many others whom you might have married, and who would have made you far happier than I could. I meant to do what was kindest—and this is how it has ended!" And the tears poured down her cheeks.

Luigi looked at her sadly and calmly, and with just a faint touch of contempt, she thought.

"I have thought over that, and over many things lately," he said; "and I do not blame you. You intended to be kind—only you did not understand. I suppose you could not understand. I was in a hell of despair for a long time, but that is all over now, and I see that you are right, and that we never could have been happy together. Our robbing you was an accident. I had no notion that you were in these parts or I might have prevented it. As it is I have been able to restore you your diamonds under pretense of going down to Naples to dispose of them, but the rest of your property I am afraid you will have to lose. And now, Signora, I must bid you good-by."

"Oh, no, Luigi—not like this! Can I do nothing for you? Can I not save you from this dreadful life? See—here are my diamonds; take them—they are worth a great deal of money—enough to enable you to begin again in some other part of the country, and live honestly and happily."

Luigi shook his head with a smile. "I am greatly obliged to you, Signora," he said, "but I am in no need of money; and as for 'this dreadful life,' I mean to abandon it to-morrow. Do you love your husband?"

"Of course," replied she, a little confused by his abrupt change of topic.

"I thought he looked a little old for you; but he seemed a good-natured fellow. Now you must go; it is getting too dark for you to be out alone. Good bye, Annunziata—God bless you! Don't think of me any more."

"But Luigi," she pleaded through her tears, "you will let me hear from you?"

"No, Signora; it will be better not. You understand that I must conceal myself for some time to come."

He turned to go, but suddenly faced about again, took her in his arms, and kissed her gently on the forehead. Then without another word he walked quickly away up the hill.

Annunziata watched his tall figure striding away in the twilight till he was out of sight; and then she picked up her diamonds, and ran back to Amalfi. Luigi had not told her that escape from the mountains for so well-known a criminal as he had become was almost an impossibility, nor had he mentioned that his comrades, on his return to them without diamonds or money, would most assuredly put him to death as a traitor. But he was himself well aware of both facts, and was glad that it should be so—the world having now no attraction left in it strong enough to make him wish for life. His body was found, stabbed to the heart, in a wood near Ravello, a few days later; by which time the Comte and Comtesse de Chagny had fortunately left that part of the country.

The discovery of a murdered man more or less is not, or was not at any rate in those days, so unusual an incident in the neighborhood of Amalfi as to create much stir beyond the immediate vicinity; and it was long before Annunziata became aware that when she parted from her former lover on the hill side he had left her only to go to his death.

M. de Chagny still relates the story of his adventure with the brigands of Amalfi, and the romantic generosity with which one of these rascals, dazzled by the beauty of the celebrated Vannini, made an appointment with her for the purpose of restoring her her diamonds. "It was a veritable Claude Duval affair," says the Count, "and is one of the most amusing reminiscences of our delightful Italian journey; but we have not been back there since, and as for my wife, she seems to have taken the country in horror."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CHINESE LITERATURE.—The "Four Books" and the "Five Classics," whatever may be their merits or real value tried by European standards, stand alone for "the incomparable influence they have exerted over so many millions of minds." Books which have a wider range and more absolute authority than our own Scriptures—really regulating the thoughts, manners, and customs of a fourth of the whole human race far more efficaciously than any religion has ever yet accomplished—must be estimated by their results. And so far as the prevailing bias, spirit, habits of thought and action are concerned, to read and know their books is to know the Chinese—both rulers and subjects—as they know themselves. Even were the material interests at stake less important than they manifestly are, there are few who will not be disposed to agree with the lecturer, it is time that the language was better understood, and at this period of the world's history we cannot afford to leave it unnoticed. When we come to study the literature which has exercised such immense authority over the Chinese mind we see how the inflexible character of the language is reflected in the classics, and these again in the character of the nation. We see how such a language must have cramped the free play and expression of thought, and tended to repress all fancy or originality. We look upon the stolid and matter-of-fact face of the Chinaman, and see no imagination, no gleam of fancy ever brighten his face. He is not wanting in intelligence, or the reasoning faculty, but he has neither inventiveness nor originality, and is the most literal and unimaginative of all men in the same stage of mental development. As the individual, so is the nation: impassive, slow to move out of any beaten track, unenterprising, he regards all innovation with an aversion which has something constitutional and hereditary in its character. How should it be otherwise? Those branches of Chinese literature which are most dependent for their successful development on the powers of imagination are those which least repay attention. Nevertheless, "the Chinese are eminently a literary, in the sense of a reading, people, and the system of making competitive examinations the only royal roads to posts of honor and emolument, and the law which throws these open to everybody who chooses to compete, have caused a wider diffusion of book-learning among the Chinese than is probably to be found among any other people," and therefore it behooves us to know what this book-learning teaches. I may not at present enter into details as to the tenor of this teaching. But a few words on the mode in which the Chinese people make their opinions prevail to a much greater extent than is generally understood, may not be out of place. The Chinese have never had a public press, and, stranger still, they never seem to have felt the want of such means of creating and influencing public opinion, or making the wants of the people known to their rulers. This is chiefly to be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that in all districts and municipalities there is a strong democratic element, which leads the different classes and trades to associate together in guilds for mutual defense, and in recognition of a community of interests. In these meetings or gatherings, which take place in their ancestral halls or Consoo-houses, built expressly for such purposes, and combining a temple and a guildhall in one, they discuss whatever affects them as members of the same craft or commune. Placards and written protests emanate from such sources, denouncing particular officials or administrative acts, so as to bring home to the chief provincial officers the existence of abuses and of popular discontent. Then, again, the "literati and gentry" form a most influential class, in which is included all candidates for office, and a large number of those who have held office, and either resigned or been dismissed. These generally retire to the place of their birth, where all their relations and connections dwell, so that they can always command a certain following. It is from the ranks of the literati, with few exceptions, that all the offices are filled, and there is a class feeling among them by which they—those who have passed through office—keep up communications with the actual office-holders and with each other through all the provinces, so that the same opinions and feelings are easily propagated from one province or district to another. That the influence of these educated men must be considerable among the people is clear, and they really occupy the place and perform some of the functions of the press in the West, as organs of public opinion.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

ABLE SPEECH BY MR. CHITTENDEN IN FAVOR OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—THE REPLY OF JUDGE KELLEY—THE SAME OLD STORY RETOLD.

The House of Representatives met yesterday for general debate, Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair. The attendance was unusually large for a debate day. The first speech was made by Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, the principal points of his address being as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—I have the honor to represent here a large, compact, and intelligent constituency, actively engaged and deeply interested in the honest commerce of the country, who have suffered severely for eight years from a depreciated currency. The question of good money has become of vital importance to them, and they regard it as equally so to the whole country, and look with eagerness to this Congress for such practical wisdom in legislation as the case imperatively demands. I regard our mixed currency system as a three-fold anomaly. In the first place, we have the legal-tender notes, a device and invention of war—as truly a war measure as the building of forts to protect this Capitol or the construction of the monitor with which Worden fought the Merrimac. These notes were issued for war supplies when the Government of the United States had no money, precisely as the Confederate Government issued its notes for war supplies when it had no money. In either case the notes represent exactly the same thing, namely, the waste of war, and the chances of war have determined the present value of one and the worthlessness of the other. In the second place, we have banks founded with real capital, in general harmony with the genius of our free institutions and the demands of honest commerce, issuing currency every dollar of which is secured by gold interest bearing bonds at ninety per cent. of their par value, which bonds, it is important to remember, sell in the chief marts of the world for more than par in gold itself. In the third place, by an act of Congress the bank currency I have described, every dollar of which has, in fact, more than a dollar in gold back of it, is redeemable in notes without any value beyond our national boundaries, and only of value within them because the law makes them legal tender. Congress resolved last Winter to resume in 1879; but everybody can see now that something more is necessary. To resume coin payments after what has happened is a process, a series of actions, a work for time and natural forces properly called into play. No man can tell how long it will take; neither is it important to know, if only we begin right. The law of Jan. 14 embodied some functions of good, for which let us be thankful. For one thing, it disposed of the supremely ridiculous currency distribution business, which had sorely vexed Congress for nearly half a generation; and, when rightly understood, it clearly provides currency enough, and not too much, as I shall presently show, wholly independent of legal tender. It also secured a temporary equilibrium, a sort of armistice between the opposing forces of rectitude and repudiation. But the equilibrium is unstable. We cannot stand where we are. We must advance with courage, or our vantage ground will be lost. How, then, shall we advance? The answer to this pregnant question seems to me now as clear as sun-light. Our way is as the strait gate! We must fund the legal-tender debt. Not in 3.65 permanent bonds, because there is no money in this country in its normal healthful condition to invest at that rate of interest. Not in interconvertible bonds, because such funding is only another name for the most unique and gigantic machine for speculation ever invented. With it any one of a score of great operators in Wall street might control at will, with absolute precision, from day to day, for private ends, the bank reserves of the Metropolis, with such results to the business of the whole country as I need not stop to foreshadow. We must fund the legal-tender notes permanently at the minimum popular rate of interest, not too fast, but steadily, year after year, until they are extinct. But have we not too much currency? The gentleman from Pennsylvania says "No" with great emphasis. Let us look into that a little. First, I wish to call your attention, as I have promised, to the fact that with legal-tender notes withdrawn we are sure to have currency enough, under existing laws. More than two thousand national banks now doing business, and new banks without limit, are at liberty to issue all the currency that can be profitably employed whenever and wherever it is needed and called for by legitimate commerce. To avoid misapprehension, let me say here that I have had no personal interest in any national bank for many years, but I regard the hue and cry against them as unintelligent and unworthy of serious notice. A good many of them will have to go into liquidation, but others, better managed, will take their places when needed. We cannot dispense with such banks as merchants need any more than we can dispense with savings banks, and when we war upon or abolish either it will be in regular order for Congress to enact that our carriages shall go without wheels and our farms go without the plow and the reaper.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to facts of history which demonstrate and show conclusively, if experience proves anything, that we shall never find a basis for confidence and fresh enterprise until we have largely contracted our currency. In the crisis of 1837 the banks of the State of New-York suspended specie payments on the 10th of May. To save their charters they were compelled to resume on or before the 10th of May, 1838. They did so resume, and in doing it they contracted their issues from $25,500,000 on the 1st of January, 1837, to $13,000,000 in round figures on the 1st of January, 1838. Here, Sir, is a case where the leading State of the Union, thirty-seven years ago, compelled its banks to keep faith with the holders of their paper, the doing of which forced them to contract nearly fifty per cent. in a single year; and the point to be observed and remembered is that there was no complaint. The dead were buried, the living were supported, and confidence and hope revived. I have no doubt, Sir, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania disapproved when he read the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the legal-tender debt at the rate of $2,000,000 a month, or $24,000,000 in a year. But think of it! New-York in 1837, with less than $26,000,000 out, withdrew $12,500,000 in a year, and was ready at the close of it to redeem the rest on demand. The grand Republic in 1876, the Centennial year, with $372,000,000 of debt under protest, with the people everywhere crying out for relief, proposes, through its Minister of Finance, to pay at the rate of two millions a month, and a man can be found in Congress to oppose it! Well, Sir, I know the gentleman is sincere. His own State in 1837 enjoyed the sunset glories of the old United States Bank. That concern was a ruin at the time, and could not pay its debts, and his State did not resume with New-York. A year or two later on, this favored Government paper machine, in its death struggles, sold its rags to the extent of ten millions or more to New-York, and nearly broke us again. If the gentleman is consistent, he will say, and maintain as best he can, that New-York made a frightful blunder in contracting in 1837, and brought unnecessary ruin upon her people. But he will convince no one of that. The banks of the whole country suspended again in 1857, and resumed, generally, in the following year; and it is important for our purpose to compare the contraction and its immediate consequences in that crisis with the inflation which followed the panic of 1873 and its consequences. The paper circulation of the whole country in 1857 was $215,000,000. In 1858 it had contracted to $156,000,000. The bank loans in 1857 were $685,000,000; in 1858, $583,000,000. Here is contraction of $59,000,000 in circulation and $102,000,000 in bank loan, an aggregate of $161,000,000 in one year. Note the consequences of this sharp contraction. It was a fierce, but short struggle, in which rotten banks, and speculators of every name, and bankrupt merchants and manufacturers, were denied accommodations, and forced to break and adjust their affairs. On the other hand, the solvent and honest, with rare exceptions, found all the help they required, with such sacrifices as they cheerfully accepted, to maintain their credit. In the exceptional cases, those who were really solvent promptly recovered from temporary embarrassments. The result was as natural as the growth of grass in Spring-time, and may be as easily understood. Capital, always timid and watchful, saw that the wrecks of a wild speculative epoch were cleared away, and thus confidence was rapidly reestablished, so that the two years from July, 1858, until the war clouds appeared are properly spoken of as among the most prosperous in our history.

We come now to the panic of 1873, and I propose to contrast the issues of that with the history I have just recited. The law of June 20, 1874, nine months after the crash, instead of providing for the gradual payment of the legal-tender debt, as it should have done, made a new injection of $26,000,000 of it into our "philosophical" currency system, whereby bank credits were lawfully and enormously enlarged. And the law of Jan. 14, 1875, enacts that Government shall pay off its legal-tender debt only at the rate of eighty per cent. of the fresh issues of bank currency by its subjects! Here it will be observed that in both its great financial measures since the panic of 1873 Congress clings to the fatal and preposterous theory that more currency is the cure for the ills we suffer; and that, too, in the face of a reduction in the volume of business transactions equal to more than one-third (I speak within bounds) of the whole business of the country, and also in the face of enormous and unprecedented shrinkage in values, already far in advance of those of 1857, but still going on and on! We had contraction, sharp, vehement, in 1857. Confidence and enterprise were restored in 1858. We had wild inflation in 1873 and 1874. In January, 1876, confidence and enterprise are lost and hidden in a dark pit, without a ray of light! Why does it exist? In 1857 we had no dishonored legal-tender debt as we had in 1873 and still have. The race of brilliant men who now wait for trade to grow up to a volume of currency largely in excess of that in use at the climax of the railway mania had not then become powerful. Bank credits and currency were then left to respond to natural laws, as they do not now.

I fearlessly affirm that there is not one argument in support of the present volume of currency which is not equally tenable to justify its indefinite expansion on the flimsiest pretext. No man, for example, in his right mind will pretend that it required as much money to buy sixty tons of railroad iron at $50 per ton in 1875 as it did to buy one hundred tons of the same thing at $75 per ton in 1872. These figures fairly represent the comparative prices of railroad iron and the quantities in use in the respective years. Unless all economic laws known and accepted by us prior to the war have been abrogated or reversed, we shall never restore confidence and solid enterprise to our country until we make a final and irreversible decree against the legal-tender debt abomination, leaving the commerce of the country free to fix its own laws in respect to the volume of currency and bank credits. It is idle to talk of paying legal-tenders in coin in 1879 without steadily funding them prior to that. There is nothing in history, nothing in the present commerce of the world, nothing in our own matchless resources, unless we find where to mine gold and silver pure as we cut the granite, to warrant the hope that we can borrow or hoard gold enough to resume and maintain coin payments with our present volume of currency. Our foreign debt and enormous taxes at home forbid all such schemes. Resumption by Government means resumption by two thousand national banks. To think of that under existing circumstances is to think without reasoning, and to ignore history, experience, and common sense. But some one may inquire what besides funding? What shall the banks redeem in? All present indications point to the surrender of national bank notes for the next year or two more rapidly than required to preserve easy relations to the redeeming agent. When the clause requiring the banks to redeem in legal-tender shall be repealed, the time should be fixed for them to redeem in coin. For the present, funding with due caution is our chief and only concern. If this Congress shall pass an act to withdraw not less than four millions per month from February to September inclusive, suspending the process at the season of the year when the demand for currency is always active, those who return here next year will find light breaking everywhere. Some say if you fund the legal tender debt you will lose interest you are now saving. Well, Sir, that argument appeals to some minds, and may be listened to here for aught I know; but in the counting-room of a reputable commercial establishment it should be regarded as worthy of a highwayman. What is the plain English of it? Just this: The rich debtor, having enjoyed his forced loan for a dozen years without a cent of interest, with icy audacity telling his impoverished creditors that he will not recognize his obligation because he cannot yet bring himself to pay interest. That is it precisely. True, you have saved nearly twenty millions a year, and the saving has cost the people two or three hundred millions a year. It has cost them their right to work and prosper. No man escapes. The idle bricklayers recently begging for work in one of our chief cities, and intimating at the same time that they might become criminals to obtain daily food, have lost their all. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the whole people suffer consciously or unconsciously, and will continue to suffer until the curse of the legal-tender debt is removed. On the 18th of December, 1865, the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress voted, 144 to 6—a very significant vote—to its everlasting honor, to contract the currency preparatory to a resumption of specie payments. I do not intend to say anything extravagant or sensational here; but when that law for contraction was repealed in 1868, I believed the act repealing it would cost the country more than the war for the Union had cost up to that time. I am sure now that I was right in that opinion.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, then addressed the House at some length on the opposite side of the question. He repeated his well-known inflation speech, and suggested as a good plan the following: The United States Treasury is the redemption agency for the banks, and we would have it retain all bank notes that come in until those of any bank should reach the amount of $900, when, instead of returning its notes to the bank, the Treasurer should carry to the books and vaults of the Treasury $900 in legal-tender notes of like denominations with the bank notes canceled and destroyed, and return to the bank instead of $900 in its notes $1,000 in its bonds deposited to secure the payment of its notes.

Other speeches were made, among which was one by Mr. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, on the Presidential term of office, (in favor of a six years' term and immediate ineligibility,) and one by Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, in favor of a resumption of specie payment.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS' FOURTH LETTER TO MAYOR WICKHAM—VARIOUS DISCREPANCIES POINTED OUT—MANY BLUNDERS ABOUT BUILDINGS.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

The report goes on to quote from the census of 1865 the value of buildings in New-York City in that year, placing it at forty-three per cent. of the buildings in the State. Well, that does not warrant their apportionment. It goes on to say that the census of 1870 placed the value of the real and personal property of New-York City at fifty-three per cent. of the whole State. This seems to countenance the unjust apportionment. But look at it. Personal property of all kinds is included. I have in a published report given the estimated value of all personal property in this city at $2,000,000,000. The Tax Commissioners estimated the nominal value of City real estate in 1873, before the decline, at $1,394,000,000. This makes a total of $3,394,000,000. The census of 1870, quoted by the State Assessors, makes the total $3,484,000,000. (The fractions less than $1,000,000 are omitted.) But of this $2,000,000,000 of personal property I have said (see page 12 of Tax Commissioner's Report for 1875) that under the operation of various exemptions under United States and State laws, "it melts away in something like this fashion:"

Invested in United States securities and issues of various forms	$500,000,000
Indebtedness on bond and mortgage, and in other forms	450,000,000
Imported goods	100,000,000
Consigned goods	250,000,000
Invested in stocks of corporations, whose capital is in real estate, taxed	100,000,000
In stocks of corporations of other States owned by residents here	150,000,000
Property here owned by residents of other portions of this state	50,000,000
Accumulations of life insurance companies	140,000,000
Deposits in savings banks	180,000,000
Total	$1,920,000,000
Leaving taxable	80,000,000

This is followed in the Tax Commissioners' report by some reasons why the actual assessment exceeds the $80,000,000 above stated, which it is not necessary to repeat here. Any dispassionate mind familiar with business affairs cannot but arrive at the conclusion that there is more personal property subject to taxation under existing laws in this State outside of the City than there is within the City. So that the census of 1865 sustains the Tax Commissioners, and the census of 1870 discomfits the State Assessors.

BLUNDERS ABOUT BUILDINGS.

The report says "the cost of new buildings from 1868 to Dec. 31, 1874, was $219,388,120." On a subsequent page it is further stated that as the valuation of the City in 1868 was $623,235,305, and in 1874 $858,641,630, that this was an increase of only $16,018,265 over the alleged cost ($219,388,120) of new buildings during that interval. Let me put my pen through that bubble.

The assessments for 1874 ($858,641,630) were completed before the 12th of January, 1874, and the State Assessors include the buildings for which estimates were filed down to the 31st December, 1874, thus unjustly charging the City with the building operations of a whole year. But let that pass.

A certificate of the Superintendent of Buildings now before me gives the estimated cost of new buildings in New-York City from January, 1868, to 31st December, 1874, at $209,783,112, or $9,555,988 less than the report of the State Assessors says. From this reduced sum there must be deducted $16,505,272 for the estimated cost of buildings, the plans for which were submitted but never carried into effect. A further reduction of $11,085,050 must be made for the cost of buildings such as colleges, school-houses, churches, Court-house, &c., not subject to taxation; and a further reduction of $4,870,709 for damage to buildings by fire during the same period. A further reduction of say $1,500,000 must be made for the value of the buildings torn down to make room for many of the new buildings below Fourteenth street. A further reduction of say $76,140,000 must be made for the depreciation at two per cent. per annum upon the alleged census valuation of $423,000,000 for buildings in 1865, say nine years. The account so corrected will stand thus:

State Assessor's statement of cost		$219,388,120
Less blunder in this statement	$9,555,988	
Less buildings not commenced	16,505,272	
Less buildings exempt	11,085,050	
Less buildings damaged by fire	4,870,709	
Less buildings torn down	1,500,000	
Less depreciation by wear and tear	76,140,000	—119,657,019
Corrected value of taxable improvements		$99,731,101
Actual increase in assessments		235,406,225

in a period of six years, toward which new buildings contributed only $99,731,101, as above.

The report then breaks out in this declaration, "Well and truly did the Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York say in their report for 1874: 'For several years the real estate of this City has been dealt with very tenderly in the matter of increased assessments.'" This is a very pretty compliment to local officials, and I shall search the report of the State Assessors carefully to see if I can find any excuse to return the compliment, and certify that the State Assessors have said anything "well and truly" in regard to assessments in New-York City.

After indulging in sundry glittering generalities about "private munificence" and "palatial edifices," which, as they are copied from newspapers and other authorities, I shall not call in question, the State Assessors set up in business for themselves again, and proceeding to give the cost of several buildings, straightway fall into further blunders. A few grains of the dynamite of truth, however, will explode their extravagant statements. Here is a list of such of the buildings as can be identified by the description in the report, with the cost as given by the State Assessors, and the cost as furnished by the Building Department, which their report has made their witness by previous quotations:

Buildings.	Cost stated by State Assessors.	Cost stated by Building Department.
Dry Dock Savings Bank	$400,000	$400,000
Citizens' Bank	125,000	120,000
Buckingham Hotel	800,000	350,000
Rossmore	300,000	220,000
Albany Apartment-house	600,000	350,000
Another apartment-house	350,000	165,000
Block of apartment-houses	400,000	300,000
Block of apartment-houses	300,000	200,000
Sherwood's apartment-house, (alterations)	100,000	10,000
Stevens' dwelling	250,000	150,000
Hammerly Warehouse	75,000	60,000
Lorillard Warehouse	480,000	350,000
Skelley Warehouse	20,000	17,500
Wolfe Estate Warehouse	33,000	20,000
Union Dime Savings Bank	500,000	400,000

The report gives these buildings "as completed in 1875." Some are only a little more than half completed, and the Union Dime Savings Bank is not one-quarter built. It will be seen how remote most of the figures given in the report are from the truth. Many of the other statements referring to this City, when original, are equally wide of the mark.

A SINGULAR ADMISSION.

It has for some time appeared to me that the State tax was apportioned upon this City with reference to its ability to pay a large sum, rather than upon the equity of imposing so large a tax. This opinion is confirmed, inadvertently no doubt, by a few lines which succeed a statement immediately following the above veracious list, and a further statement that 500 houses have been erected between East Forty-fourth street and Harlem River, costing from $5,000 to $20,000 each. This I cannot disprove, because no time is stated within which the buildings have been erected. The inadvertent statement referred to is this: "This fact illustrates the ability of the citizens of New-York to pay taxes." Hence—therefore—and consequently—let them pay! This is the main-spring of the policy pursued toward this City during several years. "Evidences of great wealth, costly equipages, palatial dwellings, expensive jewels," are the strings which have been harped upon incessantly for years past. Now, all these things the citizens of New-York are willing and able to pay for when they possess them, but they are not willing, besides, to pay for like things owned by residents in other parts of the State.

EQUALIZATION UPON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The report refers to the complaint of the Special Committee that for the first time in the history of the State the valuation of personal property was admitted as an element in the apportionment. Had this principle been recognized since 1859, when the board was created, it would have largely benefited New-York City, where assessments upon personal property steadily increased until 1872. In some other counties they steadily declined in a large ratio. But now that the decisions of the courts, the vicissitudes of business, and the elimination of worthless names has reduced the valuations of personal property here, and some other counties where the assessments upon such property had practically fallen into disuse suddenly resume such assessments, then they must be relieved of this long-avoided and suddenly-assumed burden, and a large share of it be imposed upon this City.

The State Assessors publish the law under which they assume the right to consider the valuation of personal property in making the apportionment, but it gives them no such power. Their power to equalize is defined and limited to real estate by these words of the law:

> The Board of Equalization may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any county by adding or deducting such sum as in their opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the State.

In the next sentence they claim that they would have been "recreant to duty had we [they] not given the counties referred to the benefit of the assessed increase of personal estate," and thereby violated the law and exceeded their powers. The report complains that the assessments upon such property in New-York City declined $20,000,000 in 1874 below 1873. Was there no revulsion, no crash in 1873, (the effects of which are not yet by any means exhausted,) which made rich men poor and poor men penniless? Had not the City paid the State for years upon $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of uncollected personal assessments?

The Special Committee stated in their printed protest as the reason why the State Board of Equalization should not equalize assessments upon real estate, upon the basis of the assessments for personal property, the following:

> Because the introduction of the relative ratios of the assessments upon personal property brings into the question of equalization a problem absolutely insoluble, the defects in the laws and the various constitutional and other exemptions rendering utterly worthless any data upon which a computation may be attempted, although it is conceded that in some instances it may be demonstrated that the laws for assessing personal property are treated as a nullity, as, for example, where the aggregate assessment upon personal property in a wealthy county is less than the par value of the bank capital in that county.

But neither such reason nor the terms of the law prevailed.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

CUBAN CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO A MADRID JOURNAL—A STARTLING COMPLAINT.

The following is the translation of a letter from Havana published in the *Epoca*, of Madrid, on the 3d of January, on the subject of Custom-house frauds in Cuba:

> "We immediately throw a veil over a picture the contemplation of which causes us to blush; for the causes which are dragging us to ruin are not natural ones, but rather arising from the spirit of persecution which has infiltrated our social body throughout all its pores. To ascribe exclusively to the insurrection our very bad economic situation is nonsense; to say that it is due to the traffic in gold is to ignore the rules of economic science. There were already indications of foul play in the matter of collecting tolls, though no one thought it was a cancer which threatened to destroy the whole social body. But the groans of the latter finally made known the gravity of the disease. Let us own it at once, and without circumlocution; immorality had spread on all sides, and the considerable incomes of the Treasury they had cast into their own coffers. Facts came to confirm the belief of the public, thanks to the administration of the justly lamented D. Cayetano Bonatax, and his worthy successor, Señor Suarez Vigel. It was first in Matanzas that a journal (*La Aurora del Gumury*) was about to raise a voice, unauthorized by the local authority, against the results of an immorality much more prejudicial than any insurrection, a thousand times more potent than the one which drags its miserable existence through our forests and mountain ranges. There, with much indignation, were made public the abuses which were committed, incontestably revealing the causes which made the resources of the revenue appear to have dwindled. Here is one of the cases cited, among many others, by the journal of Matanzas: 'We are assured that the American bark Welden, which finished unloading on the 8th inst. in this port, according to her manifest of cargo made on arrival, would have had to pay to the revenue the sum of $6,300; but according to a comparative statement made by the Custom-house, owing to the direct intervention of his Excellency the Governor General of this district, the Welden has rendered the amount of $32,501, showing against the manifest of the vessel cited and in favor of the State the sum of $26,200.' The journal adds, with reason, that these facts need no commentary."

A WEALTHY COUPLE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 7th inst. says: "In the divorce case of Annie A. Pratt against O. C. Pratt an amicable arrangement has been made between counsel, and no contest will be made. George W. Tyler, attorney for plaintiff, and J. P. Hoge have signed a stipulation in which it is agreed that the cause shall be referred to the Nineteenth District Court Commissioner to take testimony upon the issues involved, except the issue as to property. That in case the court should, upon the evidence taken, decree to plaintiff a divorce, then the house and lot No. 26 Laurel place, San Francisco, together with furniture, &c., shall be retained by the plaintiff in her own right. The house and land near Janesville, Wis., of the value of $10,000, known as the homestead of the defendant's mother, to be owned by the defendant. All the just debts and liabilities of the defendant, thought by him not to exceed $10,000, to be paid by the defendant out of his estate. Property to the value of $100,000 shall be selected by the defendant out of his general estate and set apart and owned in his own right. The value of the property shall be determined by H. H. Haight. All sums of money given by the defendant to any of his relatives, and all property which he may have conveyed in trust for any purpose since commencement of this action, shall be taken by the defendant as a part of the $100,000. An undivided one-half of all the remainder of defendant's property, real and personal, a true schedule of which shall be furnished within sixty days, shall be conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, as and for her separate estate, and until divided the same shall be held in common. The defendant's estate is valued at upward of $1,600,000, and it consists of 30,000 acres of land in Butte County, lying adjacent to the Bidwell ranche, and having a frontage of fourteen miles on the Sacramento River. This property has been valued by an expert at $1,300,000. He also owns large property interests in this city and elsewhere."

THE MAYORS OF BOSTON.

The Boston *Herald* says that from the year 1822, when the City Government was first organized, to the present period, the City of Boston has had twenty-two Mayors. Of this number Josiah Quincy held the office for the longest time, having acted as Chief Magistrate during six terms. Frederic W. Lincoln served two years, and subsequently was four years in office; eight Mayors have served three years each, the same number have served two years each, and five have served for one year; and of the twenty-two, nine are still living. The living ex-Mayors are Josiah Quincy, Jr., Jerome V. C. Smith, Alexander H. Rice, F. W. Lincoln, Joseph M. Wightman, Otis Norcross, William Gaston, and Henry L. Pierce.

WORKING-MEN'S HOMES.

The next meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Philadelphia, beginning May 31, and continuing three days. The convention will again consider the important subject of city homes, and will invite information from the prominent builders and building associations of Philadelphia about its working-men's homes and the machinery through which the ownership of these homes by their occupants has been largely promoted. It is also proposed, if practicable, to bring together a conference of delegates representing the workmen of the great industries of the United States and possibly of England.

ANOTHER ONE DISPOSED OF.

A statement having appeared in the Richmond *Whig*, copied from an exchange, to the effect that Mr. John Shifflet, of Rockingham County, Va., was 106 years of age, and consequently the oldest man in the Commonwealth, Mr. William Wertenbaker, of the University of Virginia, insists that there must be some mistake, as he and Mr. Shifflet attended the same school in 1805, and he was then a lad of about sixteen or seventeen, which would very materially reduce the years allotted to him, and make him a very youthful centenarian indeed.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

OPINION OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD IN THE CASE OF EDWIN L. STANTON AGAINST CATHERINE C. WILKINSON—THE DEFENDANT'S DEMURRER OVERRULED.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, in Bankruptcy, has rendered a decision in the case of Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver of the First National Bank, of Washington, D. C., against Catherine C. Wilkinson; and, involving as it does the question of the liability of stockholders, it is of much importance. He says: The plaintiff is the Receiver of a national bank which was organized under the act of Feb. 25, 1863. The defendant at the time the bank suspended was the holder of 100 shares of its capital stock, of the par value of $10,000. This suit is brought to recover an assessment of sixty per cent. or $6,000 thereon. The complaint is demurred to. The first ground of demurrer is that the plaintiff has no capacity to sue. It is contended that the Code of Procedure of New-York forbids the bringing of this suit by the plaintiff. It is contended that the Receiver is not the real party in interest, and is not a Trustee of express trusts, and is not expressly authorized by statute to sue. The fiftieth section of the act of 1864 (now section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes) provides that the Receiver shall take possession of all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and may sell all property of the bank, and may, if necessary to pay the debts of the bank, "enforce the individual liability of the stockholders." The Receiver is required to "pay over all money so made to the Treasurer of the United States," subject to the order of the Controller, and to make report to the Controller of all his acts and proceedings. It is quite plain from these provisions that the Receiver, and he alone, is authorized to sue, either in his own name or in the name of the bank, for his use, to collect the assets of the bank, and to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. No such authority is given to the Controller. No money can be made by any collection of assets or by any enforcement of the individual liability of stockholders, unless it is made by the Receiver, and the statute contemplates that he shall make it, and does not contemplate that any one else shall make it. His right to sue, to collect debts due to the bank, and his right to sue to enforce the individual liability of stockholders rest upon the same provisions of law, and both of these rights have been sustained by abundant judicial authority. In the present case, the power of the plaintiff to sue is conferred by and grows out of the provisions of section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes. It is also objected that this court has no jurisdiction of this suit. It is provided by section 563 of the Revised Statutes that the District Courts shall have jurisdiction "of all suits at common law brought by the United States or by any officer thereof, authorized by law to sue." This is a suit at common law, as distinguished from a suit in equity, and the Receiver is, as we have seen, authorized by law to sue. The remaining question is whether the Receiver is an officer of the United States. It has been held by the Supreme Court in United States vs. Hartwell, (6 Wallace, 385,) that a clerk appointed by an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to a statute authorizing such appointment with a prescribed salary, and whose tenure of office would not be affected by the vacation of office by the Assistant Treasurer, and whose duties, although such as his superior should prescribe, were continuing and permanent, is an officer within the meaning of the Sub-Treasury act, and subject to the penalties prescribed by it for the misconduct of officers. A Receiver of a national bank of the United States is in the public service of the United States. He is appointed pursuant to law. Vacation of office by the Controller does not vacate the Receivership. His duties are continuing and permanent. * * * In only one section is it enacted that the appointment of the Receiver shall be made by the Controller, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury. But this is implied, and when the Controller appoints a Receiver, the concurrence, or approval, or approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be presumed till the contrary appears, for the Controller is required to perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In United States vs. Hartwell it was held that the appointment of the Assistant Treasurer's Clerk by that officer, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, constituted an appointment by the head of a department, within the meaning of the provision of the Constitution (article 2, section 2) that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the heads of departments. This point has been decided in the same way by the District Judge of the Eastern District of New-York, in Platt vs. Benedict, (2 Benedict, 303,) and I entirely concur in his views. It is further objected that the proper remedy of the plaintiff is not by separate suits at law against individual stockholders, but by a suit in equity. The view urged is that, if the sixty per cent. assessed in this case shall turn out, if it be all collected, to be more than is necessary, there is no provision of law for refunding it, and that if there are insolvent stockholders who cannot pay the sixty per cent., another assessment may be sought to be made on stockholders who can pay, and thus they be compelled, perhaps, to pay more than their proper proportion of the debts. The individual liability sought to be enforced in this suit is that imposed by section 12 of the act of 1864, now section 5,251 of the Revised Statutes, as well as that imposed by the act of 1863, under which the bank in question was organized. The liability imposed by section 12 of the act of 1863 was in these words: "For all debts contracted by such association for circulation, deposits, or otherwise, each stockholder shall be liable to the amount, at their par value, of the shares held by him, in addition to the amount invested in such shares." The act of 1864 and the Revised Statutes enact that the shareholders "shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to amount invested in such shares." The provisions of the acts of 1863 and 1864 do not differ in substance. The shareholder is to be individually liable to the extent of the amount of his stock at its par value, in addition to the amount of the stock. The limit in amount or extent is the par value of his stock. Within this limit each stockholder is to be liable equally and ratably; that is, no one is to be assessed a larger percentage than any other one on the par value of his stock, and when one is assessed a given percentage, every other one shall be assessed a like percentage. Each is to be liable only in respect of his own stock, and up to the full par value of his stock, but he is not to be liable in respect of the stock of any other stockholder, or because any other person is a stockholder, or beyond the full par value of his stock. This is a several liability. There is no contribution among them provided for whereby one of them has any right to call any other one directly to account in contribution, in respect of any sum paid in discharge of the statutory liability. The proceedings are not taken by first ascertaining how much is necessary to be collected, and then apportioning that amount among the stockholders, and then collecting, by suit or otherwise, the precise sum so apportioned. The Controller is to make an assessment by determining how much each stockholder must be liable for in a percentage on the par value of his stock. These views of the statute are those determined by the Supreme Court in Kennedy vs. Gibson, (8 Wallace, 498,) which case is approved in Sawyer vs. Upton, (8 Chicago Legal News, 89.) There is nothing in the case of Pollard vs. Bailey, (20 Wallace, 520,) that is in conflict with these views. The court manifestly did not intend that the decision should apply to the liability of stockholders in national banks. The suggestion that where there is an enforced contribution of too much from stockholders there is no provision for refunding it, is not a sound one. In addition to the fact that in such a case the stockholders would have a right to enforce the refunding by suit, the provision of section 50 of the act of 1864, now section 5,236 of the Revised Statutes, is not open to the criticism made upon it, that it only directs that the surplus of the proceeds of the assets of the bank shall be paid to the stockholders, and does not provide for the payment back to them of surplus money collected in enforcement of their individual liability. If it were necessary, the money collected from stockholders might fairly be considered as the proceeds of assets of the bank for the purposes of the statute; but at all events, as the statute provides that the money to be made by enforcing the liability of stockholders is to be paid to the Treasurer, subject to the order of the Controller, and the Controller is to make dividends of such money and other money, and that the remainder of the proceeds, after payment of the debts, shall be paid to the shareholders, it is entirely clear that such proceeds include surplus money collected from stockholders. It is not necessary now to anticipate any question in regard to a second assessment. No considerations growing out of the same properly affect any question arising on this demurrer. The cases of Kennedy vs. Gibson and Sawyer vs. Upton decide that the Controller is vested with authority to determine the extent to which the individual liability of stockholders is to be enforced. This decision was followed by the District Court for the Eastern District of New-York in Strong vs. Southworth. The complaint alleges that the assets of the bank are insufficient to pay its "debts and liabilities," and that in order to provide for paying the same it is necessary to enforce the personal liability of stockholders, and that the Controller has determined that such "assets are insufficient to pay such debts and liabilities," and that it is necessary, in order to pay "the same," to enforce to the extent named in the complaint the individual liability of the stockholders. The criticism is made that the liabilities imposed by the statute is for all "contracts, debts, and engagements" of the bank, and that the statute (section 5,234) provides that such individual liability may be enforced only where it is "necessary to pay the debts of the bank, and not for the purpose of paying liabilities of the bank." It is a sufficient answer to this criticism to say that the complaint, after the foregoing averments, goes on to set out *in hæc verba* the determination or assessment made by the Controller, and that it is stated that he determines that the assessment is necessary to pay the duly proven debts of the bank. Moreover, there could have been no intention by the language of section 5,234, "to pay the debts," to narrow the individual liability imposed by section 5,151, which is for all "contracts, debts, and engagements," and the word "liabilities" imparts no broader meaning than the word "debts" in section 5,234, when the word "debts" in that section must necessarily be held to include the "contracts, debts, and engagements" mentioned in section 5,151.

The demurrer is overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of the costs.

Messrs. Man & Parsons appeared for the plaintiff, and George Gray and Henry Stanton for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

By the direction of Judge Westbrook, a jury-box was erected in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for the accommodation of the struck jury in the Tweed case.

Henry Snellbeck was sentenced, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, to one month's imprisonment, for stealing thirty yards of carpet from the ruins of the store of Catlin, Brundrett & Co., destroyed by the recent fire in Broadway.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by the Government against the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company to recover an alleged debt for taxes, amounting to $50,000.

The United States Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, twenty-three in number, were sworn in yesterday morning by T. W. Shields, Assistant Clerk of the court, with Nathan C. Ely, of No. 115 West Forty-second street, as foreman.

Mary Kelly, who said she was a shirt-maker, residing at No. 71 Crosby street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of snatching $27 from the vest pocket of Joseph Thompson, of No. 105 Elizabeth street, on the evening of the 11th inst., and running away with it.

Leave was granted to the New-York Merchants Exchange and News Association to sell their property and good will of the establishment at No. 66 Beaver street to the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York for $10,000. This is in fact an amalgamation of the two concerns, which virtually took place last year, the new association retaining the name of Maritime Association.

Officer Kindelon, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested Charles McAviney, of No. 307 East Twenty-fourth street, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and wearing apparel, valued at $140. The complaint is preferred by his mother, who states that he pledged the property at Simpson's, the pawnbroker, for a loan of $25. He was committed to answer, in default of $100 bail.

Argument in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, to vacate the proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy in the matter of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the day arguments were made by Messrs. Abbott, Field, and Choate. Decision was reserved.

Peter B. Olney, Cornelius Miner, and James Daley were appointed by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the building of the bridge across the Harlem River on the line of One Hundred and Eighty-first street. The petition on which the appointments were made was drawn up by the Department of Parks in accordance with the statutes passed in regard to the matter.

Thomas Stewart, colored steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon the mate of the vessel, was taken yesterday, by Deputy Marshal Denbert, on board the steamship Adriatic, to be taken to Liverpool for trial on that charge. Stewart was held by United States Commissioner Shields for extradition, and his case was appealed first to Judge Blatchford, and afterward to the Secretary of State, by both of whom the writs taken out were dismissed.

Mr. Wiener, of No. 109 Allen street, is the Treasurer of a society known as the Free Sons of Israel, Abraham Lodge No. 2, and has about three hundred and fifty dollars in his possession belonging to that society. This money he refuses to pay, or in any way to honor the bills of the society. The President of the society applied to Judge Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, for a warrant for his arrest. This, however, was denied, the case being one for a civil tribunal.

Argument was heard yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict, on the motion in arrest of judgment in the cases of Elizabeth De Mott and her daughter, Ella Kenney, recently convicted of making and passing counterfeit nickel five cent coins. Assistant United States District Attorney Pullman appeared for the Government, and Mr. Post for the defendants. The motion was overruled and accused remanded for sentence.

George G. Small and John B. Collins, publishers of a paper called *Wild Oats*, gave $500 bail each yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge made by Mr. Anthony Comstock, that they published a paper of an improper character, especially detrimental to the morals of the young. Small and Collins, and Adolph Brethaur, their clerk, were held in $500 bail each to answer an additional charge of having sold the paper. Mr. Norman L. Munroe became surety for the accused. The examination in both cases was set down for the 29th inst.

In the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday, before Judges Benedict and Johnson, argument was heard on a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Stephen I. Simmons, distiller, of Brooklyn, who was convicted recently in the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of violations of the Internal Revenue law. A. W. Tenney, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, appeared for the Government, and Benjamin F. Tracy and John J. Allen for the defendant. The motion was finally overruled.

A young man, named Frank Devere, of East Thirty-sixth street, was brought into the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, charged with wearing a mask and woman's apparel at a fancy-dress ball which he attended on Friday night, at Irving Hall. The assemblage was astonished at his remarkable resemblance to a woman, and the Court expressed the opinion that "he was, in all probability, intended to be of the other sex." He pleaded ignorance of any harm in his action, but the Court, reminding him that ignorance of the law is no extenuation of its violation, fined him $10 for his night's enjoyment.

Albon P. Man was appointed, yesterday, Referee to ascertain the facts in the matter of a bond given by the plaintiff in the suit of James B. Gordon and others against the Paoli Belt Company and others. The matter came up before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chambers, on Friday, on a motion by the defendants to dissolve an injunction against the Directors of the company. Affidavits were then introduced, alleging that the sureties to the bond given before the injunction could be issued were both men of no means, and that one was a non-resident. The facts of the case are to be reported on by the Referee for action by the court.

Argument was had before Judge Van Hoesen, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on the motion for a new trial in the case of Virginia C. Burke against Ira C. Gardner and others. It was contended by the defendants, who made the motion, that the verdict for the plaintiff was excessive in amount against the weight of evidence in the case, and further, that some of the defendants could not be held liable. A. H. H. Dawson argued in opposition to the motion, and the court decided adversely to granting the application. The defendants are allowed sixty days within which to prepare their case on appeal. On the question of the allowance to counsel Judge Van Hoesen reserved his decision.

NOVEL TERMINATION TO A SUIT.

An odd termination was given in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to the suit brought by Morgan Jones against the Commissioner of Public Works. The bill remaining unpaid when Tweed went out of power, Mr. Jones brought an action against Commissioner Van Nort to recover the amount due him, being in all $3,143 11. On the trial it appeared, the work not having been by contract, that it was necessary to have the certificate of the Commissioner showing that the work was necessary. Jones did not have such certificate, and Commissioner Van Nort said he could not give one. The plaintiff was, therefore, non-suited. He then brought an application for a mandamus to compel Mr. Van Nort to execute such a certificate. While the matter was in abeyance Mr. Van Nort was removed from office. The application was withdrawn and another against his successor, Fitz John Porter, was made. While this was pending the latter was removed, and Allan Campbell, the present incumbent, was appointed. The application for a mandamus was again withdrawn and a new one asked against Mr. Campbell. This was yesterday denied by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by consent of the counsel on both sides.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Remington et al. vs. Samana Bay Company of San Domingo; Doctor vs. Degan; Casserly vs. Gillies; Davis vs. Sanford; matter of the North Presbyterian Church; matter of Strong et al.; Simpson vs. Andrews; Beal vs. The Valley Company; Early vs. Early; Newell vs. Newell; The People, &c., ex rel. Lyon, vs Matsell; Wilkins vs. Agart et al.; Dinckelspiel vs. Franklin; matter of the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church; matter of Security Insurance Company; Deering vs. Lynch; Sheldon vs. Ray; Thayer vs. Giles; Thomson vs. Vernam; matter of Barrie; Morris vs. Matlin; Dimini vs. Ashley; Nathan vs. Waitzfelder; Knapp vs. Brown.

Matter of Kelly.—Order to show cause granted.

Viadeio vs. Viadeio.—The motion to vacate and set aside the writ of ne exeat must be denied. Memorandum.

The People vs. Cox.—Notice of this application must be given to the District Attorney.

Matter of Buchanan Farm Oil Company.—I still think that the claims stated in the Receiver's petition should be passed upon before a Referee.

Matter of Canfield.—Should not this application be made to the Court of Common Pleas? (Laws 1860, page 595.)

Spiegelhoff vs. Keef.—I desire to hear counsel. Memorandum.

The Onondaga Iron Company vs. The Nessilicon Steel Company et al.—Explanation required in this case.

Van Ranst vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.—Findings as settled.

Pierce vs. Thurston.—I cannot sign the judgment until I have proof of the publication of the summons and of several other facts which are recited in the judgment, but which in no way appear from the paper before me.

Langdon vs. Gray.—As I have already extended the time for the sureties to justify, I cannot grant this application.

Meiser vs. Reisks.—There must be an undertaking.

Orders Granted.—Rawlinson vs. Cody; Porter vs. Murris; matter of Morrison; matter of Morrison.

By Judge Barrett.

The Jefferson Insurance Company vs. Tyrell.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Ramsey vs. Fisher.—Order granted.

Matter of Fuszner et al.—Referred back to Referee. Memorandum.

Matter of acquiring title to land for a suspension bridge across the Harlem River, north of the High Bridge.—Order granted appointing Messrs. Peter B. Olney, Cornelius Minor, and James Daley Commissioners.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

The New-York Insurance Company vs. Fisk.—Referee's report confirmed.

Morris vs. Hiler.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

ACTION AGAINST JAY GOULD.

The report of Hamilton Cole, as Referee, appointed to examine Jay Gould before trial in an action against the latter and others, brought by William Sloan and others, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Jay Gould is charged with having placed some of the stock of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad in the hands of the other defendants, who are alleged to be his employes and relatives, for the purpose of obtaining the control of the company, and to use the same for his own personal benefit. The action is brought to recover damages for alleged fraudulent representations made by the defendants. Gould is charged with having conspired with the others to defraud the plaintiffs by an alleged false and unwarranted use of the name of the company for his own personal benefit in regard to the purchase of the East End Hotel at Long Branch. Gould was examined on the 11th inst. as to his title to the nature of his title to the premises; as to the relations, business or otherwise, existing between himself and the other defendants prior to the time of their election as directors of the company; as to the means used in the election of the other defendants as such directors; as to the proceedings of the defendants in furnishing the hotel, &c.; and as to any documents in his possession relating to the transactions referred to. Mr. Gould on the examination was unable to give much information on the topics of the inquiry. He denies the statements of the complaint.

O'BALDWIN'S KILLING JUSTIFIABLE.

The jury in the case of Michael Finnell, accused of the murder of Edward O'Baldwin, after being kept together all night, came into court yesterday morning and announced that they acquitted the prisoner. The prisoner's counsel thereupon moved for his discharge, which Judge Barrett granted. The latter, in commenting upon the jury's verdict, took occasion to say that he regarded this verdict as a great triumph of law over disorder, a verdict equally beneficial to the community with that rendered two days previous against Carmin Ling for the reckless use of the knife. To-day the people had been told that the lawless ruffian and the brutal prize-fighter who, without provocation, using his demoralized skill and the strength which God had given him for a nobler purpose, attacks the weak and inoffensive, must take the consequences of his own vicious acts. He could not sufficiently reprehend the use of the knife or the pistol or indeed the carrying of any concealed weapon. In this case, however, the jury had found as the facts warranted, that the accused was without fault, and that the deceased ruffian, at the time of receiving his death wounds, had imperiled the prisoner's life. Judge Barrett thought that under the same circumstances he might have acted in the same manner as the prisoner had. He, therefore, granted the motion for his discharge, hoping that the recollections of this trial would be a warning to him and others, that justice in time would surely overtake and punish the lawless and the evil-doer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,

Corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) best class of servants waiting for situations.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week to wash, iron, or do house-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with four years' City reference from last place, to do chamber-work and waiting, or sewing; is unusually tidy and thoroughly competent; City or country. Call Monday at No. 966 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 226 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor front.

COOK.—BY AN AUSTRIAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; has formerly served the Empress of Austria in that capacity, and has best recommendations. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman; no objection to a boarding-house; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 403 West 29th st., Relief Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FRENCH, (Cordon Bleu); wages, $35; has excellent City references and fifteen years' practice. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, IN A private family, where a kitchen maid is kept; wages, $35; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT NORTH GERMAN COOK in a private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references given. Address Berlin, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL WOman as plain cook in an American family; good reference. Call at No. 19 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent dress-maker in a private family; can cut and fit to perfection, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands all machines; satisfactory recommendation from present employer; City or country; will see to a baby. Call, for two days, at No. 100 East 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, by the day or week; cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; good operator. Address No. 259 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, who is a thorough housekeeper; would like a position as such, or to travel with a family; country preferred; highest references. Address M. L., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MIDdle-aged American lady as good caretaker of house or invalid; willing to sew and be useful; more for the home than compensation; reference. Address A. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment (American) to take entire charge; undoubted references. Address C. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL OF twenty-two, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last employers. Call on Monday at No. 1,414 3d av., near 80th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCH nurse for one or more children; has good references, and is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's first-class and reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address particularly.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfants' nurse, with good City reference; will, if necessary, take entire charge of the baby from its birth. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS SICK nurse in any kind of sickness; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call at No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; a good home preferred to high wages; City or country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, EITHER FOR an infant or young children, and plain sewing; best City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL, THIRTEEN YEARS of age, in a gentleman's family to make herself useful. Call at No. 63 West 44th st.

WASHING.—TO DO AT HER OWN HOME BY A first-class laundress some ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; puffing and fluting a specialty; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Burns, No. 829 West 38th st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing at her residence, No. 137 West 25th st. Apply to house-keeper; ring No. 1 bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a first-class shirt ironer, wishes work by the day or at home for a private family; good personal City references. Mrs. Bullett, No. 309 7th av., rear building.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing; terms moderate; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 36th st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR COLORED LAUNDRESS wishes a family's washing by the month or dozen, or three days out in the week; first-class reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 403 West 29th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home. Call or address Laundress, 211 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call Saturday or Monday at No. 458 West 17th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN AGED NINETEEN, A GOOD penman and correct at figures, wishes a situation; first-class references as to honesty and business experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, Neighbor Jackwood, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A NATIVE OF THIS CITY, THIRTY-TWO years of age, who has been unemployed for a long time, wishes to find something to do in any capacity, either as book-keeper, clerk, porter, janitor, or any other position where intelligence and hard work will earn a living salary; first-class reference as to ability, &c. Address W. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and is a good driver; can make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call or address A. H., No. 220 Washington st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business thoroughly in every respect; excellent City reference from last employer; will be disengaged Wednesday, the 23d. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man, married, no incumbrance; can produce first-class City references as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; will make himself generally useful. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 204 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has twenty years' best City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call or address J. D., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, who thoroughly understands the business; has the very best reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; excellent recommendations as to capability and sobriety. Call or address private stable, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; the best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; will be disengaged March 1. Address H. H., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; three years' reference, and a good careful driver. Call on or address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—WELL RECOMMENDED BY PRESent employer; Protestant; communicant; married, no children; age, thirty-three; is a good penman and accountant. Address J. A. Stadyer, New-Hamburg, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Address P. W., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, whose last employer can recommend as a very superior man. Address G. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; satisfactory references given. Address or call on Edward, No. 6 East 27th st.

FOREMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED, NO children; experienced in all branches of farming; best recommendations. Address F. D., Sing Sing Post Office, N. Y.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—DAIRY, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife, in the country; man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, or would superintend a farm; wife would take charge of a dairy, cook, or do up-stairs work; first-class reference of twenty years' standing. Call on J. H., at Burton's Old Theatre, opposite the new City Court-house, No. 39 Chambers st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, laying out of grounds, &c.; is now open for an engagement; eight years' reference from late employers. Address A. C., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands the care of green houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; sixteen years experience; six years reference from last place. Address M., Box No. 243 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the care and management of green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first class reference. Address for two days, J. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; understands the business thoroughly, as testimonials will certify. Only those requiring a first-class man need apply to horticulturist seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address R. G. H., care J. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY ON GENtleman's place, or at anything, in City or country, with board. Address M., Box No. 238 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience as confidential clerk and cashier in a wholesale house, a position with a responsible firm where honesty and business ability will be appreciated; best of references from present employer. Address ACTIVE BUSINESS, Greenwood, Mass.

WANTED—BY A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF age, in some wholesale business; wages expected moderate; good references given. Address W. F. L., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, (PROTestant;) is a good waiter, reliable and competent, understands his business thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address French, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman, to go to Providence, R. I., to wait on an invalid lady and sew. Apply at No. 28 East 39th st., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

AUCTION SALES.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE
3D AV. BUSINESS CORNER.
By order of SAMUEL RAYNOR, Esq., Executor,
No. 2,198 3D AV., south-west corner of 120th st., now occupied as J. Stiner & Co.'s tea store.
ALSO,
No. 319 EAST 117TH ST., desirable two-story basement and attic frame dwelling house.
Maps, permits, and further particulars of auctioneers,
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS,
No. 4 Pine st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

CANCER CURED

By DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Penn.

STEIN HAS REOPENED HIS ORIENTAL cigar store
AT THE OLD STAND,
NO. 102 NASSAU ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

REWARDS.

LOST.—ON FEB. 19, IN GOING FROM WALL TO Canal st., a large sum of money in bills; one-quarter of the money may be retained by finder, the balance to be returned. Address D. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 20, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The opponents of President GRANT have labored to create the impression that the Administration itself was on trial in the Babcock case. That idea has certainly found very little countenance among the intelligent and fair-minded portion of this people. If it should ever come to be generally entertained, it will be the fault of the President and his advisers. While stubborn fidelity to one's friends, through good and bad report, may be a fault which leans to virtue's side, there is a point beyond which it may become a grave blunder in one occupying the position of President of the United States. It is singularly unfortunate that so much color has been given to the assertion that Gen. GRANT has overstepped that limit. The intermeddling of Assistant District Attorney SHERMAN in the Babcock case was badly timed, to say the least, while the statement that District Attorney DYER is to resign, because he has not been properly sustained by the President and Attorney General, will help to promote the growing distrust about Gen. GRANT'S perfect impartiality in his relations to the trial of his private secretary. If the complaint of the St. Louis District Attorney refers to all the whisky cases which he has so ably prosecuted, any justification of such a statement would seriously impair public confidence in the Administration.

It is but just to take into account the temptations which exist, at a time like this, for making political capital by assuming the character of a martyr in the cause of public justice. A man who is earnestly intent on the discharge of a difficult and important duty may too hastily assume that all interference with his freedom of action has a sinister design. The President and Attorney General may have a perfectly good answer to the complaint of District Attorney DYER, just as there may be a valid cause for the alleged dissatisfaction with the course of Secretary BRISTOW. But in the present state of public feeling, no one will be content to accept either of these suppositions on trust. It would have been more seemly had Col. DYER made no allusion to his intended retirement till a verdict had been reached in the Babcock case, and his imputation on the course of the President should properly have been reserved till he actually resigns. But his lack of dignity and reserve will not justify the President and the Attorney General in showing an excess of these qualities in dealing with the causes of his resignation. A perfectly frank and outspoken manner of treating all such reflections upon its impartiality is the only safe course for the Administration at the present juncture.

How little aid is to be expected from the Democrats in the way of providing for the resumption of specie payments may be inferred from the kind of influences likely to prevail in the Caucus Committee on the Finance bill. It would be considered a triumph by hard-money Democrats, could the committee be got to agree on the bill introduced by Mr. PAYNE, as the result of the last party conference on the subject. But that bill, as we pointed out when it was introduced, is simply a measure for postponing for at least a dozen years the date of resumption. It repeals the pledge given to resume in 1879, and it provides so slow and cumbrous a method for making the necessary provision to redeem the legal tenders and national bank notes as to give abundant opportunity for legislative interference with any approach made toward specie payments. Yet it is only the most sanguine of hard-money Democrats who expect the committee to report such a measure as this, while the general impression is that the result of their deliberations will be something very much worse.

The political campaign was opened in Indiana by the meeting of the "greenbackers'" convention on Wednesday last, and the Republican Convention will meet on Tuesday. In Connecticut the greenback party meet on the same day, the Democratic Convention being held on the day following. In both States the Democracy appear as the open or covert allies of the soft-money men, who in their turn exhibit a special and, under the circumstances, most gratifying hostility to the Republicans. They evidently see no hope for them in that direction. The Indiana Democracy may find some instructive reading in the platform on which their Connecticut brethren elected Gov. INGERSOLL last year. In this we find the Republican Party declared unworthy of the confidence of the country, because it forced on the people an irredeemable currency, which is bad money, and failed to avail itself of the opportunity to resume specie payments; while the Governor, in his inaugural Message, declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of the Resumption bill. The attitude of the Western Democracy on this question seems to have effected a change in the Nutmeg State during the past year, and there are unmistakable indications that the Democratic Convention will tone down its last year's declarations on the financial question to a neutral tint, if, indeed, it does not come out squarely in favor of this "bad and dishonest money." As to the Indiana Republicans, it is quite evident that they are preparing for a vigorous campaign, with a full knowledge of what they want, and entire unanimity upon the best methods of getting it.

Senator BAADEN introduced a bill in the Senate last Thursday, which had for its ostensible object a saving of expense to the City in connection with the Civil District Courts. It provides that the stenographer of the First District Court shall also attend in the Second District Court, the stenographer of the Third in the Fourth, and so on to the end, the total number of stenographers being thus reduced by half. Further provision is made for reducing the number of attendants in each of the existing courts. The bill appears to be drawn up solely in the interest of the official hangers-on at these courts, who see themselves threatened with extinction by the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. A. J. CAMPBELL. Mr. CAMPBELL'S bill provides for reducing the number of the Civil Justice Courts to six, for dispensing with all the court attendants, except one clerk and an interpreter to each court, and makes the salary of the Justices $5,000 a year, instead of $6,000. The total cost of the existing courts is $192,200 per annum. The passage of the Campbell bill would reduce this to $74,000, effecting an annual saving to the City of $118,200. If Senator BAADEN will look into the matter, he will probably find all the work which is now done in ten courts could be done very well by the smaller number proposed, without overworking any one attached to them, while the existence of the crowd of idle attendants who now swarm about the courts is a costly and wholly unnecessary nuisance.

There seems to be some opposition in the Assembly to the constitutional amendment giving the control of the State prisons to a single Superintendent. Rumors have found their way into print of undue influence being exerted by some of the Board of Prison Inspectors, whose office would be abolished by the adoption of the proposed amendment. There appears, however, to be no good ground for these insinuations. The chief opponent of the measure is Mr. GEORGE I. POST, the member from Cayuga, a gentleman of means and of unblemished reputation, who has much influence with many of the members from the rural districts. Mr. POST is doubtless perfectly sincere in his opposition, but it is not the less unfortunate that he should array himself in antagonism to a measure which is so thoroughly in accord with public sentiment. The people are sick of the fraudulent and inefficient management which has so long disgraced our penal institutions, and of a system of divided responsibility which seems to encourage it. With one appointive officer made solely responsible, there would be no chance of shifting the blame for wrong-doing from one official to another till it is found to rest nowhere, as is now the case. If the Superintendent abused his office in the interests of a party or for private ends, he could be very swiftly and directly reached. We can scarcely hope that even under the operation of this amendment, the prisons will be entirely lifted above the influence of party politics; but the adoption of it would be a long step to that end, and the rest may safely be left to the progress of public opinion.

THE PERILS OF INFLATION.

A large portion of the voters of the United States sincerely cherish the opinion that the currency of the country is insufficient for its needs, and that further issues of irredeemable paper constitute the sure and only remedy for our commercial and financial ills. It cannot be denied that while inflation is taking place trade is stimulated and a condition of apparent prosperity created. The almost immediate effect of the issue of additional irredeemable paper money is an increase of prices. The price of every merchant's stock, of every farmer's produce, of every manufacturer's goods is enhanced, and profits apparently increase correspondingly. For the time the fact is lost sight of that the increase of prices and profits is purely fictitious, that the prices of all other commodities have risen in about the same proportion, and that, when the apparently enhanced price is expended in other commodities, it will go no further than the smaller price would have gone before. Hence, when the currency is expanding the style of living and the amount of personal expenditure are conformed to the seemingly improved circumstances, and just so long as the process of inflation continues all goes on swimmingly. At the same time, the constant rise and change of price tempt capital from the channels of legitimate trade into the whirlpools of speculation. The merchant who sees the speculator make in a few hours a profit which cannot be gained by himself in as many months is tempted to embark at least a portion of his means upon the same treacherous sea. For it is one of the evils of a departure from a fixed standard of value that it leads to continual fluctuation of prices. Even when the tendency is generally upward, as it always is when inflation is going on, prices do not move steadily forward, but surge back and forth like the waves of a rising sea. If the advance were constant and uniform, it could be foreseen and provided for, but when it is spasmodic, it is always an open question whether the next movement will be upward or downward, and men will stake their money on one chance or the other as their opinions of the result may vary. This uncertainty greatly enlarges the field of the speculator, and holds out strong temptations to the adventurous and the foolish to hazard their means in some form of commercial gambling.

This condition of things can, however, continue only while inflation is going on. When the process ceases, the advance of prices stops, and with it the delusive prosperity that accompanies it. Prices having accommodated themselves to the volume of the currency, people find that money is no more plentiful than before inflation began. True, a man may have fifteen dollars in his pocket when he would have had but ten had the currency not been diluted; but when he goes to market the fifteen dollars go no further than the ten dollars would have before gone. The reaction soon begins. Merchants who have extended their operations and bettered their style of living to suit the fancied improvement of their circumstances; capitalists whom an inflated currency has drawn into wild and visionary schemes; speculators who have floated buoyantly on "the Dædalian wings of paper money," find their hour of prosperity and profit at an end. The wiser members of these classes, recognizing the elements of uncertainty and demoralization which an excessive and fluctuating currency introduces into all the operations of business, look for a cure for these evils only by the destruction of the power that created them. Others, seeing their career of delusive prosperity checked by the cessation of inflation, ascribe their difficulties to that cause alone, and hope for an improvement of their condition by further issues of paper money.

The effect of excessive issues of paper money upon the physical and moral condition of a nation has been compared to that of strong drink upon the human system. The comparison is just. The first issue of irredeemable paper money stimulates the national energies into the fullest activity, just as the first draught of strong drink quickens the faculties of a man. The natural powers are not increased, but are urged onward at a greater pace, and are the more speedily exhausted and prostrated. With the prostration in each case comes the demand for a renewal of the stimulant. If the demand be indulged, it is only to be followed by still greater prostration and still more morbid craving, until continued indulgence culminates in utter prostration and ruin. This country is now in the condition of the toper who is recovering from a debauch, and who begins to feel the craving for further stimulus to steady his trembling nerves.

It is very questionable, however, whether an inflation of the currency at this time would produce even an apparent improvement of trade. The first issues of greenbacks were justified in the minds of most men by the stern necessities of the hour. To support and use them was regarded as an act of patriotism. They were regarded, not as the fruit of a deliberate policy which the nation ought to pursue in ordinary times, but as a merely temporary expedient. The belief was universal that so soon as the war should cease they would be retired, and the country return to the safe basis of specie. An additional issue of currency at this time would have no such justification. The country is in a state of profound peace, the credit of the nation is untarnished, and no necessity of the Government can be urged as a reason for its resorting to this means of raising funds. An additional issue of currency would be a deliberate and wanton violation of the plighted faith of the nation, would tarnish its honor and credit abroad, and, so far from restoring prosperity, would destroy confidence and spread alarm among all prudent and thoughtful men.

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME.

The report of the Select Committee of the Assembly, appointed to investigate the causes of the increase of crime in this City last session, has been presented to the Legislature. It is a printed document of 134 pages, accompanied by 3,000 pages of testimony, and contains a mass of facts with which most of our readers are familiar. The name of Mr. HUSTED is conspicuous by its absence from the signatures attached to the report, and Mr. JACOB HESS, another member of the committee, gives only a qualified assent to the conclusions arrived at by the three remaining members of the committee. The object of the appointment of this investigating body is no secret. It was desired to oust two Police Commissioners from the board. To furnish some ground on which their removal could be based, the committee was made up to prove that the Police force had steadily retrograded, that its demoralization was such as threatened to hand the City over to the control of the criminal classes, and unless some changes were made "at the top," as the report puts it, there was no hope for New-York. It is quite evident that the second object of the committee was an attack on the District Attorney. The main purpose of the committee was accomplished some time ago, and since that time it has dropped completely out of public view.

While we may be inclined to take the statements of the report with some grains of allowance, it must be said that the picture which it presents of the condition of some departments of our City Government calls for the most vigorous and well-considered action of the law-making power of the State. It is true that many of the evils referred to cannot be remedied by mere legal enactments; in a healthy state of public opinion and morality their existence would not be tolerated for twenty-four hours, with or without prohibitory laws; but something may be done by the Legislature to improve the system under which these evils grow and flourish. The committee recommend that the Police Commissioners should have the temporary power of removal of officers without cause, and this seems reasonable, for, as the law now stands, a Police Captain cannot be removed except on such evidence as would satisfy a court of record. This provision was obviously intended to prevent removals solely on political grounds; but it may well be considered whether the immunity from indiscriminate change thus secured is worth the cost of keeping notoriously bad men in office because the technically sufficient evidence for their removal cannot be procured. The recommendations of the grading of patrolmen as to salary, the increase of the number of the force, the increase of pay to the Sergeants, Captains, and Inspectors, and the reorganization of the detective force, are based on the evidence which was given by the Police Commissioners before the committee, and the substance of which is familiar to the public. The recommendation that houses of prostitution be recognized and regulated by the Police authorities is one which we can scarcely think will receive the approval of the Legislature, though the facts presented by the committee make a strong argument in its favor.

The committee investigated the Police Courts, the Coroners' office, the Excise Department, and the prisons and on each of these subjects they make recommendations which in the main will meet approval; yet, as many of the abuses spoken of exist in defiance of the law, we may well despair of seeing them removed by adding more laws to the statute-book when it only requires the enforcement of those now existing to prevent them. A law to prevent the overcrowding of tenement houses, based on those which have worked successfully abroad, would undoubtedly help to diminish what is now a fruitful source of crime and immorality; and an amendment to the statute providing for an increase of penalty for prisoners a second time convicted of intoxication is certainly desirable. The committee hardly succeed in making out a good case for creating an independent Court of Special Sessions, and the reorganization of the Police Courts as recommended seems scarcely justified by the facts presented in support of it. As a whole, the recommendations of the committee chiefly relate to the details of public administration. Many of them are remedies such as must have obviously suggested themselves to any one who heard the evidence on which they are based; and we fail to see anything particularly striking in the most important of them. The report is valuable for the evidence which accompanies it, and which furnishes materials for minds more competent to deal with the grave questions it presents than the three gentlemen whose names are appended to the document.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

There is no time so appropriate for the summing up of the lesson of a noble life, as when, well-rounded and complete, it is forever closed. The career of an actor is especially one whose fame speedily becomes a matter of tradition. SHAKESPEARE is immortal, but the wonderful genius with which SIDDONS acted SHAKESPEARE is only a faint echo from a quickly receding past to the men and women of this generation. The fruits of no other art are so perishable as those of the play-actor. Bronze, marble, canvas, and the printed page may perpetuate for ages the triumphs of artists, poets, composers, scholars, and orators. But the poor actor, who "struts his brief hour," is speedily forgotten, or, at best, his most complete successes are soon known only as legends, dimly perceived and eluding the apprehension of those who hear of them. When the curtain falls, the lights go out, and people quit the magical atmosphere of the theatre for the common-place realities of life—the subtle charm of the actor has exhaled. The next generation will think of the great actress who died on Friday as we think of TALMA, SIDDONS, and the great KEMBLE. But to those who saw CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN in the full maturity of her tragic powers, or who can recall her early struggles and triumphs, she will always be something more than the shadow of a great name. The torches that lighted and the music that celebrated her last appearance on the New-York stage have hardly yet been forgotten, and the old charm of fascination, which all play-goers knew so well, has only just ceased to be exerted behind the foot-lights. To us, at least, Miss CUSHMAN yet seems a living, breathing woman, a great, generous, devoted artist. In these days, when dramatic literature is almost solely a source of amusement, and when the people who tickle popular fancy on the stage, pass on and are forgotten, it is worth something to have seen and heard an actress like CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, whose genius was thoroughly informed by an intelligent purpose, and whose inspiration was always supported by the fruits of years of assiduous toil and study.

For, whatever may be her true place among the great names in histrionic art, it must be said of her that she was a severely devoted student. She was not less a genius, and the sternness with which she applied herself to her profession should be a sign to impatient people who think that, with or without "the divine afflatus," they may leap at once to the highest point in the career which they have chosen. In the hard school of penury, this actress learned her first bitter lesson—that nothing worth having comes without labor. Disappointment and defeat met her again and again, but she seemed never to have been dismayed. Hoping to secure on the lyric stage fame and the means of living, she was suddenly deprived of her voice. Struggling with poverty that now seems almost tragic, burdened with the necessities of helpless, but very dear, relatives, the young actress encountered discouragements under which she might well have sunk in despair. But she was sustained by an indomitable will, a cheerful philosophy, and an undying affection for her own dependent kindred. She believed she had the divine spark within her; for the sake of mother, sister, and brother, she *must* succeed; and so, through years of obscurity and trial, she struggled on toward a victory that seemed perpetually to elude her. If it is true that nothing is denied to well-directed labor, it is certain that Miss CUSHMAN had fairly earned the best success in her art when it finally came to her.

What is true of those who, like CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, have gained a great name in the histrionic art, is true of students in other and in humbler callings. She was nothing if not thorough. For all affectation, pretense, and slipshod work she had a most hearty contempt. Up to the very latest day of her life, she was a hard student. Whether she read or acted, she never presented herself before the public—good-natured as it was to her—without first completely mastering the task before her. Careless preparation, or insufficient preparation, for an appearance on the stage or at reading-desk, were to her absolutely impossible. Only those who know the secrets of the actor's wonderful art can ever appreciate the infinite labor, the painful care by which the grace, fervor, and electric power of this actress were made to appear so spontaneous. As she had been faithful and patient in the minor parts assigned her in the days of her hard novitiate, she lost no conscientiousness as she rose in her profession. Fame made her return to her studies with greater severity. It was truly said of her that she did many things thoroughly well. It might be added that whatever she did was thoroughly well done, for she only attempted that which she had learned to control. Such a career as this, aside from all critical estimates and consideration, carries its own moral to the end. The noble-hearted, accomplished woman is dead. The English-speaking stage has lost one of its brightest ornaments. But her lofty example, and the shining lesson of her life, are, like her fame, the inheritance of the men and women of her race.

THE ROOT OF THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

The various afflictions of national bankruptcy, domestic revolt, and diplomatic notes under which the Ottoman Empire has been suffering have naturally had the effect of attracting unusual attention of late to Turkish affairs. The average reader of any leading European journal has no difficulty in gaining a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the public life of every other Continental nation, if he chooses to read the news daily furnished for him; but until the attention of all Europe was suddenly directed to Turkish affairs by the repudiation of the bonds some months ago, it is pretty safe to say that the Ottoman Empire was a sealed book to nearly every one who had not made a special study of it. Since that famous financial operation, some little light has been thrown on this hitherto dark corner of Europe, and the revolt in Herzogovina has been the means of spreading this light over a wider area than that covered by questions of bonds and interest.

The acceptance of Count ANDRASSY'S note by the Porte has been looked upon as the great step toward a reform in the national Administration; but much doubt has been expressed whether this official acceptance would prove to be anything but a diplomatic ruse. A "guarantee of execution" was talked about, and the European press discussed the most effective shape in which this guarantee should be formulated. If the views on this question recently expressed by an able correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* be correct, no merely written guarantee would have any practical effect at all, since, though it might be acquiesced in by the Sultan, it would certainly be disregarded by the people. The writer referred to, who has long been a resident in Turkey, and had practical experience with its civil polity, asks why it is that so many recent khats and firmans have remained dead letters. Answering his own question, he explains that the Government of the Ottoman Empire up to 1856 was a sort of constitutional despotism. For five centuries previous to that time, the Empire had a constitution an essential principle of which was that every national act, such as a declaration of war or the promulgation of a law, should be discussed and voted in an assembly, "sanctioned by a fetva of the Sheik-el-Islam," and then, and only then, promulgated in the name and executed by the authority of the Sultan. This was as much a part of the Turkish Constitution as that a bill should be passed by Congress before it is made law by the signature of the President is a part of our own Constitution; and the Ottomans had as great a reverence and as warm an attachment to the fundamental law of their Empire as we have to ours. It was preserved intact amid all the vicissitudes of the nation, from the foundation of the Empire down to 1856, when the reigning Sultan, ALI PASHA, of his own motion, and without consultation with Assembly or people, quietly disregarded it by issuing his firmans on his own authority, and the practice has continued to this day.

This is despotism pure and simple; but despotism pure and simple was not that by which the people had been governed. They violently protested against the change when it was made; they have passively resisted it ever since. The firmans, khats, and decrees which have been issued by cartloads since that date have been systematically disobeyed, rejected, and neglected; nor is it at all probable that any new decrees, suggested by European powers, will meet any better fate than their innumerable predecessors. The people look upon them as unlawful and invalid; and neither they nor the local Magistrates, or Cadi, respect or obey them. In this lies the origin of the anarchy which exists in the Empire; and in this, too, lies the cause of that disregard of the guarantees which have been repeatedly given since the treaty of Paris to secure the equal standing of Christians with Mussulmans before the law, and the unmolested exercise of their religion. Had the decrees on these subjects been clothed with the ancient legal authority; in other words, had the Ottoman people through their representatives, given their assent to them, they would have been obeyed without question or demur. The writer from whose letter we have been quoting points out that the most effective guarantee which could be required of the Sultan for the execution of the decrees he so readily furnishes, would be to demand that the fundamental law of the Empire be obeyed in making them. The restoration of the ancient code and practice, deeply seated as it is in the affections of a singularly conservative people, and venerable by an age reckoned by centuries, would be an act of the truest friendship to the nation, and would enlist its sympathies on the side of the power that demanded it.

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

The new railroad law, which passed to a second reading in the Senate of Iowa on Thursday, repeals most of the Railroad Tariff law, and makes five classes of roads. It grades passenger rates from two and two and a half to five cents per mile; rates are increased on local freights; consolidation of roads and pooling of earnings are prohibited; branch roads are to be considered separate roads; classification of roads to be according to net earnings for 1876 within the State. Class A, $3,000 per mile; Class B, $2,000; Class C, $1,000; Class D, $1,000, or any sum over the cost of operation; Class E includes those where the gross earnings do not exceed the expenses.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS PHILLIPS IN OPERA.

"La Favorita" was sung at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, the representation of Donizetti's delicious work affording much pleasure to a very numerous audience. Mr. Tom Karl's performance of *Fernando* calls for special mention. Vocally and dramatically it merits warm praise, and its enjoyment at this late day and at a time, too, when Mr. Karl is on a leave of absence from Mr. Strakosch's forces, causes some surprise that that usually clever manager should not have given Mr. Karl's fresh voice and genuine talent a hearing with Mme. Titiens. A single romance will scarcely make an opera—and, so far as the tenor is concerned, we have lately had just so much of "La Favorita." Miss Phillips' season at the Academy will terminate with to-morrow's representation, when "La Cenerentola" will be rendered.

MME. TITIENS' REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Titiens will appear in "La Favorita" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-morrow. On Friday she will sing *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni" at the New-York Academy. A Saturday matinée in this City will end her present brief sojourn in and about New-York.

MISS KELLOGG IN ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg's English opera season at the Academy of Music will be entered upon to-morrow week, when "Martha" will be sung. One of the notable incidents of Miss Kellogg's present sojourn will occur two nights later, when Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" will be interpreted. This magnificent work has not until now donned an English garb, and hence, we presume, much of its music will come as a welcome novelty to a fair proportion of the local public. The sale of seats for the early representations will be commenced on Monday next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"John Garth" has been withdrawn from the programme of Wallack's Theatre, and Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" is underlined for the coming week. The closing performances of "John Garth" were largely attended, and did not by any means suggest a change of play; but Mr. Wallack is a far-seeing manager, and never allows a piece to flag from lack of public interest, but rather prefers to forestall the possibility of such an event. "She Stoops to Conquer" will be presented with a strong cast of characters. Mr. Wallack will assume the rôle of *Charles Marlow*, a part which he has acted many times before to the delight of the present generation of theatre-goers; *Mr. Hardcastle* will have an able exponent in Mr. John Gilbert; and Mr. Harry Beckett will make his first appearance, after an absence of two months, as *Tony Lumpkin;* Miss Ada Dyas will personate *Miss Hardcastle;* Miss Ione Burke will be *Constance Neville*, and Mme. Ponisi and Miss Ethel Thornton will respectively come forward as *Mrs. Hardcastle* and *Dolly*. The other rôles have been allotted to Messrs. C. A. Stevenson, E. M. Holland, J. W. Shannon, W. J. Leonard, and C. E. Edwin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Public interest in the drama of "Pique" is unabated, and there is little prospect of a new play at this theatre for some time to come. Two representations were given yesterday to overflowing houses, and a special matinée is announced for Washington's Birthday, beginning at 1 o'clock and terminating at 4:15 P. M. The magnificence of the scenery and the thoroughly natural manner in which the principal characters are portrayed amply repay a second visit, and in these days of extraordinary "runs" it would not be surprising if even the "two hundredth" performance of "Pique" were outstripped.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

When "Rose Michel" was first produced at this popular resort, nearly three months ago, its most ardent supporters did not predict for it a run of more than a month's duration. The result has proved the fallacy of human prophecy, as the piece rapidly approaches its one hundredth performance. The effect of the sombreness of the drama is counteracted by the thoroughly artistic portrayal of the personages in the drama and by the beauty of its setting. The fidelity of *Rose Michel* to her daughter *Louise*, and the conflict of duty and affection so faithfully depicted, never fails to arouse the sympathies of the audience, and the other characters are almost as forcibly delineated. On the occasion of the one-hundredth performance, next Monday evening, each lady auditor will be presented with an elegant volume, bound in satin, and containing a brief history of the successful pieces which have been performed at the Union Square, the text being interspersed with illustrations of all the scenes, and with the "casts" of the principal plays hitherto brought out at the theatre. A special matinée will be given on Washington's Birthday. A new comedy by Victorien Sardou will succeed "Rose Michel." Its title is "Féréol;" it is in four acts, and will enlist nearly every member of the company in its representation. Mr. Marston has been engaged for several months in preparing the scenery, which will be worthy the artist and the house.

PARK THEATRE.

There is a vast amount of magnetism in a new piece, and Mr. Rowe's new play entitled "Brass" has attracted large audiences to witness its representation since the opening night. Yesterday, the Park was filled to overflowing. The setting of the comedy, which is entirely new, and very beautiful, adds much to the success of its representation. The acting in "Brass," however, is its chief element of success, and while the general performance can with fairness be set down as decidedly good, Miss Rose Wood's personation of *Sybil* must be commended as uncommonly winning and graceful, while Mr. Rowe's *Waifton Stray* is one of the brightest and raciest character sketches ever shown on the local stage. A special Wednesday matinée of "Brass" is announced for this week.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The unqualified success which has so far attended the production of "Julius Cæsar" has determined the management to keep the play on the boards until its one hundredth performance. The elaborate pageantry by which the scenes in which the imperial ruler figures are surrounded is quite equaled by the ability with which the leading characters are portrayed. Even the auxiliaries deserve credit for their share of the performance, and they received substantial recognition at the hands of the management last Tuesday, when thirty-three prizes were awarded to a similar number of supernumeraries for special good behavior. Mr. E. A. Sothern's representations are to succeed those of "Julius Cæsar" on or about March 6.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

It is not often that an entirely new play is presented to a Brooklyn audience, and in bringing out the drama of "Queen and Woman" in that city before subjecting it to the criticism of metropolitan theatre-goers, Messrs Shook & Palmer established a praiseworthy precedent. The result, we fancy, has not entailed a pecuniary loss, for Miss Morris' Brooklyn representations have been postponed until Monday week, when she will appear in a piece called "Conscience." Meanwhile, "Mary Tudor" may be witnessed every evening and at the matinée next Saturday afternoon.

THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF PLAYS.

Mr. Sheridan Shook is now engaged in advocating the passage, by Congress, of the following act; the equity of the provisions of which impresses us as apparent:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. An injunction issued by the Circuit Court of any judicial circuit of the United States, or by the Circuit Judge of any judicial circuit of the United States, in an action or proceeding at law or in equity pending in said court, shall be binding on and operative against the defendant or defendants in said action or proceeding in every judicial circuit of the United States.

SEC. 2. The said defendant or defendants shall have the right, on due and proper notice to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in said action, to move to dissolve, vacate, or modify the said injunction for the judicial circuit in which said motion is made, and the Circuit Court or Circuit Judge shall have jurisdiction on sufficient cause to dissolve, vacate, or modify said injunction, in and for the judicial circuit of the Circuit Court or Circuit Judge in which said motion is made.

SEC. 3. Every Circuit Court or Circuit Judge of the United States shall have jurisdiction, according to the rules and practice of the court, to punish as for a contempt of court any person violating, within the judicial circuit of said court or Judge, an injunction legally issued by any other Circuit Court or Circuit Judge, and duly served on said person in the judicial circuit in which the said injunction was issued.

SEC. 4. It shall be no defense or bar to an action or a motion on the part of the proprietor or owner of the original manuscript of a theatrical play or drama, to restrain and enjoin the public performance, representation, or exhibition of said play or drama on the stage, in violation of the rights of said proprietor or owner in or to said play or drama, that the said play or drama has been printed or published: provided always the said play or drama was not printed or published before the plaintiff in said action or on said motion became proprietor or owner of the same by purchase or otherwise.

BRIEF MENTION.

A concert will be given at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening next, in which Miss Metzler, and Messrs. Fritsch, Remmertz and S. B. Mills are to take part.

In addition to the regular variety entertainment at the Olympic Theatre this week, a new burlesque entitled "Julius Cæsar" will be presented.

An attractive programme is announced for the gratification of the habitues of the Parisian Varieties. An extra matinée performance will be given there on Washington's Birthday.

Crowded houses and unrestrained mirth are the rule nightly at the entertainments presented by the San Francisco Minstrels. "Julius the Snoozer" and several other novelties are announced for the coming week.

An amateur dramatic performance will be given at the Lyceum Theatre next Saturday evening for the benefit of the New-York Foundling Asylum. The play selected is entitled "The Shamrock," and its cast includes seven characters.

A representation of "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Mr. Fritsch, Dr. Valentine, and Mme. Gazzaniga in the principal rôles will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, to-morrow evening week, the proceeds of the entertainment accruing to the fund of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

A new drama called "Uncle Anthony; or, From the Parlor to the Cabin," and written by Mr. G. L. Stout, will form the chief attraction at the Eagle Theatre, this week. Mr. Charles Howard will fill the principal rôle. A new olio is likewise announced, which will enlist the services of all the popular actors at this theatre.

A new five-act sensational drama called "Sharkey; or, the Shadow Detective," in which Mr. C. T. Nichols will assume the leading part, will be the evening attraction, and Mr. A. H. Sheldon in "Joe, the Orphan," as the afternoon magnet, will constitute the programme at Wood's Museum, this week. Three performances will take place on Tuesday.

An entertainment of dramatic readings will be supplied at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening by Mrs. Jane S. Griffin. The subjects selected comprise Moore's "Scene from the Fire-Worshipers;" the chamber scene from "Macbeth;" Lover's "Molly Muldoon;" "Mrs. Caudle's Lecture," by Douglas Jerrold; Eliza Cooke's eulogy on "Washington," and selections from the works of Scott and Burns. "The Death of Nelson" will be recited with a musical accompaniment, and some vocal music will be supplied by Mr. R. J. Johnson.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Litolff is pronounced convalescent.

Offenbach is coming in a few weeks to America.

A new theatre will be opened at Magdeburg in May.

M. Faure sang the "Pie Jesu" at the funeral of Lemaître.

The Berlin Kroll Theatre is being pulled down for the new Houses of Parliament.

Mlle. Schneider will probably appear at the Gaiety Theatre, in London, next Summer.

At the Haymarket Theatre, in London, Romeo and Juliet" has made way for "As You Like It."

Signor Rossi's farewell representations in Paris made known a new tragedy by Signor Cossa, called "Nero."

Herr Wagner is expected at Berlin to superintend the last rehearsals of "Tristan und Isolde" at the Grand Opera.

M. Gounod will shortly direct, in person, the first performance in Paris of his "St. Cecilia" Mass at the Church of St. Eustache.

A new opera of Meyerbeer, entitled "Semiramide Riconosciuta," written for Turin and Bologna in 1820, is alleged to have been discovered in Italy.

It has already been made known that Mme. Nilsson abandoned her projected tour on the Continent in order to accompany her husband to Nice, whither he had been ordered for the benefit of his health. It is now stated that the condition of M. Rouzaud, who has removed to Mentone, causes grave anxiety to his friends.

A letter from M. Du Locle, Director of the Paris Opéra Comique, states that though the engagement of MM. Meilhac and Halévy to write with M. Lecocq a new opera for his theatre has been suspended, yet the same authors have agreed to write a libretto for M. Massenet, one of the most promising composers of France. M. Massenet's opera will not be ready for representation till next month.

A collection of twenty-six Cremona violins, formed by the late Mr. John Thornley, of Preston, was sold at auction by Messrs. Foster at Pall Mall on Thursday. Lot 15, a Nicholas Amati, brought 110 guineas; another by the same maker, lot 19, sold for 115 guineas; lot 17, a Stradivarius, 112 guineas. Other instruments varied in price from twenty to seventy-two guineas. The twenty-six violins realized £1,197.

"Galathee" is very shortly to be mounted at the Paris Opéra Comique for Mlle. Chapuy, the youthful soprano who gained so much success at Drury Lane last year, and who is again retained for the forthcoming season by Mr. Mapleson. Mlle. Andrée Barbot, a daughter of the Mme. Barbot who failed at Drury Lane in 1870 under Mr. George Wood's management, has been retained for the Paris Grand Opéra.

The sixth concert of the Russian Musical Society, of Moscow, took place on the 31st December. The principal attraction was Anton Rubinstein, who played his fifth concerto, and in conjunction with his brother Nicholas, a duo with variations for two pianos, also his own composition. On the 3d January Anton Rubinstein gave a brilliant matinée in La Salle de la Noblesse. The hall was crowded and the public manifested their enthusiasm in the most boisterous manner.

A gathering of much interest to English musicians took place in London on Feb. 3, at the Royal Academy of Music, under the Presidency of Dr. G. A. Macfarren, the Principal of the institution and Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge. The main purpose of the evening was the trial of the new concert-room which has been erected for the students' combined practices, and for the terminal concerts which were formerly given at the Hanover Square Rooms, but which have since the closing of that establishment taken place at St. James' Hall. The new room, which is lofty and well adapted for its objects, will, with the galleries, which still remain to be erected, provide seat accommodation for some seven or eight hundred people, and there is a large orchestra, with a space for the organ at the back. The performance efficiently tested the acoustic properties of the new room, and Dr. Macfarren was generally congratulated on this important and long-needed addition to the resources of the Academy.

MUSIC IN THE AIR ACCOUNTED FOR.

A few days ago the Rochester *Express* gave an account of the regular reproduction each morning, about 7 o'clock, of strange music in the air, which hovered over North Chili, and it now accounts for it thus: "The music, as described, was actually heard and continues to be heard. But it is no longer a mystery. About ten miles from North Chili, as the crow flies, is the village of Brockport, and located there is a steam saw-mill which has a sort of musical whistle. Ordinarily the whistle could not be heard any great distance, but with the wind in a fair direction, with the peculiar topographical formation of the ground, the various notes of the whistle are echoed, modulated and compounded together, making the mysterious music in the air."

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

THE ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE.

THE OPENING SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION—SUDDEN ILLNESS OF ONE OF THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE—GOSSIP OF THE TRIAL—MR. STORR'S FOR THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—As the Babcock trial draws to its close, public interest increases to an anxious pitch. The court-room was utterly inadequate to accommodate one-tenth part of the citizens who sought admission this morning. There was intense eagerness to hear Col. Broadhead's opening speech for the prosecution. Within a minute after Judge Dillon had taken his seat on the bench Broadhead began his argument. The speaker was exceedingly forcible and practical, but lacked all forensic display. As was expected, he indulged in an indirect but severe criticism upon the administration of President Grant, of which he has long been a conspicuous opponent. He concluded his argument in two hours, and after recess Storrs opened for the defense. After speaking for about an hour he was seized with palpitation of the heart, to which he is subject, and being unable to proceed the court was adjourned till Monday morning. The argument will not be finished till Tuesday afternoon. District Attorney Dyer stated to-day that immediately after the termination of the Babcock trial he will tender his resignation. Dyer claims that he has not been properly sustained by the President and Attorney General Pierrepont. It is now generally agreed on both sides that the result of Babcock's case will depend entirely upon the Judge's instructions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—The closing arguments in the Babcock trial were commenced this morning, in the United States Circuit Court, by James O. Broadhead, of the special counsel for the Government. The court-room was crowded and the outer doors kept locked all the morning. After speaking of the attention which the jury had given during the ten days of the trial, and his belief that the jurors meant to do their duty, Col. Broadhead said: "The Government I represent is not the Congress, the President, or the Judiciary, but it is the law of the land; the strict enforcement of the law is vital to national existence; it is for you simply to inquire if the law has been violated by this defendant, and if it has, it is for you to take cognizance of it, and the punishment is in your hands. The Grand Jury found an indictment against this man, but you are to pass on the evidence submitted to you, and if you believe the defendant is guilty, you are not to be influenced by his former good character. Men as good as he have fallen before temptation. A conspiracy may exist by solemn agreement or by a tacit understanding, and one who connives at the purpose of a guilty combination or shields it, is himself guilty in the eye of the law." Col. Broadhead then reviewed at great length the evidence, not confining himself to the testimony for the Government, but using as he went along the letters and telegrams and witnesses of the defense. "I will show you before I get through, gentlemen," he said, "that their tracks all lead in the same direction, every one of them. There is not a single one turned the other way." At nearly every point the President's deposition was quoted, and the construction put upon it which carried out the theory of the prosecution. After reading the telegrams between Joyce and Babcock about a successor to Ford in 1873, Col. Broadhead said: "It seems from the President's deposition that Babcock came to him to see what he could do for Joyce as a candidate for the vacancy. The President said, 'No; let the bondsmen of Ford recommend somebody.' Babcock telegraphed Joyce: 'See that Ford's bondsmen recommend you.' Joyce understood that when he sent back the message: 'An expression from the President will secure everything.' Babcock understood it. What could have been meant other than that the conspiracy was to go on? And then Joyce sent the message recommending Maguire, and with it one to Babcock, in which he uses the word 'mum.' The defense say that this meant that Babcock was not to mention that Joyce had been a candidate. Can any man accept this as a sensible conclusion? This 'mum' means that there was something hidden and secret understood between Joyce and this defendant which they did not wish to have known. They have introduced at this point in their defense a long series of letters which passed between Joyce and Babcock, commencing formally and then growing familiar, with such addresses as 'My dear Colonel,' 'My dear Joyce.' But these letters stop in 1873. Why don't they produce the letters of 1874 and 1875, when the distilleries were running out the 'crooked' at their fullest capacity? These letters commence in 1870, and run down through 1871 and 1872; but in 1873 there is only one, and after that not one. Where are the others of 1874 and 1875?"

Col. Broadhead then passed to the telegrams of March, 1874, when Joyce was ordered to California and Avery notified him that agents were going to St. Louis. Avery furnished the information, but he could not stop the agents, so Joyce sent the telegram to Babcock, "Make Douglass call off his scandal hounds." That means something. The "scandal hounds" were called off. Mr. Douglass remembers that Babcock saw him about this time and asked him about this matter, and he told him no charges against Ford were being investigated. Col. Broadhead then sketched the dispatches through the Fall of 1874, when efforts were being made to get off a raid in St. Louis. He noted the various delays for the elections and sarcastically said these revenue men were political machines. The election, to these distinguished individuals, was of more consequence than the detection of frauds on the revenue. These delays dated down to the 14th of December, when Brooks, with his men waiting in Philadelphia, Penn., was notified that the raid was off. It was on the 13th of December, Babcock, having seen the Commissioner, telegraphed McDonald the "Sylph" dispatch, "I succeeded. They will not go." The Ring knew of the defeat a day before the raiding party did. When Rogers told McDonald, on the 9th of December, that the agents had not gone, that was enough to satisfy McDonald and make him feel so good that he sent his telegram to Joyce: "Dead dog. The goose hangs altitudelum. Sun shines." No, McDonald had put something else in motion, and on which he relied. A letter from Brooks had been stolen from Rogers' desk, and a wrong construction had been put upon that letter, and it had been put in Babcock's hand, who, before the 15th of December, as Douglass testified, showed this to Douglass, and gave it a black-mailing construction. Why should Babcock, with all the manifold duties which he is credited with, have busied himself in this secret and hidden manner, binding Douglass not to tell Rogers who had shown him the letter? Gen. Babcock worked for five days, in a manner which would have been remarkably disinterested had he been an innocent man, in behalf of the Ring, appealing not only to Mr. Douglass but to the President, and telling the latter that he had told Mr. Douglass that officers out here ought not to be treated as thieves. Now, was there anything in this letter to warrant the assertion that officers were being treated as thieves? Most assuredly not, and Babcock did not speak by that letter but by knowledge independent of it. Taking up the revocation order of the President, Col. Broadhead said the President had declared that Babcock did not influence him in the revocation of the order transferring Supervisors; but that did not prove that Babcock had not worked elsewhere to that end. The testimony shows that he went to Douglass, who had the power to revoke the order. It shows that by warning that gentleman of the disastrous effect which this order must have on his prospects for preferment he tried to induce action on his part; it shows that Joyce, on receiving information that the order had been reduced to a temporary arrangement, telegraphed Babcock, "Push things," and they were pushed. The explanation which the President and Supervisor Tutton gave for the revocation of that order were not at all adequate to the act. [Sensation.] They explained that because the Supervisors all over the country had learned of the order some days before, they had time to straighten up affairs if anything was wrong, and therefore the whole scheme would be defeated; but such was not at all the case. The order as suggested originally—and the President himself claims the credit of it—was intended not to discover frauds already committed, but to secure future benefits. It was held that the distillers had gotten into such ruts with the old Supervisors that new ones would readily catch them napping. The Colonel repeated that the reasons given by the President and Mr. Tutton were not at all sufficient, as they amounted to really no reasons at all. There were other and more powerful influences brought to bear, and the exigencies of the case seemed to be such that the President stepped down from his high position to interfere with the duties of one of the department officers. The order was revoked, too, by telegraph, which of itself was a strange proceeding, and questionable in law. This suspension was made the day after Joyce telegraphed Babcock to push things against the weakening enemy. [This portion of the speech created a profound sensation.]

Col. Broadhead then referred to the fact that the defense, recognizing the damning effect of Everest's testimony about the letters, placed on the stand a manufactured and trained witness named McGill, whose accurate memory of every detail of the circumstance in regard to which he desired to testify, whose remarkable forgetfulness as to the names of any of the hundreds of other persons to whom he had returned letters, and whose admission of having committed those unlawful acts, to say nothing of his shuffling manner when under cross-examination, proved him a most contemptible falsifier. The jury had seen him, and little need be said about him. The defense had claimed that the letters written by Babcock to McDonald under cover of Major Grimes were of an innocent character; but what was the necessity of this correspondence? What was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the occasion of his thus using his confidential friend? And finally, why are not these innocent letters produced? or why is not McDonald put on the stand to testify? Major Grimes recognized in that simple fact a strong ground for suspicion; so strong, in fact, that he boldly asked McDonald if Babcock was "in this thing," declaring that if he was he would have nothing more to do with him. There were many things which might have been explained by the defense if Babcock were innocent, as the witnesses to so explain are living—are accessible. Avery, for instance, might have testified that he did not receive that letter inclosing $500, which was mailed at the same time as the other was mailed to Babcock; but they did not see fit to put him on the stand. It had been said that Babcock was a victim of misplaced confidence. He was the innocent babe of Washington City. He, born and reared in Vermont, educated at West Point, a man of large army experience, and finally an occupant of a position the duties of which were varied and important, and which required the disbursement of half a million dollars yearly—he the victim of misplaced confidence?

The above are all the points touched upon by Col. Broadhead, and show what parts of the testimony the prosecution most rely upon to make their case. The Colonel closed with the admonition that the jury be not influenced by consideration of position, but that if they found that corruption nestled within the White House they should crush it out. He had confidence that they had the manhood and the firmness to render a verdict according to their conviction.

On the reassembling of the court this afternoon Mr. Storrs opened the argument for the defense. He asked consideration for his client because of his position; but he asked, insisted, aye! demanded, that the testimony in the case be weighed with the same impartiality that would be accorded to that of a case wherein the humblest newsboy was on trial. He cautioned the jury against permitting themselves to be swept off their feet by the terrible storm of excitement to which the Whisky Ring developments have given rise. He characterized the court as, in its higher reality, an elevated plateau, toward which the eyes of 40,000,000 of people are directed, and particularly to the jury. He regarded public opinion, when all of the facts in a case are before the public, and when the fever of a wrongly induced excitement is over, as fair and just; but, he said, it has never been discovered safe and reliable in the administration of justice, since that day 2,000 years ago, when it profaned the judgment seat and insulted heaven with the cry of "Crucify Him, crucify Him." A conspiracy charge, he said, was the only one known to the law which may result in one man's punishment for another man's crime, and this but makes the necessity for positive proof of guilt the greater. He said the Government during the past year have made great and thorough preparation for the trial. The cradle and the grave had been robbed for evidence, and the sanctity of privileged communications between counsel and client had been invaded, but really nothing had been adduced to prove the defendant's guilt; only three wretched, purposeless, meaningless telegrams had been found in his handwriting. He paid a high tribute to Col. Broadhead's abilities, but said that his argument had no heart in it, but was given as the best that could be done for a bad case. The Colonel seemed to have forgotten, or to have determined to forget, the first lesson of the profession that the law presumes a man innocent till his guilt is proved. Gen. Babcock had not come into the court, however, protected and clothed with that presumption, as the jury could not but know. Every speech that had been made in that trial denied him that presumption; and finally, in the summing up, it was asked not that his guilt had been proved, but because he had failed to introduce testimony to prove his innocence. He asked the jury to read the telegrams in evidence in the light of the days in which they were written, and not in the light of to-day, which is a false light. Read them remembering that when they were written Joyce and McDonald were occupying trusted positions, and not as to-day, bankrupt in position and character, and in the felon's cell. I charge you, gentlemen, said Mr. Storrs, to go through and weigh every word from the witness stand, and say to me where it is shown that Gen. Babcock had any reason to suspect that McDonald and Joyce were engaged in a conspiracy of this kind. Where is the evidence? I defy any man to point me to the spot or place which indicates that Gen. Babcock knew the corrupt scheme in which McDonald and Joyce were engaged. Col. Broadhead tells you that conspiracy is a hard crime to prove; ah, that carries this lurking idea that because it is difficult to prove, therefore, gentlemen, I cordially invite you to assume a crime which we have not proved. Gen. Babcock never saw one of these distillers; he is as ignorant of the frauds as Fitzroy evidently was of the teachings to be drawn from the story of Ananias and Sapphira. If he had known, don't you know that at some point this knowledge would have leaked out. If he had, they would easily have proved it. Not one of this horde of distillers who have been trouped up, defiling this place with their presence, knew Gen. Babcock save by his reputation as a public man. Counsel then reviewed the testimony, beginning with the dispatch from Joyce announcing Ford's death, and asking that the President should act cautiously about his successor. He went on to those from Ford's bondsmen asking the appointment of Constantine Maguire, but made no strong point. At this time, he said, Joyce came to the front as a candidate, and the President said to Gen. Babcock: "Tell all applicants that the appointment will not be made at present, and not until the sureties of Mr. Ford are consulted." And now I come to the first dispatch from Gen. Babcock to Joyce: "Get Ford's bondsmen to recommend you." Gentlemen, we have all been in conventions. We have seen a candidate, when it is evident he cannot be elected, worship the rising sun, rush to the front, and move the unanimous election of his rival. So after the President had made up his mind Joyce rushed to the front and recommended Maguire, and then he sends to Babcock, "See dispatch sent to the President. We mean it. Mum." Col. Broadhead asked what it means. Why just what it says. Joyce always did attach more importance to his dispatches than anybody else. Mum about what? Now men are not over anxious when they have been candidates, and have been beaten to have it known. Joyce says to Babcock, "I join cheerfully in Maguire's appointment, but don't let these fellows know I have been a candidate." In the presence of these facts, I denounce the charge against this defendant as participating in the appointment of Maguire for a guilty purpose as wicked and cruel. We possess the physical power to do certain things, but you have not the power to deduce guilt from that statement of circumstances. Leaving this jury-box, if you say it means guilt, that conscience in your bosom would pursue you through life and dog your footsteps to the grave. Into your souls such a crime would burn and burn forever. Into the fog and vapor of this charge we pour the clear, bright, glorious sunshine, coming from the Almighty Himself, and dispel it. Isn't it splendid to lift ourselves above these prejudices and to say, "Thank God, Republican and Democrat alike; it is a glorious delight that in what was darkened with the charge of guilt we find an innocence radiant in its character." I feel as if an inspiration were raining down upon you and upon me. It is that blessed sense of noble justice that raises us above the petty prejudices of mankind.

Here Mr. Storrs stopped, and, after leaning against the table for a moment, said to the court: "If your Honor please, it distresses me to ask another favor of the court, but I am subject to palpitation of the heart, and I speak only with great difficulty to-day. Allow me to stop for ten minutes." Col. Dyer requested that Mr. Storrs be permitted to finish his speech Monday. The court granted the request, and ordered an adjournment.

BASE-BALL CONVENTIONS.

The regular annual convention of the National Association of Professional Base-ball Players in the United States is to be held in New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday of next week, March 1. This is the old Professional Association, which until very recently numbered in its list of membership all the professional base-ball clubs in the United States, it being the only association of that kind in this country. Some of these clubs, however, have become dissatisfied with the manner in which base-ball matters have been conducted during the past year or two, and have become alarmed at the great loss of popularity, owing to "hippodroming," so called, &c. These frauds were carried on, during last year's season, to such an extent that it was frequently known beforehand, by prearrangement among the gamblers, just which club was to win the game and how the game was to be won. A new professional association has been formed which is to be known as the National League of Professional Base-ball Players in the United States. The organization was recently perfected in this City, and only eight of the old clubs have been admitted to the new association. The convention which will meet in New-Haven on March 1 will not be attended by the eight clubs which form the new league, the Secretaries of each having sent in a notice announcing their clubs' withdrawal from the old association. The convention will meet, however, at the time and place appointed, and among the business to come before it is the alteration of the rules governing the game, and the adoption of the revised constitution and by-laws. The convention of the new National League is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, but it will not take place until Dec. 7 next. The convention of the amateur clubs is to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, March 6.

A NEW COUNTY SEAT.

Steps will soon be taken by the Supervisors of Richmond County, Staten Island, for the removal of the County seat from Richmond. The proposed measure has long been a topic of discussion among the Supervisors, but, owing to a want of unanimity on their part, the question has never been settled. Constant agitation on this point has stirred up popular sentiment in the matter, and the propriety of making a change is now freely discussed in all circles. During the late campaign for county officers the advocates of the proposed measure worked very earnestly, and with much success. The board consists of five members, one from each township. Of these five, three are advocates of the measure, and the County Judge, who has also a vote on the question, is in favor of the removal, making four votes in all, which insures the passage of the bill. Although there is a majority in favor of changing the county seat, there is considerable squabbling among the advocates of the measure regarding the location of the new county seat. Some advocate the erection of the county buildings on a plot of ground to be had at Castleton, while others prefer New-Brighton, where the village hall can be obtained, and at a much less expense. The Supervisors will probably decide the question at their next meeting.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CORNELIA ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Cornelia Roosevelt, of New-York, died in Paris on Feb. 14. Mrs. Roosevelt was descended from a distinguished family, and early took a high place in society, which her qualities of character and mind enabled her to fill with grace and ease throughout an eventful life. Her father, Cornelius P. Van Ness, was, in her youth, Governor of Vermont, United States Senator, and Minister to Spain, and her early education and experience were suited to her birth and station. When quite a young lady she accompanied her parents to the Spanish capital, where her father was then residing as Minister of the United States. Here she won the affections of an accomplished American gentleman, the late Judge Roosevelt, of this City, to whom she was married in Paris shortly afterward. They soon returned to this City, where they resided until the death of Judge Roosevelt last year. From the time of her marriage until her death, she was known at home and abroad as one of the most accomplished of American ladies. For nearly fifty years gentlemen and ladies of distinction visiting this City from abroad, in large numbers became visitors at her house. But her social accomplishments were not the only attractions of her character. By inheritance or otherwise she had a decided taste for public affairs, and few persons of either sex were better informed regarding the politics of the United States, or of the leading nations of Europe, and perhaps still fewer knew so much about the society of their courts. Neither the cares of a large family nor the demands on her incident to her position prevented her from exercising her taste for careful reading and the study of public events. Although a Democrat in politics, during the war of the rebellion she was intensely patriotic, and never hesitated to exert her powers to the utmost in favor of her country. Her house at that time, as at all other times, was a centre of social life for distinguished strangers, foreign diplomats, and naval officers, and in more than one instance was this Goverment indebted to her for information of importance in the then delicate condition of our foreign relations. But she was not more remarkable in the conspicuous places than in the more quiet walks of life, where she delighted to do duty in relieving suffering among the afflicted and needy. Sympathetic, affectionate, and self-sacrificing—as she certainly was in a remarkable degree—brave and chivalrous, no deserving call on her sympathies and kindly offices was ever made in vain. She was deterred by no fears of hardship or other cause from laboring for those she loved or those who needed her aid. After the death of Judge Roosevelt last year, Mrs. Roosevelt went abroad, accompanied by her daughter, seeking quiet and change.

HENRI JOSEPH GUILLAUME PATIN.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of this distinguished gentleman and member of the French Academy. M. Patin was born in Paris, Aug. 21, 1793. In 1815 he graduated from the Normal School, and soon after was appointed to the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Literature in the same institution. About this time his essay on *De L'Usage des Harangues Chez les Historiens* obtained for him the degree of Doctor of Letters. In 1818 he was appointed to the Chair of Rhetoric in the College of Henri IV. Subsequently he wrote several essays, his eulogies of Saint Pierre Bernardin, Le Sage, and De Bossuet being noticable. In 1865, upon the death of M. Roger, he was elected a member of the Academy. He had written and published many works, and was at the time of his death reckoned one of the most eminent of the French litterateurs.

ADOLPHE THEODORE BROUGNIART.

Another dispatch from the same city announces the death of M. Adolphe Theodore Brougniart. The deceased was the son of M. Alexandre Brougniart, a French chemist and geologist, who died in Paris in 1847. He was born in Paris Jan. 14, 1801. He first studied medicine, and received his diploma in 1826, but afterward turned his attention to the physiology of plants and antediluvian phytology. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, as successor to Desfontaines, and in 1839 Professor of Botany at the Museum of Natural History, in Paris. His writings on fossil vegetables and other branches of his favorite science are numerous.

A SEVERE TEST OF ENDURANCE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG WALKING-MATCH—DEWITT AND GOULDING FINISH THEIR EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND MILE.

The Williamsburg walking-match of 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours attracts fresh crowds of spectators and renewed interest as it nears its close. At 7 o'clock last evening the two contestants, Goulding and DeWitt, completed the 840th mile of the journey. Both men have now been walking continously for more than five weeks, and give signs of great weakness and exhaustion. At times it is almost impossible to rouse them from their beds, and their fatigue is so great that on coming off the track they fall asleep on touching the bed. On Thursday night last Goulding, on finishing his 797th mile, was seized with a sudden fit of vomiting, and had to be led from the hall in a half-fainting condition. A prescription was prepared and administered to him, after which he resumed his task. For the next mile or two he walked with great pain and difficulty, staggering at times like a drunken man, and walking far outside of the path. His evident sickness and exhaustion were painful to look upon, but his determination to win carried him through without a break. For the last two days he has suffered more or less from the effects of his illness, and still exhibits symptoms which cause his backers much alarm. Goulding says he is convinced that a small glass of brandy which he drunk before setting out on the 797th mile was tampered with, and that his fainting at the end of the mile was the result. When Goulding walks his limbs exhibit great stiffness, and although he works his arms energetically, and takes every method to throw his body forward, his legs, stiffened by fatigue, drag over the ground at times in a manner that threatens a sudden termination to the match. His eyes and cheeks are both greatly sunken, and his voice is thick and husky.

DeWitt, his competitor, is scarcely in better condition. His limbs are also much swollen, and he complains of soreness and stiffness in his joints. He still walks with unyielding persistence, and is hopeful of making his one thousandth mile. His gait is somewhat lighter and more brisk than that of Goulding, and he exhibits less of the dogged, desperate effort to keep up to his work which is so painfully apparent in the latter. Still, the accumulated fatigue of the five weeks' walk has told on him in an unmistakable manner. His limbs are so stiff that when he rises from the bed to go on the track he is hardly able to move his knee-joints, and only forces himself on to the track by sheer force of will. At times he makes painful efforts to regain the brisk and rapid gait which characterized him at the start, but only continues for a few rounds, and then falls back into the heavy, painful tramp which betokens increasing exhaustion. De Witt is over fifty-three years of age, and feels the strain upon his system more severely than his rival, who is a young man in the prime of life. Goulding is the more despondent about winning; and since his sudden illness has evidently been forcing himself severely in order to keep on the track. De Witt's general health is still good, and his appetite never fails him, a fact which has greatly increased the confidence of his supporters. His diet is a liberal one, and comprises eggs, meat, chicken, and coffee, while his opponent limits himself to the old English allowance, rare beefsteak and ale, with tea and toast. Goulding's appetite is variable, and he seldom eats as much as De Witt. Both men are more than usually drowsy and exhausted in the early morning hours—1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock—but Goulding sleeps best in the afternoon. Following is the time of both men for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last evening:

Miles.	De Witt's Time.	Goulding's Time.	Miles.	De Witt's Time.	Goulding's Time.
819	15.10	12.20	831	14.16	14.6
820	14.5	13.05	832	13.42	15.6
821	13.20	14.15	833	14.20	14.49
822	14.0	13.40	834	14.35	14.6
823	14.10	14.0	835	15.0	14.54
824	14.35	15.5	836	14.42	13.32
825	13.20	15.0	837	15.2	15.16
826	14.8	14.50	838	15.30	14.42
827	14.45	14.0	839	14.57	14.15
828	13.40	14.35	840	15.25	13.57
829	14.0	15.0	841	15.20	14.15
830	14.32	15.22	842	14.55	13.20

Goulding has made the 500th, 600th, and 700th miles in faster time than De Witt. The latter, however, won the 800th mile by fifteen seconds, a result which Goulding claims to have been due to his fit of sickness at the close of the 797th mile. There has been much betting and speculating on the result, the odds for the last few days being largely in favor of De Witt. Bets of three to one in his favor are freely offered, and the supporters of the opposite side are chary of taking even these. If both men hold out to the last, as their friends hope they will, there will be much excitement and no little confusion among the sporting men and politicians who have laid wagers on the result. De Witt says that after finishing the match he will continue to walk until his opponent drops. The 1,000th mile will be walked at 10 o'clock on Saturday next, the 26th inst.

ITALY.

THE RULE OF THE POPE.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR MUSIO—THE WAYS OF THE CHURCH—GERMANY AND THE VATICAN—A POSSIBLE COUNCIL—LIBERALISM AMONG THE CLERGY—NEW BISHOPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

Last week died in Rome the Italian Senator Musio, at the advanced age of nearly eighty. It is a name familiar to few of us, but one honored here as that of a patriot, distinguished for generous principles, who has borne a worthy part in the work of making the new Italy. There is an incident connected with the end of this Italian citizen which is another proof of the treatment reserved for all those who pursue an independent course, and run counter to the wishes of the Church in the national movement. As the last hours of the Senator Musio were approaching, wishing for the consolations of the Christian religion, he sent for the parish priest, to make to a minister of the Church his confession, and to receive absolution according to the established rite. An honest priest was found, and from the lips of the dying man the confessor heard the story of the principal acts of his public and private life. In his long career the Senator had advocated in public, and voted in Parliament, many measures condemned by the ecclesiastical authority, but calculated to be fruitful of good to the country. He declared that he had always acted with a conscientious regard for rights and the welfare of the people of Italy, and had nothing to take back and nothing to be sorry for in his public conduct. The priest heard the confession and gave absolution, and with it the certificate which in due form is commonly issued. Days passed, in which there was a temporary amendment in the condition of the sick man. Meanwhile the case was brought to the attention of the Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar of Rome, and a consultation was held in the Episcopal Palace. There, in a circle of witnesses, the discussion went on. Among the proofs presented of the culpability of the Senator was a letter printed some time ago in the journals, in which approbation and full adhesion were given to the movement begun at Naples for the formation of a National Italian Catholic Church, the movement to which in a former letter I referred, and which the Pope so violently cursed. "A heretic, a public heretic! and of it behold the proof!" was the general exclamation. The dying man had demanded the last communion or extreme unction, and a priest was again sent for, but refused to come until the question was settled in the Cardinal Vicar's inquisition, whether the moribund man could be shrived without a recantation. Indeed, the priest who had heard the first confession, and given absolution, was severely reproved for the manner in which he had acted. Pending this clerical haggling, the man died without the last offices of the Church; but, happily, without knowing why his Christian request was not granted. A certain Signor Rolli, for some time Professor in the Roman University, died not long ago. He had committed himself to the Italian cause in such a way as to offend the Church, and the Directors determined to put the screws on at the last moment to obtain a retraction or refuse the benefit of clergy. The purpose was successful, and the man took back what he had said, and acknowledged that he had done wrong in his efforts to serve his country. The favorable result in this case encouraged the belief of equal success in the other, but, as we have seen, the Senator held firm. Indeed, Signor Musio had sent word to his inquisitors that if a recantation or denial of his political conduct was insisted on, he must refuse and leave the world with the conscience of an honest man. But the sequel of the affair is not less curious. Either anxious about the consequences of their conduct, or not to lose the considerable sum accorded by the Government to the clergy on the burial of a Senator, permission was allowed for a Catholic interment, and a long train of priests and monks, with candles and litanies, followed the body to the grave. We have had other proofs of the elasticity of canonical conduct, under the pressure of necessity, here in Rome. This case has provoked surprise and indignant discussion, and probably we have not heard the last of it. If the Church makes it a rule to inquire, at the last moment, into the political conduct of all those who have received its baptism, it will have its hands full. One who happens to be on the road that leads to the great public burying place of Rome will see that funerals without attendance of clergy are increasing. The "Garibaldians" carry the bodies of their deceased friends to the grave under the Italian flag, and without priest or cross.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The Pope has scolded uncommonly hard, in one or two discourses lately pronounced, upon the manner in which affairs in Germany are conducted. Some writers are excited to admiration by this energy of speech exhibited by the Pontiff, now so much advanced in years—indeed, about to enter his eighty-fifth year. But irascibility frequently accompanies old age, and there is nothing in that to excite surprise. The Holy Father, like other mortals, has much to try him, and not the least is the circumstance of his not being allowed to go out and take the air, and give natural vent to the good feelings of his heart by blessing his native country and the population of Rome, now more than ever languishing for the enjoyment of some extraordinary novelty. But, as I have said before, since the Jesuits passed the sentence of infallibility upon him, the Pope has been kept by them a close prisoner within the walls of his sumptuous, gilded house. Something has repeatedly been said of a threat which Pius IX. has uttered of his intention to break with his keepers and indulge his curiosity—while he gratifies the predominating weakness of his nature, the love of applause—by driving once more through the town. All the reports he receives are that the priests, high and low, are treated with respect; that no hats are knocked off, and no violence is done to persons, such as the whole clerical world declared would be the result of the Italian occupation of Rome. To be sure, if he looked into the places where the daily papers are sold, the Pope would see the fantastical hat worn by the priests—and which is made the symbol of tramontane reaction—made light of in the *Punch* and *Judy* class of papers; but the Pope, no more than others, ought to take that very seriously to heart. A general shout of applause would be raised if the Pope should come out and we should see his contented smile as he made the mystical sign of blessing, and there would be hope of his dying in grace with his own countrymen. But the truth is that the Pope is the first, or most conspicuous, victim of his own system. If he could be allowed to put out of his head some of the whims which have produced only harm, he and his party would see matters going ahead so well as to open a prospect for the regeneration of Catholic society. But the Papacy, like the Democratic organization in America, cannot give up its old idols and its old alliances, solicitous as much for the triumph of faction as of principle.

A POSSIBLE COUNCIL.

Reports are now and then set afloat that the Vatican Council is once more to be called together, and you will put what faith you choose in their veracity. Some catch them up readily and give them circulation; but I think they have their origin with certain Vatican agents, to see what will be said of such an alleged purpose in the outside world. That the Pope would like to take another look at his large family of Bishops before he dies seems probable; but there is time enough for that yet, in an informal way.

LIBERALISM AMONG THE CLERGY.

We are told on the best authority that there are several thousand priests in Italy who are of a liberal way of thinking, and wish to pursue a course guided more by their consciousness of what is right, and less under the despotic control of Pope-appointed prelates. I have been personally acquainted for years with members of the clerical class of this sort, have found much satisfaction in conversing with them, and well know their aspirations and tendencies. I have heard from them expressions of opinion which they would not indulge in intercourse with all those of their order, or with many of their own countrymen. They dare not yet publicly declare their views and feelings, for fear of being torn to pieces, or deprived of their living, by the ecclesiastical power, as the civil authority does not give them sufficient protection. It is hoped that the Ministry will before long muster sufficient courage to recommend to Parliament measures of legislation which will give to the subordinate clergy necessary guarantees; measures of law which the royal councilors long ago promised. The Government is prudent, and it has been all along its purpose to let the Church down easy, and avoid a rude jar. The Pope has been allowed full swing in utterance, and also in act, within a certain sphere, and there has been less hard scratching and fighting among disputants in Italy than in Germany and other half-Catholic countries. No Bishops have been put in the pillory, and the country gets along without the use of extreme measures.

NEW BISHOPS.

The Pope, on Friday last, made a batch of twenty-two new Bishops, two of which go to the United States. In the process of making a Cardinal is the formality of shutting and opening the mouth, and the Pontiff used the opportunity of this last Consistory to open the mouth of Cardinal Antici-Nattei, which, before this, is supposed to have been closed up. To Cardinal Buonaparte has been given the honor of carrying the bag, as Camarlingo, or Great Chamberlain of the Sacred College. It is one of the offices of most consequence, and the Pope has the satisfaction of knowing that affairs of finance are not going on in a very bad way under the voluntary system. In spite of reports to the contrary, the Holy Father has not been for a long time in better health than at present.

THE OLD GUARD OFF FOR CHARLESTON.

The departure yesterday of a delegation from the Old Guard to attend the celebration of Washington's Birthday at Charleston, S. C., was made the occasion of an enthusiastic farewell demonstration by the members of that command. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the departing members gathered on the wharf at the foot of Murray street, where over one hundred of their companions in arms had met to see them off. A number of invited guests, including ladies, were also present. The ten officers and men selected to represent the Guard at Charleston were: Lieut. G. A. Fuller, Commander; Commissary Capt. F. F. Beales, Lieut. C. G. Price, Paymaster Lieut. Joseph Torrey, First Sergt. John Martine, and Privates Molyneaux Bell, C. O. Wilson, J. E. Bazley, J. P. Whitfield, and James E. Nolan. There was no attempt at parade or show of any kind, but a general round of hearty hand-shaking and interchange of farewells, testified to the mutual good wishes on both sides. At 3 o'clock the signal was given to cast off, and the steamer—the Champion, of Quintard's Charleston line—steamed away amid the cheers of the assembled throng. A party of sixty Guardsmen and invited guests accompanied the steamer down the bay in the tug Virginia Seymour. Among the company on the tug were Capt. L. D. Buckley, Lieut. Benjamin Guiney, ex-Lieut. William H. Webster, Gen. James T. Hatfield, Capt. F. W. Tryon, Capt. Isaac Hoagland, Charles Cooper, ex-Capt. W. E. Courtney, of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston; Hon. Jerome Buck, Quarter-master Frank Martien, and a number of others. An abundant lunch was provided, and when a mile below the Narrows the Champion and Seymour parted company, both vessels whistling and dipping their ensigns amid the cheering of their respective crews. Lieut. Fuller's party will reach Charleston on Tuesday, when they will be received by the Washington Light Infantry and other military and civic organizations, and become the guests of the city.

Dr. Pierce.

From the Toledo Blade.

"Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it, because we know the Doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded."

If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smartweed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER. CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Dear Sir: Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre, New-Orleans, New-York, and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off.) Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening, and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

William Ryder.

No. 87 Jefferson st., Buffalo, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

"Full Many a Gem of Purest Ray Serene."

Pure crystals, with a diamond surface, are as beautiful and lasting as the most costly stones. These are Parisian diamonds. Richard Humphreys, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, New-York, opposite Stewart's, sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

An Edition Sold in One Week.

Phila Farley's Every Man his own Detective. Every business man and every householder will have it. Copies sent free on receipt of price; 154 portraits; price, $3 50. Address or call No. 89 Liberty street.—*Advertisement.*

Signora Ristori.

We saw among a great many testimonials received by Mr. Geo. W. Laird, a very complimentary letter from the above lady in reference to the Bloom of Youth, which she uses for its beautifying effects.—*Advertisement.*

Dayton Inhaler and Disinfector, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Open Sundays from 10 till 2. The Silk Elastic Truss worn easy during sleep. Sold by Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway. Supersedes metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

The defects in the old elastic truss are remedied in Pomeroy's; price $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

No Panacea, no Cure-all, but for Pimples, Black-heads, flesh-worms, ask a druggist for PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the infallible skin medicine. For moth patches, freckles, and tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation, and itching, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair; also untimely wrinkles and unnatural redness of the nose cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manuf., 694 Broadway.

Co-operative Homestead Building Association.—Monthly payment on shares, $5; on houses, $10 to $25.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Used by the elite of the City.

Coughs and Colds are speedily cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. 50 cts. and $1.

Medical Electricity, for the relief of acute and chronic disease, applied at No. 7 West 14th st.

White Teeth.—Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder is a great luxury. Druggists sell it.

BIRTH.

ECCLESINE.—At Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., wife of Mr. Joseph B. Ecclesine, Jr., of a daughter.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 18, William H. Adams, son of the late Thomas Adams, of Boston, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 10 A. M., at No. 4 East 20th st.

COX.—At New-Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 18, John Cox, eldest son of the late Jameson Cox, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Alvah W. Lockwood, No. 79 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DE BEAUMONT.—At Tremont, Westchester County, Feb. 18, 1876, at 3 o'clock A. M., Meletine C., widow of Maurice de la Bonniniere de Beaumont and daughter of the late John B. and Marguerite Stouvenel, at the age of 33 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ French foreign papers please copy.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 18, Frederick William, infant son of Walter R. and Henrietta Hewlett, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church.

HILL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, Marion A., aged 7 years and 7 months, daughter of W. K. and the late Jennie B. Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 432 West 43d st., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIMBALL.—On Friday night, Feb. 18, 1876, of diphtheria, Annie D. W. P., only daughter of William A. and Ella P. Kimball, aged 7 years and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, Culver av., West Bergen, on Monday, Feb. 21, 12 M. Take Newark and New-York cars to West Bergen, from foot of Liberty st., at 11 A. M.

KIRTLAND.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, Jane S., wife of Charles A. Kirtland.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—On Friday, Feb. 18, Caroline K., widow of the late Horace C. Livingston, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 9:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1876, Henry R. Murray, son of A. G. and Emily A. Murray, aged 33 years.

PARKHURST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 18, of diphtheria, Tillie A., wife of Ansel E. Parkhurst, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives will meet at the house at 2 P. M.

PERRY.—At Stratford, Conn., on Saturday, 19th inst., Charles W. Perry, late of New-York, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

PLATT.—In Flushing, on Saturday, Feb. 19, Eleanor F. Brooks, wife of James Platt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRICE.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, Thursday evening Feb. 17, 1876, James Howell Price, son of the late James H. Price of Sag Harbor, N. Y.

Funeral services from his late residence on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

QUIGLEY.—At Tremont, on Friday, Feb. 18, Teresa C. Quigley.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Mount Hope, on Monday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

REED.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 18, 1876, William B. Reed, in the 70th year of his age.

Interment at Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 21.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Eliza G., wife of Horace S. Taylor.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Madison av. and 53d st., on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock.

VAN COTT.—Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, Elizabeth, wife of Whitfield Van Cott, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 106 Waverley place, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

VANDERVOORT.—At Magnolia, Fla., on Sunday, 13th inst., of congestive fever, Peter P. Vandervoort, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NO BARBAROUS TORTURE AT ALL.—O. GAVRON'S celebrated warm Aix la Chapelle Sulphur Baths, No. 52 Great Jones st., near Bowery, cure effectually all the bone and skin diseases, scrofula, swellings, lameness, neuralgia, metallic poisonings, and inveterate syphilis. Over 4,000 persons cured since four years. For goutic and rheumatic invalids unable to walk, BATH PREPARATION FOR HOME USE.

JOHN PRUTSR, Proprietor.

DR. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, SPINAL curves, white swelling, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation, or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Result of thirty years' experience. Office No. 133 West 41st st., Sunday and Tuesday forenoon. Send for circular.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED THE right party to purchase the interest of a retiring partner in an old and well-established firm doing a large business. Every satisfaction given on an interview with a principal. Capital required, $15,000. Address M. F. & Co., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HUMPHREY'S WITCH HAZEL VS. POND'S EXTRACT.—Humphrey's Witch Hazel is pure, clear, and has twice the strength of any extract Hamamelis, or other preparation of Witch Hazel. Take no other in place of it. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail at 46 Vesey st., by F. H. HUMPHREYS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, AND COMMON COLDS. Sold by all druggists, $1. Depot, 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480. Trial package free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"As charming as Boswell's Johnson, Lockhart's Scott, Forster's Goldsmith, or Ticknor's own Biography of Prescott."

LIFE OF GEORGE TICKNOR.

Published this day:

LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS OF GEORGE TICKNOR,

Author of "The History of Spanish Literature," &c. With Heliotype and Steel Portraits, and a Heliotype of Mr. Ticknor's Library. 2 vols., 8vo. $6.

These volumes possess an interest such as few biographies can claim. Mr. Ticknor's eminence as a scholar and author gives peculiar value to the record of his studies and literary labors. His intimate relations during more than fifty years with the leaders in politics, society, and literature, both in America and Europe, make his letters and journals notably rich and valuable in anecdote, reminiscence, and description. Among the illustrious persons who figure in these volumes are the Adamses, Jefferson, Webster, Everett, Prescott, Agassiz, the Bonapartes, Humboldt, Lyell, Sir Humphrey Davy, Byron, Goethe, Mme. De Stael, Talleyrand, Scott, Bunsen, Lamartine, Thorwaldsen, and many scores besides.

, For sale by book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"NINETY AND NINE," BY MR. IRA D. SANKEY, arranged with accompaniment for the piano and organ.—This beautiful sacred solo has been wonderfully blessed, and thousands will be glad to get it in this form. Ask for AUTHOR'S EDITION OF THE NINETY AND NINE. Price, 35 cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN.

No. 76 East 9th st., New-York.

For sale also at the bookstore at the Hippodrome.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"OUR PATRIOT FLAG," BY C. K. HORSELY, to be sung at the Academy of Music Feb. 22; price, 40c.; also, "Centennial March," Mack, 50c.; "Better Times," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Auf Wiedersehen," waltz, Aronson, 50c.; "Haunting Eyes" and "Golden Hair," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* this evening, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.) 7:30 P. M.

AT THE MISSION CHURCH—"THE RESURRECTION of the Body."—Rev. J. W. Bonham, Evangelist, will preach on this subject in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton st., Sunday morning. In the evening he will deliver a lecture on "The Great Revival in the Church of England." Seats free.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn.—Rev. W. D. Walker, of Calvary Chapel, New-York, will officiate at morning service, and Right Rev. the Bishop of Connecticut will officiate at evening service. Strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11, and 7:45 P. M. Subject, evening—"Washington and the Close of the First Century of Our National Life." Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, RIGHT REV. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will repeat the sermon delivered in the Church of the Incarnation for the "Home for Old Men and Aged Couples," in Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Sunday evening next, Feb. 20, services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45. Subject—"The Inviting Voices." Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"Mr. Moody's Use of the Name of Jesus and Satan; Is it Scriptural?"

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
Fifty-seventh st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning: "The Bible Doctrine of Prayer." Evening service at 7:30, "An Old Testament Revival." Young Men's Meeting, Wednesday Evening. Friday Evening, Service of Song, 7:30. Prayer-meeting at 8.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky will speak on "The Gospel in China," in the morning. Rev. Arthur Brooks will preach in the evening on "Special Seasons and Agencies of Devotion."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11; vespers by the choir and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin at 8 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 20, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Greene st., near Canal st.—Rev. H. B. Chapin will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school, 2 P. M. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach. Morning service, 11 o'clock, evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector. Services Sunday, Feb. 20, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH st.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
When Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used. Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all services.
Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Sermon at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Evening at 7:30, service of song; 8 o'clock, sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM, 5TH av. and 125th st., Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject of the evening sermon—"The Hebrew Prophet and the Christian Preacher; their Functions Compared." Strangers and the public generally are cordially invited.

MISS NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Irreverence of Piety."

REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL PREACH IN the new Church (Swedenborgian) Temple on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Services at 11 A. M. Sermon—"The Temptation and Fall." By the serpent in Genesis is meant the sensual principle in man, and by the woman his self-love. The former appealing to the latter caused man to arrogate as self-derived his life and faculties, which are from the Lord alone. This turning from the Lord constituted the fall, and was a gradual process extending over ages. "As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in me."

REV. JOHN A. BROADUS, D. D.,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
corner 31st st., on Sunday, the 20th, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. JOHN A. BROADUS, D. D.,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Will preach in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 46th st., near 5th av., Dr. Armitage's, on Sunday evening.
Services begin at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., WILL preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society in Zion Church, corner 38th st. and Madison av., on Sunday next, Feb. 20. Service at 7:30 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services: communion, 7 A. M., morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, on "The Seventh Gift of the Holy Ghost—Holy Fear;" evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Strangers cordially invited.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—C. P. Sheldon, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M.; William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Seizing the Opportunity." Strangers invited. Several candidates will be baptized at the close of the evening service.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services: 11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon—"Music, in Worship and Life;" at 7:30, evening prayer and sermon—"On Preaching Christ."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers by the Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 7:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX) will hold a series of religious meetings in their meeting-house, on 20th st., west of 3d av., beginning on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and continuing afternoons at 3 and evenings at 7:30 until further notice. Robert W. Douglass, Elizabeth L. Comstock, Thomas Kimber, Luke Woodard, and other ministers are expected. The public are cordially invited.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE on "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life," will be given on Sunday evening, 20th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. Arthur Brooks, of New-York. Subject—"Special Seasons and Agencies of Devotion." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place. Services: 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach the seventh and last in a course of sermons on "Popular Skepticism," in the evening, Feb. 20.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES CAN BE bought at prices in accordance with the times and with immediate possession if desired:

No. 59 5th av.
No. 264 5th av.
No. 178 Madison av.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 25 West 20th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 111 East 28th st.
No. 43 West 31st st.
No. 9 West 36th st.
No. 9 East 38th st.
No. 27 West 45th st.
No. 15 East 49th st.
No. 11 West 48th st.

Apply for further particulars and permits by mail or personally at No. 3 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

No. 59 5th av.,	No. 649 Madison av.,
No. 299 5th av.,	No. 16 West 40th st.,
No. 583 5th av.,	No. 9 East 41st st.,
No. 614 5th av.,	No. 36 West 47th st.,
No. 622 5th av.,	No. 17 East 48th st.
No. 628 5th av.,	No. 29 West 49th st.,
No. 600 5th av.,	No. 20 West 52d st.,
No. 238 Madison av.,	No. 1 East 53d st.,
No. 250 Madison av.,	No. 11 West 53d st.,
No. 254 Madison av.,	No. 9 West 56th st.,
No. 533 Madison av.,	No. 16 East 57th st.

For prices and permits apply to

ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED houses, the owners of which are disposed to sell at reasonable prices: 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, in fee, $27,500; 36th st., west of Fifth av., 25 feet, in complete order, $47,500; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18.9 feet, handsome basement house, $32,500; 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, $31,500; No. 9 East 54th st., superior built, in elegant order, 25 feet; No. 38 East 31st st., handsome 20-foot, $29,000; No. 45 East 25th st., east of Madison square, first-class, 25 feet, complete order, $42,000; 55th st., east of 5th av., 20 feet, elegant cabinet finish, $39,000. Permits and particulars given.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale in 37th st., just west of 5th av.; has large two-story extension; dining-room and butler's pantry on first floor and chamber above; house replete with all modern conveniences; back stairs to butler's pantry; extra ventilating apparatus, &c. For permits and further particulars, apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-class dwelling and lot No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is four stories and basement, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60 feet, with independent walls; is in perfect order throughout, very substantially built, and frescoed on first and second floors; contains handsome mantels, rose-wood doors, and all the modern conveniences; lot 25x98.9; sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE NEW PHIL-adelphia brick and brown-stone trimmed house; all modern improvements, gas, croton water, and sewered street; ranges, stationary tubs, marble mantles, Baltimore heater; location, East 136th st., near Harlem iron bridge and steam-boat landing. Corner house, same row, for sale. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FINE HOUSES

FOR SALE.
ALSO, STORES ON BROADWAY.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
1 Pine st. and 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

For sale, on Broad st., adjoining corner Exchange place, a new and first-class building, yielding a good income; can be bought at a bargain. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITAL-ISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN the three-story, high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., near junction Broadway and 42d st., and opposite the extensive new Rossmore Hotel, is very desirably situated for great increase in value; can be purchased for about one-half what it must be worth in a few years; easy terms. Owner, No. 723 6th av., 41st and 42d sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EX-tra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.: house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 22D ST., NEAR 8TH AV., A THREE story high-stoop brick house, about fourteen rooms; terms easy, and possession may be had on May 1. (This street is one of the best up town.) Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 268 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—BELOW THE PRESENT MARKET prices, No. 24 West 45th st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x65x100, with extension and all modern improvements. Also eleven (11) lots on the south side of 44th st., 1st and 3d avs., with loan. Apply to the owner, G. ELDER, Equitable Building, third floor, office No. 10.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES

TO RENT.
ALSO, STORES ON BROADWAY.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
1 Pine st. and 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

A CHURCH BUILDING, WITH THREE full lots, each twenty-five feet by half the block, on East 57th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for sale; possession immediately. Apply to owner, S. KLABER, marble works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

FOR SALE ON BROADWAY,

Near 21st street, two stores, together 40x123 feet, with immediate possession. A large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT reduced price, (to close an estate,) the full-sized four-story brown-stone house, No. 18 West 56th st., near 5th av.; also many other first-class houses at reduced prices. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

BROADWAY, NEAR NEW-YORK HOTEL, extra-sized lot for sale at a bargain. The present building being a poor one purchaser can take advantage of present prices to erect a new, modern building. Particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

ONLY $25,000 FOR A SPLENDID FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, 20x60x100, on Great Jones st., near the Bowery; easy terms; possession.

Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-size four-story basement house, near 5th av., 18th st.; easy terms. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—DESIRABLE FUR-nished and unfurnished houses; also stores and lofts to rent. Apply to CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st., or No. 1,243 Broadway.

SPLENDID AND VALUABLE BUILDING, with plot of ground, for sale, on a Fifth avenue corner below 14th st., now bringing a good interest, and will increase in value, for mercantile purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW LISTS.

Houses for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at special reductions. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$32,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av.; also, on Murray Hill, near 5th av., $32,500.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$25,000 ONLY FOR 55TH ST. CORNER house, cost $40,000; $30,000, four-story brown-stone, 39th st., near 5th av.

PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$125,000 ONLY FOR 5TH AV. COR-ner, below 23d st.; building covers two lots, suitable for flats. Also, full Broadway lot.

PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; complete order; for sale cheap; well adapted for a physician.

NO. 9 WEST 36TH ST.—FOR SALE, THIS elegant, full-size, four-story, brown-stone house; price, including fixtures, $47,500. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$75,000 WILL BUY 48TH ST. HOUSE, near 5th av.; cost $100,000. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$14,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick, 38th st., near 7th av.

PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE WITH MODERN improvements below cost, on easy terms. Address JAMES D. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

EXAMINE NO. 38 EAST 19TH ST., FUR-nished for residence or business; sale or lease; cash required with exchange.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE No. 45 West 21st st., suitable for a physician. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, NORTH-WEST COR-ner of 111th st. and 4th av.; $2,500 each. E. & W. M. DOBBS, No. 128 West 33d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall st. and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the Five-story brick building, No. 88 Water st.

WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 48, four-story brick store.

Sale absolute, without reserve or limit.

For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 97 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT

BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE ST.

FURNISHED.

E. 23d st., near Madison av., 4 stories, E. b.	$3,000
W. 34th st., near 5th av., 25 ft. wide, E. b.	6,000
W. 35th st., near 5th av., E. b., handsome	3,000
W. 42d st., near 5th av., 4 stories, medium size	3,600
E. 35th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	4,800
Madison av., cor. 25th st., elegant establishment.	
Madison av., near 32d st., 4 stories, E. b.	4,200
Madison av., near 34th st., 4 stories, with exten.	5,000
Lexington av., near 36th st., very handsome	3,600

UNFURNISHED.

W. 11th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	$2,000
E. 17th st., near 4th av., 3 stories, h. s.	2,500
E. 22d st., near Broadway, extra large	5,000
W. 29th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, 37½ ft. wide.	6,500
E. 30th st., near Madison av., 4 stories	2,800
W. 34th st., near 5th av., full-size basement	5,000
W. 34th st., near 6th av., 4 stories, h. s.	3,300
E. 35th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	3,600
E. 35th st., near Park av., 4 stories, E. b.	1,700
W. 45th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	2,450
W. 46th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	3,000
E. 46th st., corner Madison av., 4 stories	3,750
W. 47th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	2,700
W. 48th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, h. s.	4,000
E. 59th st., corner 4th av., h. s. b. s.	2,500
5th av., near 29th st., 4 stories, full size	5,000
5th av., corner 32d st., 4 stories and stable	9,000
5th av., near 36th st., 4 stories, full size	6,000
Lexington av., near 38th st., medium size	1,800
Lexington av., near 40th st., 3 stories, h. s.	2,250
Madison av., near 29th st., 4 stories, h. s.	2,500
Madison av., near 33d st., 4 stories, h. s.	4,000

Permits can be had at No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

HOUSES TO RENT.

22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; furnished.
25th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; unfurnished, $1,700.
5th av., (corner,) extra large and elegant, with private stable.
48th st., near 6th av.; furnished or unfurnished.
10th st., near 5th av.; fully furnished, $3,300.
38th st., east of Park av.; fully furnished, $2,000.
129th st., east of 5th av.; unfurnished, $800.
48th st., near 5th av.; very elegant; unfurnished.
5th av., near 14th st.
14th st., near 5th av., 38x70, lot 140, with private stable; in fine order; unfurnished.

Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, IN A LARGE town on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, about one hour from New-York. Dwelling large and elegant; contains all the modern conveniences. Location elevated and perfectly healthy. Grounds handsomely laid out; shade-trees, plants, conservatory, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Stable and carriage-house. Will be rented completely furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Address

F. M., Box No. 88 Post Office, New-York.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—FROM 1ST OF May, on the north-west corner of University and Clinton places, seven rooms with windows, and two bath-rooms to each flat; well adapted for families or gentlemen's lodgings, the whole to be rented to one party only. Also, the large store and basement, well suited for a publishing house, family grocery, or other business requiring space; light and central location; rent moderate. Apply at No. 119 Broadway, Room 5.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEAS-ant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—BETWEEN William's Bridge and King's Bridge, on Central av., near Jerome Park, ten minutes walk from the depot, Harlem Railroad; the house is large and roomy and partly furnished; eleven acres of ground, fruit and shade trees, good stable, water, &c.; will be rented very low to a tenant that would take good care of the property. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CITY OF Elizabeth, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from Central and Pennsylvania depots; healthy locality and good neighborhood; will rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Address C. D. S., Box No. 3,496 New-York Post Office.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE dwelling, admirably located on Murray Hill, at 37th st., just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEPHENSON, Jr.

TO LET.—THE ELEGANT AND NICELY-FUR-nished residence, "Interlaken," Lenox, Mass., will be rented for the season, or for a term of years; also, a stylish carriage, team, and coachman, if wanted. Address the owner, No. 205 North Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

A. COMSTOCK.

ANY FIRST-CLASS TENANT WHO WISHES one of those elegant houses on 5th av., near 40th st., opposite the Reservoir, can have it for one year at a nominal rent. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 230 East 19th st.; all improvements and in perfect order; rent $1,600; also, three-story brick, No. 203 East 19th st. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET FROM APRIL 1—A FURNISHED flat in a most desirable neighborhood; some of the furniture can be purchased much below cost; the above is a rare chance. Address Box No. 1,730 New-York Post Office.

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT —private family; three-story, high-stoop; 19th st., near 5th av.; owner going abroad; never before rented; rent very reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY PHILADEL-phia brick houses, adjoining, replete with every modern convenience, in the best part of Newark, N. J.; rent, $600. Apply to OWNER, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, room No. 34.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WILL RENT CHEAP—TO A GOOD TENANT— A handsome cottage, eight rooms, with improvements, near station, forty-seven minutes from New-York, Erie Railway; or will sell at a sacrifice. OWNER, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, room No. 34.

TO LET—LOW PRICES FOR GOOD TENANTS— Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings on Prospect place; also, on East 41st, 42d, and 43d sts. Call at office corner of 42d st. and Prospect place, or CHAS. H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY HOUSE, 36th st., near Park av.; $2,500; 45th st., near 6th av.; furnished or unfurnished; one on Park av.

POOLEY & GOODING,
No. 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED House to rent—21st st., near Broadway; four-story, high-stoop; twenty-five feet front; good repair; reduced rent. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-stoop dwelling; frescoed, and in prime order, No. 209 West 21st st., to let. For permit and particulars, call at No. 146 Front st., up-stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, MODERATE-SIZED FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 314 West 34th st.; $2,200; to private family only. Address Box No. 4,185 New-York Post Office.

COTTAGES, HOTELS, AND RESTAURANT OR any other kind of property to let or for sale on easy terms. Apply to WM. LANE, Agent, Box No. 48 Long Branch.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 421 East 12th st., lighted on all sides; suitable for any business; size 25x100. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th st., near Bowery.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 580 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 104 EAST 15th st., second house east of Union square; rent $2,000. Apply to Hobbs & Oliver, No. 64 University place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25 by 60, lot 98, No. 356 West 23d st.; twenty-three rooms; modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES.— No. 27 East 24th st., furnished; also, No. 29 unfurnished. OWNER, No. 351 5th av.

COUNTRY-SEATS ALONG THE HUDSON and at Saratoga to let, furnished, for the Summer. J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FROM $150 TO $400; also unfurnished, at reduced rentals. A. DAILEY No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT WITH ALL THE modern improvements. J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, on Murray Hill, near Park av. Address T. B. P., Post Office Box No. 3,673.

A FRENCH FLAT, IN NEW BUILDING, to let, south-west corner 8th av. and 47th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE; NO OBJEC-tion to a physician whose board will be taken in part payment; between 23d and 45th sts., Lexington and 8th avs. Address N. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF three persons, an English-basement house, between 10th and 23d sts., 2d to 5th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,800. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (State House.)

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A GOOD locality, City or country, by a responsible party, where the owner would board in lieu of rent; references exchanged. Address H., Post Office Box No. 1,192.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH— Well-improved business property on Broadway, or on active business streets, paying fair income on present value. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE,

Invite the attention of purchasers to the extraordinary inducements they are offering this week.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS

AT $4, $5, $7, AND $9 UP.

IMPORTED CLOAKS,

embroidered and braided, $15, $18, $20, $25 up.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER CLOAKS, reduced to cost.

Also great bargains in

SUITS, WRAPPERS, OVERSKIRTS, BASQUES, CHILDREN'S SUITS, &C.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Furnishing Department

A great reduction in the price of fine underwear.

Would call special attention to the following offer for this week: 50 doz. Skirts, 50c., worth 65c.; 30 doz. at 75c., worth 88c.; 30 doz. at 90c., worth $1 05; 25 doz. at $1, worth $1 25.

Also, special bargains in

CHEMISE, DRAWERS, NIGHT-DRESSES, CORSETS, BUSTLES, &c.

In children's furnishing they have the most complete stock ever offered.

CUSTOM SHIRTS TO ORDER,

New-York Mills at $2 50 each; Wamsutta, $2 50 each; Utica, $2 50 each. Richardson's finest linen in bosoms and cuffs. A FIT GUARANTEED.

Will offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS for the next thirty days in

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING,

To make room for our Spring stock now being manufactured.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

CARPETS.

ALL ENTIRE STOCK FROM AUCTION, (slightly imperfect,) ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR USUAL PRICE.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

CRETONNES, REPS, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

Nos. 183 AND 185 SIXTH AV., one door below 13th st.

THE

Parisian Flower Comp'y

are continually receiving the latest novelties in FLORAL GARNITURES FOR WEDDING AND EVENING COSTUMES arranged to order.

Vases and baskets filled to order with beautiful Tropical Leaf Plants, and perfumed Bouquets a specialty.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,
No. 28 East 14th st., four doors west of University place.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE OF J. H. LOUNSBERY, DECEASED.—The following property, situated on the east side of Clinton av., about 100 feet north of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lot, 50 feet on Clinton av., extending 200 feet to Hamilton st.—four full lots, 25x100. Cost of land, $20,000 and considered cheap, being $5,000 less than cost to former owner, $20,000.

The main house is 41 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, three stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The extension is two stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The front is of brown stone, with double-columned brown-stone portico and two brown-stone bay windows. The sides and rear are faced up with the best Philadelphia front bricks and brown-stone trimmings. The inside arrangements have all the improvements belonging to first-class dwellings. Cost of house in its present condition, $39,410.

The stable on Hamilton st. is 50 feet by 35 feet, two stories high, and faced up with Callaburg front bricks. In the first story there are four single stalls, one box-stall, large harness-room, carriage-room, &c.; also, water closet, wash basin, &c. The entire first story is lined and finished in hard wood. A tenement is finished in the second story, having three rooms and large pantries. Cost of stable, $7,500.

The property was designed by Mr. Lounsbery as a first-class dwelling, and its appointments are of the very best. The executors are confident that this property is one of the best in Brooklyn, not only in point of construction, but its location is unsurpassed. It will be sold cheap, either in its present unfinished condition or completed, at the option of purchaser. Terms easy. Apply to either of the following executors, or address Box No. 3,050, New-York Post Office.

If not sold it will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, April 4.

P. M. DINGEE, No. 163 Clinton av.
CHARLES PRATT, No. 216 Clinton av.

R. L. ROBERTS, Architect.
JAMES LOCK, Mason.
F. D. NORRIS, Carpenter.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE; only five minutes' walk from depot; thoroughly furnished; will be rented for one or more years; the house is surrounded by extensive grounds and numerous fruit trees; Summit has pure mountain air, is one hour from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and there are seven trains daily; a pony and chaise go with the premises. Apply to Mrs. J. D. HUNT, No. 133 East 16th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESI-dences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.

HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI-dence in Orange County, two hours by rail and three by boat from City; five minutes' drive from two stations and thirty minutes from landing; sixty-seven acres; situation unsurpassed, with house, carriage-house, barn, and other out-buildings all A No. 1; tenant-house on place. Address IRVING, No. 189 Duane st.

A VERY COSY PLACE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Nine rooms, gas, water, furnace, &c.; in perfect order; very large garden; plenty of fruit; near three depots; terms easy. Apply to JOHN L. DENTON, Village Tax Office, Bridge st., Flushing, Long Island. Take Flushing and North Side Railroad, Bridge st. train.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE AND TO LET,
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
1 Pine st. and 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

A LARGE, FINE RESIDENCE AND OUT-BUILDINGS, 150 ACRES.—Valuable fruit orchards, beautiful lawns, shade, &c., one-half mile frontage, on the Hudson, two hours from the City, for sale cheap, or exchange for a large City house.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ELEGANT VILLA SITES ON THE HUDSON, at Rockland Lake; access by rail or steam-boat; the loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; also, a picturesquely situated cottage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 95, fourth floor, front.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

YONKERS.—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON PALISADE av.; fine river view; grounds in splendid order; carriage house, stabling, &c.; will exchange for City house. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LEASE, WITH privilege of purchase, the Willowdale Brook Farm; one of the most delightful places in the State; cows, horses, and house FURNISHED if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR $4,000, ON the Hudson, elevated, with charming views, ninety-nine miles from New-York; five acres; brick house, stable, all kinds choice fruit. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

A FINE RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN, eight acres, good house, stable, fine fruit, unsurpassed river views. For sale, cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL PROP-erty for sale at Babylon, Long Island; terms easy. For particulars apply to C. T. DURYEA, Babylon, Long Island.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

BEFORE ENLARGING THE PREMISES,

JOHN TUNLEY & CO.,

No. 761 Broadway,

Will offer, on

MONDAY, FEB. 21,

1,150 PIECES

PRINTED CAMBRICS,

ALL NEW STYLES,
at 5c. per yard,
1,340 PIECES

CHINTZ PERCALES

at 6c. per yard,
760 PIECES

YARD-WIDE PERCALES

at 9c. per yard,
635 PIECES

FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLIN

at 9c. per yard,

BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY

SILKS.

Cashmeres, Merinos, and Silk-warp Henriettas, Camel's Hair, De Beiges, Fancy, Plaid, and Striped

DRESS GOODS,

in all the novelties of the season.

SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES, PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED, at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

at equally low prices.

SALE TO CONTINUE FOR
TWO WEEKS.

JOHN TUNLEY & CO.,

NO 761 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

KEEP'S PATENT

PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN AMERICA.

Made from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen bosoms, three-ply, all linen.

Men's, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.
Boys', six for $4 80; less than six, $1 each.
All sizes, elegant styles, perfect fitting.

Our prices are 25 per cent. less than retail cost of material, viz.:

3 yards Wamsutta muslin, 13 cents	$ 39
1 fine linen bosom, (three-ply, all linen)	60
1 pair fine linen cuffs	25
	$1 24

KEEP'S SHIRTS, elegantly made and perfect fitting, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.

Samples of bosoms and muslin, with instructions for self-measurement, mailed free.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st. and No. 500 Broome st.
Retail store No. 571 Broadway,
New-York

LARGE ASSORTMENT

FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS

AND

JACQUARD BANDS

AT

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORES AND LOFTS TO RENT.

Broadway, near Spring st., 50x200, through to Mercer st., store and basement.

Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, store and basement and sub-cellar, 30x200, to Mercer st.

Nos. 63, 65, 67 Crosby st., 73x100, new entire building, at a low rent.

No. 16 Cliff st. and No. 241 Pearl st., near John st., 28x197, store and basement, with driveway, adapted for heavy iron or metal business.

Front st., near Broad, entire building.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall st.

TO LEASE.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL,
on
Broadway, Washington and Waverley places, and Mercer st., with fine elevator, &c. For terms and full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—IN THE SPLENDID NEW IRON-FRONT building Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, 100x100, and basement, 40x100 feet, with or without steam power; Otis patent elevator; heated by steam, water and gas throughout; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE WAREHOUSE; 50x100; Nos. 75 and 77 King st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; occupied by Bruner & Moore as furniture warehouse the past twenty-three years; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE on the premises, or at Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster st., 50x80 feet, with a building in the rear, 20x50, also five stories high, with steam power if required; will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 77 and 75 King st., or Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 396 HUDSON ST., WITH an L 25 by 100 to No. 22 Clarkson st., now occupied by Messrs. Geo. C. Flint & Co.; suitable for warehouse, store, and manufactory; will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King st. or Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

THE ELEGANT NEW STORE AND BASE-MENT, No. 838 Broadway, just below Union square, with high ceilings, light basement, a rear entrance to 13th st. To rent to acceptable tenant at $4,250, or without basement $500 less.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—BUILDING ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER of Broadway and 34th st.; very showy store and conspicuous corner; occupied for over twenty years as a drug store; rent, $6,000; also store and basement No. 1,275 Broadway, two doors below.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS ELIGIBLY SIT-uated for Western and Southern trade, in Canal st., opposite Earle's Hotel, that well-known resort of country merchants. Apply to PHILIP M. OAKLEY, No. 246 Canal st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.

Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior location for business. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—NO. 237 BROADWAY, COR-ner Park place, opposite new Post Office; the most desirable location in City. Apply on premises, at room No. 14.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET.—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF DESK IF required, in a well-furnished office. No. 769 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,

Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
AND UNUSUAL
BARGAINS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
500 PIECES

FANCY SILKS,

in DESIRABLE SPRING COLORS, PRICES RANGING from 60 cents per yard to $1 per yard. Goods that have been sold at 75 cents and $1 50.

THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF BLACK AND COLORED

FAILLE SILKS

have been LARGELY REPLENISHED from THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, as well as from the RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS to purchasers.

They have also REPLENISHED their POPULAR STOCK of

DRESS GOODS,

FOURTH AVENUE SIDE, WITH CHOICE
NOVELTIES,

PRICES VARYING from 20 cents per yard upward. FULLY TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR STOCK OF

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS,

WITH ALL THE

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

CASHMERES, BOMBAZINES,
MERINO, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SERGES, BARATHEAS,
CORTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, &C.,

FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

DRESS-MAKING.

UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, EXECUTED EQUAL IN STYLE AND FINISH TO THE VERY BEST PARISIAN MAKES.

MOURNING ORDERS

EXECUTED AT SIX TO TWELVE HOURS' NOTICE. PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF

FANCY SHAWLS,

VERY CHOICE, SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE PURCHASE OF REAL

LACE THREAD COLLARS,

At 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50 each; about ONE-THIRD their ORIGINAL COST.

A VERY EXTENSIVE LINE OF

WHITE WALKING SKIRTS,

FINE MUSLIN, and WELL MADE; FIVE TUCKS, 50c.; NINE TUCKS, 65c.; FIFTEEN TUCKS, 75c., and TWENTY TUCKS, 85c. each. DECIDED BARGAINS.

AND THEY WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF
PARIS HAND-WORK EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS AND BANDS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, &c.,
AT LAST WEEK'S

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL MAKE,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21,
THEIR LARGEST OFFERING IN

Cashmere Family Black Silks,

AT $1, FORMER PRICE $1 15.
$1 25, FORMER PRICE $1 50.
$1 50, FORMER PRICE $1 75.
$1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 00.
$2 00, FORMER PRICE $2 25.

BONNET'S BLACK SILKS at $1 90, $2, $2 20, $2 40, and $2 60.

ALSO,

BELLON'S, GUINET'S, and all the leading makes of BLACK SILKS, at proportionately low prices, from $1 50 per yard.

JURE SILKS at $2, former price $2 30.

GIRAUD SILKS at $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $1 85, and $2, the lowest prices these goods were ever offered at retail in this market.

TAFFETA SILKS at 75c., 80c., 90c., and $1 per yard.

GROS GRAINS at 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 35 per yard.

THESE ARE ALL SILKS RECENTLY PURCHASED AT AUCTION SALES, AND TO BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

LORD & TAYLOR.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.

1776. AND **1876.**

SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN OUR
CHINA AND GLASS-WARE
DEPARTMENT.

On and after TUESDAY, Feb. 22, we shall have on exhibition the

MARTHA WASHINGTON
DINNER SERVICE,

being a fac simile of the original set

PRESENTED

To Martha Washington by the FRENCH OFFICERS during the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ONLY TWO PIECES of the original set are now in existence.

TO REPRODUCE this WORK OF ART we employed a SPECIAL ARTIST FROM THE ROYAL POTTERY of DRESDEN, who is now attached to our decorating establishment.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully INVITED to call and examine this reproduction, which we have no hesitation in saying HAS NEVER BEEN EXCELLED in this or any other country.

TO CONNOISEURS this must be a rare treat.

LORD & TAYLOR.

FANCY SILK DEPARTMENT.

Rich assortment of the NEWEST STYLES OF STRIPES and CHECKS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES—65c. to $1 per yard.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés, 65c. per yard, worth 80c.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés and quadrilles, 85c., worth $1 10, of superior finish and especially recommended for wear.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés and quadrillés, at $1 per yard, purchased at recent auction sales at less than importers' prices.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés, at $1 25 per yard, in all the fashionable Spring tints, as drab, fumée de Londres, Souri, iron gray, brown, and navy blue, especially desirable for elegant Spring promenade costumes.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Notice to Housekeepers.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL THE BEST MAKES OF

Housekeeping Linens and Domestics,
Barnsley Damask, and Richardson's

SHIRTING AND PILLOW CASE LINENS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Huckaback Towels, 40 inches long, $2 per doz., worth $3 50. Large Double Damask Napkins, $3 75 per doz., worth $6. Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, $1, worth $1 40.

A JOB LOT OF DICKSON, FERGUSON & CO.

BELFAST DAMASKS,

BY THE YARD, AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN

QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

An English manufacturer's entire samples, slightly soiled, at nearly HALF THEIR VALUE.

FULL SIZES, $1 75 AND UPWARD.

DOMESTIC
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS

IN ALL THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Hotel and House Keepers about to refurnish will find it to their advantage to call and examine.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

SPRING LINES

OF

MISSES' AND LADIES'
PLAIN AND FANCY
HOSIERY,

COMPRISING THEIR WELL-KNOWN NUMBERS IN

COTTON,
BALBRIGGAN,
AND LISLE THREAD.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN, COLORED, and
FANCY STRIPED HOSE,

WITH AND WITHOUT SILK CLOCKS,

AT LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL!

Ladies' Silk Hose,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF SHADE,

Made to Order at Short Notice.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

TO OARSMEN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER AND MAKE TO ORDER THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN

ROWING SHIRTS
AND
ROWING PANTS,

IN ALL COLORS,
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 21, AND DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

Infants' Long and Short Slips,
Dressing Robes, Lace Caps,
Toilet Baskets, &c., &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERGARMENTS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The above goods are now being offered at most attractive prices, and are well worthy an inspection by the ladies of New-York and vicinity.

UNEQUALED BARGAINS
In CLOAKS, SILK and
WORSTED SUITS.

THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

Boys' Clothing Department.

LORD & TAYLOR.

We respectfully announce that we have thoroughly reorganized the ABOVE DEPARTMENT, and are now MANUFACTURING an ENTIRE LINE of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS, expressly for the COMING SEASON, comprising the LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES in JOCKEY, DERBY, ENGLISH WALKING, and KILT SUITS. These goods are being made ESPECIALLY for OUR RETAIL TRADE in the most fashionable styles of English, French, German, and American Cloths and Cassimeres of this Spring's importations. SUITS MADE TO MEASURE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

This department is now under the management of Mr. J. J. LYNCH, who has for many years been connected with the leading Broadway houses.

Rules for self-measurements sent to all parts of our country free of expense.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

KEYES,

NOS. 349 AND 351 8TH AV.

We have just purchased a large lot of Silks and Cashmere at remarkably low prices, and are enabled to offer them very much below the market value.

Splendid quality Black Lustrine, 26 inches, only 75c.

Heavy Gros Grain from $1 25 to $1 75, worth $1 85 to $2 50.

Extra heavy Gros Grain, worth $2 75, at $1 85.

Superb Cachemire de Lyon, 26 inches, $2 50, worth $3.

Also, a very large assortment of striped Summer Silks at 85c. per yard, recently sold at $1 25.

Particular attention is called to the following line of Black Cashmeres, bought at the late auction sales, which we will sell at a small advance:

40-inch English Cashmere, 40c., 45c., and 50c.
40-inch French Cashmere, 75c., worth $1.
46-inch French Cashmere, $1, cheap at $1 35.
Same goods, better quality, $1 50, worth $2.

Closing out a jobber's stock of Black Alpacas 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

Black Alpaca 40c., worth 62½c.
Black Alpaca 50c., worth 75c.

Also, a large line of Hamburg Edgings from 4c. per yard.

SAMPLES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

KEYES,
NOS. 349 AND 351 8TH AV.

DRY GOODS.

Fine White Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,

are offering a complete assortment of FINE WHITE GOODS for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, consisting of

8-4 FRENCH ORGANDIES, from 35c. to $1 40.
SWISS MULL, from 10c. to $1.
WHITE TARLATANE, from 12c. to 70c.
COLORED TARLATANE, all new shades, 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c., and 30c.
FRENCH NAINSOOK, sheer and heavy, from 30c. to $1 50.
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, from 14c. to 75c.
FRENCH JACONET, best goods made for children's wear, 35c. to $1.
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS, 15c. to 50c.
VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, 20c. to 60c.
STRIPED ENGLISH VICTORIA LAWNS, 12 1-2c. to 50c.
STRIPED ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, for ladies' and children's wear, 25c. to 70c.
INDIA TWILL LONG CLOTH, 20c. to 50c.
A new line of FRENCH and ENGLISH STRIPED and PLAID NAINSOOKS, from 20c. to 75c.
FRENCH and ENGLISH DIMITY, 35c. to $1.
PLAID and STRIPED ORGANDIES, at 23c., worth 35c. per yard.
SHIRRED MUSLIN, new styles, 58c. to 75c.

ALSO,

Full assortment of CORDED, FIGURED, STRIPED, and CHECKED PIQUE, from 12 1-2c. to $1, all new styles.

LACE STRIPED PIQUE, new styles, 18c to 45c.

ALSO,

TUCKED SKIRTING; all over tucking in French and English Nainsooks. These goods are very fine, and we beg to call particular attention to them as they have been made expressly for this house.

Friends, customers, and strangers are respectfully invited to examine the above goods.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LORD & TALYOR,

Broadway and Twentieth st.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per steam-ship Java,
AND WILL EXHIBIT

ON MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1876,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW DESIGNS
IN

JACONETS, PERCALES,

AND

PRINTED ORGANDIES,

TOGETHER WITH
A MOST ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION
OF
CAMEL'S HAIR, DESSE, NEIGEUSE, AND
DAMASSE LEDA CLOTHS, BLACK
AND COLORED GRENADINES,
DE BERGES, CASIMERE
BERGE, &c.

ALSO FULL LINES OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

RECENT NOVELTIES IN DAMASSE SILKS.
FANCY SILKS IN UNEQUALED VARIETY,
ALL OF WHICH
ARE

NEW GOODS

OF
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION,
And will be sold
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

ONE CASE OF

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,

NEW DESIGNS, CHOICE COLORINGS; PRICES LOWER THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES have been sold in years. Stock on hand

REDUCED FROM $225 TO $160.
REDUCED FROM $250 TO $150.
REDUCED FROM $350 TO $175.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DELHI AND JUMNA SHAWLS,

SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE WEAR.
AT $15; FORMER PRICE, $35.
AT $23; FORMER PRICE, $40.
AT $30; FORMER PRICE, $50.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK and SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS at $25, worth $40.

ALSO,

Three cases FRENCH, BERLIN, ENGLISH, and PAISLEY SHAWLS; choice new shades of colors, $6 to $30.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

EUGENIE'S

SECRET OF BEAUTY,

OR "CREME BLANCHE."

A beautiful invention of the eminent chemist, Dr. L. F. COUDRAY, Rue St. Anne, No. 52, Paris, by which means the Empress EUGENIE was enabled to preserve her beautiful complexion; now offered to the ladies of AMERICA as an indispensable toilet article at ONE DOLLAR PER BOX. Imported and warranted by

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, } NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, 364 BOWERY, Cor. 4th St.

The celebrated Dr. L. F. COUDRAY'S AURORA, to bleach any color of dark hair to a fine GOLDEN BLONDE, without any injury to the hair, at

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, } NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, 364 BOWERY, Cor. 4th St.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The largest and finest assortment, positively retailed at wholesale prices, at

L. SHAW, } NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, 364 BOWERY, Cor. 4th St.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

The most modern styles of coiffures on hand, in great variety. Hair-dressing, 50 cents. Combings made up by the newly-invented method, 50 cents per ounce. Hair taken in exchange. Gray Hair and Invisible Fronts a specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We would especially direct attention to our $3, $4, and $5 LADIES' WALKING and DRESS BOOTS, which SURPASS in ELEGANCE and DURABILITY any before sold in this City at the same prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The unattractiveness of our markets as compared with those of other cities of the Union, is a subject which seems to be deserving of notice. Our butchers and poulterers seem to disdain to take example from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston in the neat and tempting way in which provisions are offered for sale. Why should not all poultry be cleaned and trussed before being sent home? The poulterers could do it much quicker and better than a cook, and it would surely be to their advantage to keep their supplies fresh and pure for so much longer a time. Besides, many persons would buy a chicken all ready to put in the oven, when they would hesitate when the time and trouble of preparing it was thought of. Now that the system of living in flats is coming into fashion, it will be all the more necessary to have our provisions properly arranged by the tradespeople before being sent home. In the markets of Paris and London, even crabs and lobsters are dressed in an attractive form. The crabs are always picked, the white meat being arranged in one portion of the shell, and the red and yellow parts in another. Lobsters may be done in the same manner if desired. All this saves trouble to the housekeeper, besides promoting the sale of the articles. It is high time that our tradespeople gave some attention to this subject.

It is evident, from the number of letters we receive, that the present custom of leaving housekeepers to do all the work necessary for the *preparation* of food for the kitchen, gives rise to great dissatisfaction. Why should not game be sent home fit to be cooked at once? As medical men have repeatedly pointed out, the practice of leaving it undrawn for weeks together absolutely destroys its wholesome properties. There are some provision dealers in the City who thoroughly understand how to send articles home to their customers, but in the majority of instances everything is left to the cook, who, in too many houses, knows no more how to arrange a dish properly and tastefully than a pig knows how to play a flute. This is one of the nuisances which housekeepers can abolish whenever they like. Deal only at the markets where the food exposed for sale has a clean and attractive appearance. The hint would very soon be taken by provision dealers generally.

We give a large selection from our correspondents' letters this week. If some of the writers find their communications cut down, they must remember that space is limited, and that we are anxious to get in as many letters, and to have as much variety as possible, in these columns.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

TO COOK SPINACH.—Wash and clean the spinach thoroughly from grit, then boil it in salt and water; press the water entirely out of it, and chop it as fine as powder. A quarter of an hour before serving put it into a saucepan, with a piece of butter mixed with a tablespoonful of flour and half a tumblerful of boiling water, some salt, pepper and a little nutmeg, and let it simmer fifteen minutes. Serve with hard-boiled eggs on the top.—C. F. W.

SUET PUDDING.—Three-quarters of a pint of chopped suet, one pint of milk or water, one egg beaten, one-half teaspoon salt, and enough flour to make a stiff batter, but thin enough to pour from a spoon. Put into a bowl, cover with a cloth, and boil three hours. The same, made a little thinner, with a few raisins added, and baked in a well-greased dish, is excellent.—E. E. M.

FRESH HALIBUT FISH-BALLS.—To two pounds of boiled halibut add double the quantity of hot mashed potatoes; the fish must be picked in small pieces; add butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, salt, and two eggs; mix them well, and make them into round flat balls, and when the weather is cold they can stand over night, but in Summer they must be made in the morning. Have a kettle of boiling hot lard, and put in only a few at a time, and boil them until they are a nice light brown. If the lard is not quite boiling they will soak the fat, and if too hot they will come out black instead of brown. If the fish, potatoes, &c., seem too dry when you mix it add a very little milk.—C. F. W.

KIDNEY STEW.—Take a large beef kidney, cut all the fat out, cut it up in slices; then let it lay in cold water, with a teaspoonful of salt added, fifteen minutes; wipe dry, then put it in the pot with three half pints of cold water; let it boil two hours; half an hour before it is done add one large onion, sliced; one teaspoonful of powdered sage, a very little grated nutmeg, and pepper and salt to season well; serve hot, with mashed potatoes.—L. B.

POP-OVERS.—One and a half pints flour, one and a half pints milk, three eggs, (well beaten,) three teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, salt; bake in jeno pans, well buttered, in hot oven, ten minutes.—EXCELLENT.

POTATO CROQUETS.—Boil, and mash potatoes when hot, and add a piece of butter the size of an egg; a teaspoonful of white powdered sugar, salt, and two well-beaten eggs; mix it well together, and then make it into small cone or pear-shaped pieces; let them stand till quite cold; then dip them into raw egg and bread crumbs, (plenty of the latter,) and fry in boiling lard.—C. F. W.

STEWED POTATOES.—Boil the potatoes till tender; cut them in thick slices; take half a tablespoonful of flour, a little salt and butter and chopped parsley and a teacupful of milk; put them all together in a saucepan, and let them stew about twenty minutes.—C. F. W.

OLD-FASHIONED BOILED INDIAN-MEAL PUDDING.—To one quart of boiling milk stir in a pint and a half of Indian-meal, well sifted, a teaspoonful of salt, a cup of molasses, four chopped suet if you like; tie it up tight in a cloth, not allowing room for it to swell, and boil four hours.—C. F. W.

TROY PUDDING.—One cup each of chopped suet, stoned raisins, molasses, and milk, and one egg, three cups of sifted flour, a little salt, and a pinch of soda; boil three hours; serve with sweet sauce.—C. F. W.

FOR DYSPEPTICS.—Eat a peeled apple every night before going to bed. A sure cure for this distressing complaint, as those can testify who have suffered for over twenty years with it.—M. S. D.

DAINTY PUDDING.—One quart milk, yolks four eggs, two tablespoons flour mixed with a little cold milk; when the milk begins to boil, add the eggs, well beaten, and the flour; sweeten to taste; flavor with Vanilla or lemon; boil ten minutes; put in dish, and when cold drop in islands on top, the well-beaten whites of the eggs; put in oven and brown; for Mirangues put one tablespoonful sugar to one white of egg. Most delightful.—M. S. D.

FROSTING FOR CAKE.—Ten teaspoonfuls powdered sugar to the white of an egg; beat five minutes for each spoonful of sugar.—EDITH.

QUESTIONS.

Can some one tell me how to prepare chocolate to drink with eggs? I also want a receipt for a stiff Indian pudding, one that will cut with a knife; baked preferred.—GRACE.

Will you oblige by requesting some of your lady readers to furnish me with a receipt for pickling oysters?—READER.

Will some one please inform me what "stock" is, and how to make it?—IGNORAMUS.

Will some one be kind enough to send receipt for the new dish called "American cream;" also how to press chickens? After they are stewed and the meat taken from the bones and chopped are they again heated before putting in the press?—ANNA.

Will some of your readers kindly furnish me with a good receipt for making lemon pie, and oblige?—HOUSEKEEPER.

Will you kindly tell me of some way of thoroughly cleaning a refrigerator, and give me a receipt for old-fashioned molasses candy.—CLAUDE.

Can any one tell me how to make the old-fashion molasses candy, for I would like to know very much? I shall hope for an answer next Sunday.—F. E. I.

Will one of your correspondents be kind enough to give a lady cook a receipt to make the original English muffins, such as are supplied to the bakers in Brooklyn and New-York, and oblige?—A. L. V.

Will you please ask if any of your readers know what will take ink stains out of a carpet? Also for a receipt for blanc mange and floating island.—CORINNA.

Your Sunday receipts are excellent. Will some of your contributors give me a simple receipt for cooking macaroni with oysters, and a good receipt for home-made yeast?—HOUSEWIFE.

Will some one tell me how icing can be made so that it will not crack after becoming dry on the cake; also, how to prepare skeleton leaves?—LUE.

Will one of your readers give me a receipt for chow-chow—the mustard mixture—and oblige.—KATE.

Will you please ask as a favor from some of your many Spanish readers their way of preparing salt codfish. From my own experience at their tables I know they can teach us a trick that will even astonish us Yankees from whom they procure the fish?

Will somebody please send me a good receipt for Scotch scones—the genuine article? Perhaps "Jeannie" will tell me.—M. S. D.

ANSWERS.

POP-CORN BALLS.—To six quarts of popped corn, boil one pint of molasses about fifteen minutes; then put the corn into a large pan, pour the boiled molasses over it, stirring briskly until thoroughly mixed. Then, with clean hands, make into balls of the desired size.

COCOANUT CAKE.—Half a cup of butter, one cup of cold water, three of flour, four eggs, and a measure each of acid and soda; use "Horsford's Powders"—the measure comes with the package; grate one cocoanut, saving out one-quarter of it dry to put upon the top layer; to the remainder add the whites of four eggs, beaten to a froth, and one cup of pulverized sugar; put the cake into four flat pans, and as fast as each layer is baked, take out and place one upon the other, spreading the cocoanut between. I have tried this receipt, and know it to be good if rightly done.—L. H. T.

HOW TO PASTE LABELS ON TIN.—Use uncalendered paper for the labels. First Process—Put the tin over unslacked lime, and allow to stand for twenty-four hours. Second Process—Pass a sponge saturated with muriatic acid over the tin; then use in both cases ordinary tragacanth paste.—PHARMACIST.

"Afflicted Wife" will find chewing unground coffee berries purifies the breath after eating onions or smoking.—END.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—To take grease out of carpets, if ingrain, spread buckwheat batter on it. Will scrape off when dry and grease is absorbed. May do on Brussels; haven't tried it.—W. C.

APPLE SAUCE WITH CIDER.—Take a clean brass kettle, fill it with rich sweet cider; boil more than half away, then empty in a stone pot and clean the kettle. Have ready sweet apples pared and quartered; fill the kettle with them, pour on part of the cider, cover and let them stew until the apples are done; add the rest of the cider and a little sugar, and stir until quite thick. It is better to boil it several hours, as the longer it is boiled the longer it can be kept; while boiling add spice to taste.—SUE.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—One teacup tapioca, salt, one and a half pints of water, let them soak two hours; six apples—pare and take out the cores; put them in a pudding dish, add one teacup of water and bake on the outside of the stove until the apples are tender, then fill the holes with sugar, in which grate nutmeg and lemon peel. Pour over the tapioca and bake in the oven one hour. To be eaten with butter and sugar sauce.—H. M. S.

SALMAGUNDI.—Take the bones out of one dozen salt herring or shad, cut fine, wash two or three times in cold water, squeeze the water well out, slice thin, eight onions, put fish and onions together and put on cold vinegar and pepper.—DUTCH WOMAN.

AN ORNAMENTAL SALMAGUNDI.—This was another of the frippery dishes of former times. This edifice was raised on a china bowl reversed and placed in the middle of a dish, crowned with what, by the courtesy of the kitchen, was called a pineapple made of fresh butter. Around were laid, stratum above stratum, chopped eggs, minced herring and veal, rasped meat, and minced parsley; the whole surmounted by a triumphal arch of herring bones and adorned with a garnishing of barberries and samphire.—MEG DODS.

BITING THE NAILS.—A simple remedy for biting the nails is quassia. Wet the fingers and allow them to dry; if tasted it will be a bitter reminder. I gave it a trial and it was effectual.—QUAKER CITY.

Let "A. G. S." try rubbing the tips of the child's fingers with bitter aloes. It is a sure cure for thumb-sucking, and may be for nail-biting.

Aunt Lucy asks for a receipt for chicken salad—"a plain one." Boil and mash fine a white potato, add the yolks of two cold hard-boiled eggs. While the potato is warm beat all smoothly together, add melted butter or oil-prepared mustard; salt and vinegar to taste. The potato increases the quantity of dressing, and cannot be distinguished from eggs.—QUAKER CITY.

TO CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.—Wash in hot suds, with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look equal to new.—E.

ANOTHER.—Brush the article to be cleaned, and then wash in clear, cold water and a handful of common washing soda dissolved; use no soap or warm water. Iron on the wrong side while damp.—BESSIE.

MISSION RIDGE.

A SHARP REPLY FROM GEN. BEATTY TO GEN. WILLICH—NO BRIGADE COMMANDER EVER CLEARED GEN. BEATTY'S FRONT.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1876.

To the Editor of the Canton (Ohio) Repository:

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Jan. 27, 1876, contains an article from Brig. Gen. Willich, purporting to be a correct report of the storming of Mission Ridge. The report, while it contains some facts, is in the main incorrect so far as it relates to the position and movements of my command, (Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.) It is not my purpose to detract anything from the reputation of Gen. Willich as a commander, but in justice to myself and the "brave boys" whom I had the honor to command at the storming of Mission Ridge, it becomes my duty to correct some of the statements in the article referred to. Gen. Willich says:

"On the 23d of November, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., the brigades of Hazen and Willich charged and carried, under command of Gen. Wood, the enemy's works half way between Fort Wood and the Ridge. Gen. Willich took possession of Orchard Knob, Brig. Gen. Hazen, by a bayonet charge under heavy losses, the rifle pits to the right of it, where the enemy's pickets and support had concentrated, the two brigades remaining in this position, Gen. Sam Beatty's brigade to the left and in the rear of Willich's brigade."

On the 23d of November, 1863, I received an order from Gen. Wood, division commander, to hold four of my regiments in reserve and detail two of my regiments to take the line of rifle-pits in my front. I accordingly detailed the Nineteenth Ohio and Ninth Kentucky Regiments for this duty; and at the time agreed upon these two regiments charged and carried the line of rifle-pits designated, killing and capturing many of the rebel soldiers. The loss sustained by these two regiments, in this engagement was as follows: The Nineteenth Ohio 23 men, the Ninth Kentucky 38 men, making a total loss of 61 men killed and wounded, while in the "rear of Willich's brigade." This I think is sufficient to show that Gen. Willich was not posted as to position and movements of my troops. Had I been so far in the rear—as Gen. Willich would have us believe—as not to be able to take an active part in this engagement, I could not have lost so many men unless the enemy had pushed through Gen. Willich's ranks and got to the rear.

Again Gen. Willich claims that "on the 25th of November, the troops having the same position, *i. e.* Gen. Sam Beatty in the rear, charged and captured the ridge." About 3 o'clock P. M. of the 25th I received an order from Gen. Wood to move to the right and form on the left of Gen. Willich's brigade, and be ready at the signal of six guns at Orchard Knob to move forward and charge the enemy's rifle-pits. I accordingly moved to the right and formed my brigade as follows: Seventy-ninth Indiana on the right, Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio on the centre, Ninth Kentucky on the left, and the Nineteenth Ohio and Seventeenth Kentucky in reserve. At the signal agreed upon my command charged, and carried the rifle-pits in my front. My command did not stop at the rifle-pits as they were ordered to do, but moved right on under a heavy fire from the enemy to the top of the ridge, the Seventy-ninth Indiana, Col. Frederick Kneffler commanding, were the first troops to reach the summit, capturing a battery with horses and all the equipments.

This regiment had a comparatively easy place of ascent, making it possible for them to reach the summit a little sooner than the rest of my brigade; the rest soon followed and participated in the conflict. The Color Sergeant, W. C. Thompson, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, was killed while planting the colors upon a battery captured by the regiment. Col. Cram's Ninth Kentucky Regiment being on the extreme left, was by Gen. Thomas J. Wood ordered to charge the advancing reinforcements of the enemy coming from the left. My entire command joined in this charge, driving the enemy from the field. After the ridge was cleared from the enemy, Gens. Grant, Thomas, and Granger came up. Gen. Granger dismounted and took charge of a captured gun, and manned it by men from the Seventy-ninth Indiana, and turned it upon the fleeing enemy, and fired a few shots. Willich further says that "Gen. Beatty's brigade did not come up until after his front had been cleared of the enemy." This statement is untrue in every particular; no brigade commander ever cleared a front of mine from the enemy. I had the material in my brigade to clear my own front, and they always and under all circumstances went where they were ordered, and at the storming of Mission Ridge cleared the front assigned them, and the right wing of my brigade reached the top of the ridge before Willich's left. My loss in killed and wounded in this action was 304 men.

SAMUEL BEATTY,
Late Brevet Major Gen. U. S. V.

RECOLLECTIONS OF NAPOLEON I.

The *Revue Historique* has published from Sismondi's own manuscript, furnished by Prof. Villari, of Florence, who found it among the papers left by the historian at his decease, an authentic account of his famous conversation with Napoleon after the return from Elba, which has already appeared partially in Mlle. Montgolfier's *Notice sur la Vie de Sismondi*, and has been critically treated by Saint-René Taillandier and Sainte-Beuve, as well as in the *Quarterly Review*. In this more complete account are some new and interesting remarks, as that for instance, on Châteaubriand. Sismondi had suggested a resemblance between his style of writing and that of Rousseau. On this the Emperor observed: "Yes, he looks to effect. One feels that he is thinking only of his phrases, and has no matured thought beneath them. I have not read the whole of his *Génie du Christianisme*; it is not in my line, and I don't believe in the system. But, take what he has written against myself; there is no solid thought in it; it is all for effect. However, he is undoubtedly a man of talent." Sismondi was surprised to find the Emperor acquainted with the tales of Fielding and Richardson, as well as with those of the chief romancists of Spain and Italy; and, on his expressing his surprise, Napoleon explained that he had read them when quite young; "I used to work hard then, and also read plenty of novels. I was wiser then than now. * * * At that time I also got through a course of jurisprudence; and when we worked afterward at the Civil Code the Councilors of State were astonished to find that I knew their business." On Pius VII. and his reported persecution Napoleon grew humorous, describing as the end of a conversation in which the Pope had told him that he was resolved to be a martyr for the faith, and got the answer that he did not dislike his being lodged in a palace and well cared for while he could still call himself a martyr—"*Alors, il riait*"

MILITARY GOSSIP.

First. Lieut. Francis W. Bacon, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, has resigned.

Michael McGuire has been elected Captain of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, vice Collins, resigned.

The Twenty-fifth Brigade, Rochester, Brig. Gen. Briggs commanding, will parade at 1 P. M. on Washington's Birthday.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will parade for review by the Mayor next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, now rejoices in a roll of 100 men, forty-one having been recruited since the last monthly meeting.

The several commands in the Ninth Brigade, Albany, Brig. Gen. Woodhall commanding, will make an outdoor parade in that city on Washington's Birthday.

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve will deliver a lecture, entitled "The American Rifle Team," for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, at Newark, to-morrow evening.

The right wing of the Fifth Regiment drilled at the State Arsenal last Monday evening, parading four companies of twelve files. The left wing will drill to-morrow night.

A rifle range ninety-five feet in length has been constructed in the basement of the City Armory, Brooklyn, for the use of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Sandhusen commanding.

The following officers have resigned in the Eighth Regiment: First Lieut. William Halligan, Company A; First Lieut. James B. Swart, Company K, and Second Lieut. F. W. Hofele, of Company I.

Col. D. E. Austen, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has assumed command of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn. It is currently stated that he will be elected Brigadier General at an election to be held in a few days.

The old City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, recently vacated by the Thirteenth Regiment, is being refitted and newly furnished for the occupation of the Gattling Battery and Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade.

Adjt. Gen. Townsend has approved of the payment of the following sums to the several regiments mentioned and recently disbanded; Sixth Regiment, $3,170; Seventy-ninth Regiment, $2,855; Eighty-fourth Regiment, $3,436; Ninety-sixth Regiment, $3,765.

The American Rifle Association announces a programme of matches to be shot at Glendrake Range, Pelhamville, on Washington's Birthday. The matches are three in number, and will be contested at 300 yards' distance. Should the association be favored with pleasant weather, an interesting tournament may be expected.

Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has received a letter from a resident of Austria, who innocently proposes that if the National Rifle Association will pay the passage and expenses to this country of a team representing the Tyrolese, he will undertake to select one. Mr. Schermerhorn has modestly declined the unique proposal.

In order to increase the regimental Centennial fund, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh, commanding, proposes to hold a series of picnics in the vicinity of this City upon the return of warm weather. Joseph Connor has been elected First Lieutenant of Company A, vice Grady, resigned. Quartermaster William Walsh has resigned, owing to continued ill-health.

Carl F. E. Ritter has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, and John Neger Commissary of Subsistence of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn. Robert Moll, recently elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, has been declared unqualified for the position, and a new election has been ordered. An election for First Lieutenant in this command was held last evening.

Following a theory proposed by the Seventh Regiment, the Board of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, have decided to form a cadet corps. The membership will be limited to 100 youths between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. Their uniform will be similar to the fatigue uniform of the regiment. A committee of three has been appointed to carry out the intention of the board.

The Board of Officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, held a special meeting last Monday evening, to consider the project of adopting a new uniform. Several styles of military dress uniforms were discussed, but a final decision was not reached. A bill of dress similar to that worn by the Eleventh Regiment, of this City, is regarded with favor. Company K will hold an election for Captain to-morrow evening.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, having received permission from Gen. Knox to use the rifle range in the State Arsenal for carbine practice, will avail themselves of the opportunity on the following evenings at 8 o'clock: Tuesday, Feb. 29; Thursday, March 16; Thursday, March 30, and Wednesday, April 19. Thirty-six men drilled, dismounted, at the armory last Wednesday evening. Mounted drills will be resumed in April.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded for battalion drill at the regimental armory last Monday night, equalizing in ten companies of twelve files front. In addition to the battalion movements practiced the ceremony of guard mounting received a share of attention. The fifth band concert of this command was given last evening at the regimental armory. The attendance was as gratifying to the management as the entertainment was satisfactory to the audience.

The right wing of the Forty-seventh Regiment held a drill at the armory last Tuesday evening, parading four companies of twelve files front. Lieut. Col. W. H. Brownell assumed command of the battalion. The Veteran Association held a reception at the Lyceum last Wednesday evening in celebration of their sixth anniversary. Charles Crooke, son of Gen. Philip S. Crooke, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company F. Charles C. Olcutt was recently elected Second Lieutenant of Company D.

Capt. Christian Ihlig, of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned, owing, it is said, to the efforts of Col. Burger to order him before the State Examining Board. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. Joseph Burger, President; Lieut. Col. F. W. Obernier, Vice President; Capt. Anthony F. Hesse, Recording Secretary; Q. M. Adolph Schmidt, Financial Secretary; Major Anthony Wills, Treasurer. First Lieut. Fred Fiesler, of Company C, has been ordered before the State Examining Board.

Capt James Douglas, who had so long commanded Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, wore his uniform for the last time in that capacity last Thursday evening. The occasion was the annual ball of the company, which its members had previously determined to give, and which was considered a fitting termination to their active service in the National Guard. The attendance was very large, and comprised numerous representatives of other and more favored regiments. The entertainment was a complete success, and reflected credit upon the Committee of Arrangements.

Major Gen. Vernon, who was placed in command of the California National Guard, as previously announced in THE TIMES, has appointed the following members of his staff, foremost of whom is Major Sheldon I. Kellogg, Jr., formerly a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn; Assistant Adjutant General, Sheldon I. Kellogg, Jr.; Engineer, F. Soule, Jr.; Ordnance Officer, C. L. Weller; Quartermaster, Henry S. Smith; Commissary, Mark McDonald; Division Inspector, P. W. Black; Paymaster, John J. Tobin; Judge Advocate, E. P. Reed; Surgeon, Dr. C. K. Breeze; Aides de Camp, Samuel D. Moyer, F. J. Skelly, and W. H. Chamberlain.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, is rapidly assuming the proportions of a regiment. Capt. Stuber recently enlisted nearly forty men, and Major Rappenhagen, who attempted not long ago to raise a new company, has abandoned the project, and turned over the nucleus of his new company, twenty in number, to Company A. Adjt. Deitrick is raising a new company, and has already sworn in thirty-four men. Capt. Alsgood's company (A) has increased so rapidly that he contemplates dividing it into two companies, one of which will be placed under command of his son, who is at present Quartermaster. Capt. Stuber, of Company F, was recently presented with a new sword and equipments by the veterans of that company.

Major Henry Fulton visited the City of Richmond last week for the purpose of endeavoring to form a "Dominion" Rifle Association to represent the State of Virginia in the Centennial rifle matches. The Richmond *Whig* says: "On Sunday Mr. William Euker, shooting master of the Shuetzenfest of this city, invited Major Fulton to participate in a friendly target practice. In company with a number of the members of the shooting society they repaired to a place near the city. In the contest both Mr. Euker and Mr. Robert Wendenburg (another member of the society) succeeded in putting more shots in the bull's eye of the target than Major Fulton, who left impressed with the fact that Richmond has as good marksmen as New-York."

The "social reunion" of the Twelfth Regiment, held last evening, was a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment, and was well patronized. A judicious disposition of the tickets had prevented the customary crush and consequent discomfort usually attending receptions, and gained for the officers the gratitude of their patrons. One of the features of the entertainment was a "sword dance" by Donald Cameron, of Company I, late of the Seventy-ninth, who appeared in his Scottish kilt. The closing drill of this command will occur on Thursday, April 27, on which occasion a review and dress-parade will take place, after which a promenade concert and hop will take place. Companies F and B held a consolidated drill last Friday evening. Lieut. Herts handled Company B to the entire satisfaction of Capt. Burns, who commanded the division. Companies B and G will hold a joint entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Operahouse during the month of April. The next reunion of this command will take place at the armory on Thursday, March 16.

The ball of the non-commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening, commends itself to all lovers of dancing. The Committee of Arrangements flatter themselves that they have provided an entertainment which shall afford both pleasure and satisfaction to their patrons. This regiment drilled in battalion movements at the armory last Tuesday evening, under command of Col. McLeer. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a large attendance, and the multifarious movements selected were creditably performed. Quartermaster Sergt. Alexander Barnie has been appointed Quartermaster. Lieut. Barnie has served with the regiment faithfully for twenty years, including its campaigns during the war.

The Committee of Arrangements having in charge the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment at the Rink, next Tuesday evening, have completed their labors, and the result will probably be satisfactory to their patrons. The immense size of the structure renders it an easy matter to accommodate several thousand people. The programme, as previously announced in these columns, comprises a review by Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade; a dress-parade, and guard mounting as the principal attractions. These ceremonies will be succeeded by a short programme of promenade music, after which dancing may be enjoyed by all who present themselves in uniform or evening dress. Those who prefer the parts of "silent spectators" will find ample facilities for promenading upon the outskirts of the dancing floor. Private K. C. Gibson, of Company F, has been transferred to Company F, Seventh Regiment.

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, henceforth to be known as the "Cameron Guard," held a meeting for the election of non-commissioned officers last Tuesday evening. The following were elected: First Sergeant, William Hamilton; Second Sergeant, B. F. C. Fox; Third Sergeant, P. H. Halley; Fourth Sergeant, M. S. Hough; Fifth Sergeant, J. V. Paterson; First Corporal, George Wilson; Corporals, A. G. Culver, F. Stephens, George B. Gillie, Jr., J. W. Wilson, Thomas J. Lannon, and J. E. Burt. The commissioned officers are Capt. William C. Clark, First Lieut. J. W. Wilson, and Second Lieut. James Shand. The organization is now complete, and the only things needed by its members are uniforms, which Col. Vose is endeavoring to procure in time for the grand parade at the Rink.

Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has been accustomed to detail two officers of his staff to attend all regimental drills in his brigade, one of whom was required to make a report of the drills witnessed, in writing. Owing to the reorganization of his brigade and the enlistment of so many new recruits, this custom has not been complied with thus far but will be resumed on and after March 1. Capt. Herman Oelrichs has received his commission as Ordnance Officer of this brigade. Although never before connected with the National Guard, Capt. Oelrichs is not devoid of military education and experience. He was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy with the intention of entering West Point Military Academy. Before he had an opportunity of doing so the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and young Oelrichs offered his services to the Prussian Government. He was detailed to the Ambulance Corps, and serving with fidelity during the war received a medal of honor as a reward of merit.

"Washington's birthday" will be celebrated by the National Guard more generally than usual this year. As this is "Centennial" year, it is a matter of surprise to many that Gen. Shaler has not ordered the First Division to parade on that day. The only street parade will be that of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, which is noticed elsewhere. In the evening the various entertainments may be summarized as follows: The Seventy-first Regiment, review, dress parade, and guard mounting at the Rink, Third avenue, near Sixty-third street; Washington Gray Troop, reception at its armory, Forty-fifth street and Broadway; Eighth Regiment, reception at its armory; Company G, Ninth Regiment, dramatic and musical entertainment at the regimental armory, West Twenty-sixth street; non-commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, reception at Gallatin Hall, No. 422 Fulton street; Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, reception at the regimental armory; Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, review at its armory by Gen. Dakin.

Capt. Henry M. Knapp, of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, has requested the discharge of Private Henry J. Bernhardt, who was enlisted on Aug. 30 last, upon the ground that he is "deficient in the soldierly qualifications necessary to make him a useful member of that command." Capt. Samuel A. Smith, of Company D, contemplates resigning his commission. Private Louis Bauer, of Company G, who lately distinguished himself by flooding the City with lithographed circulars, protesting against the adoption by the regiment of the new uniform, was placed under arrest on the 7th inst. by Capt. Knapp, who, as he says, refused to allow him to vote for First and Second Lieutenants at an election held on that evening. Mr. Bauer claims that he has not yet been notified of the reasons for his arrest. Capt. Knapp, when appealed to referred him to Col. Porter, who upon his compliance with the order merely asked Bauer whether he was the party "who wrote a leter to the Governor three years ago in reference to a Captain of the Twenty-second Regiment, who refused to enlist 'Israelites' in his company?" or whether he [Bauer] had addressed an anonymous communication to him on the same subject. Upon receiving a negative reply from Bauer, the latter says Col. Porter told him "that was all," and had neither released him from arrest or issued any further orders in his case.

Capt. J. T. Prior, of Company G, Ninth Regiment, was unanimously elected Major of that command last Monday evening. Capt. Prior is deserving of the compliment thus paid him by his comrades. During a long term of service with this regiment he has conducted himself in a manner at once entitling him to the respect and esteem of his associates and superior officers. In his new capacity there is no doubt Major Pryor will subserve the interests of the regiment as well as he has previously done those of his company. Lieut. H. B. Denison, acting commandant of Company G, has issued an order prescribing various details attending the regimental trip to Philadelphia. The non-commissioned officers are directed to assemble at the armory for theoretical instruction, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. An election will shortly be held in this company to fill the office of Second Lieutenant, which has remained vacant for a considerable period. Washington's Birthday will be appropriately celebrated by the members of this company, who have prepared a literary and musical programme for the entertainment of their friends at the armory, on the 22d inst., at 8 P. M. At a meeting of Company H, last Monday evening, William H. Thompson was elected First Lieutenant and George B. Campbell Second Lieutenant. Col. B. W. Blanhchard has presented a diamond badge to the officers of this command for competition at Creedmoor.

REMARKABLE RIFLE SHOOTING.

A CHAMPION SHORT RANGE SHOOTER MAKES AN UNPRECEDENTED SCORE.

Mr. James L. S. Kellner, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, one of the best short range riflemen in the State, entered a rifle gallery in Court street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, and in conversation with some friends made a wager that he would, in shooting at two targets, ten shots each, at 200 yards range, lying-down position, make ten consecutive bull's-eyes. The bet was at once accepted, and Mr. Kellner, selecting an Allen breech-loading rifle, with rear circular sight, began firing. On his first target he made ten consecutive bull's-eyes. On his second target he made eight bull's-eyes and two centres, counting forty-eight out of a possible fifty. On his third target he made ten consecutive bull's-eyes, counting fifty out of a possible fifty. Mr. Kellner then made another wager that he would make over 290 points out of a possible 300. This bet was at once accepted and the shooting continued. On his fourth target he made eight bull's-eyes, a centre, and an inner, counting forty-seven out of a possible fifty. On his fifth target he made nine bull's-eyes and an inner, counting forty-eight out of a possible fifty. On his sixth and last target he made nine bull's-eyes and a centre, counting forty-nine out of a possible fifty, thus scoring 292 points out of a possible 300. Applause greeted Mr. Kellner's successful accomplishment of the feat which has never been equaled in any gallery in the country. Mr. Kellner will be Captain of a German rifle team at the Centennial Exhibition.

SHOOTING OF AMATEURS.

The return match between the gentlemen of the Citizens' and Continental Insurance Companies, took place at Creedmoor, Jr., Range yesterday afternoon, and resulted in victory for the Citizens by one point, the total scores being 182 and 181:

CITIZENS'.

F. W. Parker.........4 4 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—39
G. W. Jones..........4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4—39
J. Donaldson.........4 4 4 5 3 3 3 4 4 4—35
R. Chapman...........3 5 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 4—34
J. W. Edwards........3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 3—34—182

CONTINENTAL.

Lloyd Roberts........4 4 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 5—43
G. H. Hope...........3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
C. E. Truslow........3 4 4 4 3 4 2 3 5 4—35 (?)
J. W. K. Oakley......3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3—33
W. Ellsworth, Jr.....0 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 5—31—181

The general shooting was not up to the average, but Capt. Lloyd Roberts, of the Continental Team, made a score of forty-three out of a possible fifty, which is the highest score made in this series of matches.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,500 D. of C. 3.65s.. 74
20,000 M.,K.& T. S. F. x coupon....... 56½
6,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.......116½
300 do.......b3.116½
100 do.......116⅝
1200 Western Union.. 74⅝
600 do.......... 74¾
500 do.......... 74⅝
1900 do.......... 74½
1400 do.......s3. 74⅝
100 do.......c. 74⅝
2000 do.......... 74
1200 do.......... 73⅞
200 do.......... 74
100 Del., L. & W...b3.118¼
700 Lake Shore....... 66⅝
200 do.......b4. 66⅝
100 do.......s3. 66⅝
500 do.......s3. 66½
600 do.......c. 66¼
100 Kan. & Texas.... 11
600 do.......... 11⅛
600 Pacific Mail......s3. 34⅝
100 do.......... 34¼
300 do.......... 34⅛
500 do.......s3. 34
100 do.......... 34
100 do.......c. 33⅞
400 do.......... 33⅞
900 do.......... 33¾
800 do.......... 33⅝
100 C., C. & I. C.... 5¼
400 North-western..... 44¾
300 do.......... 44⅞
100 do.......... 44¾
2000 do.......s3. 44⅝

1800 Erie Railway.... 17¾
1000 do.......... 17⅞
800 do.......... 17¾
100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 80½
400 do.......... 80
300 North-w't. Pf...s3. 66⅞
200 do.......... 66¾
200 St. Paul.......b3. 46
100 do.......... 45⅞
300 do.......... 45¾
100 do.......... 45⅞
100 do.......s60. 45½
500 do.......... 45⅞
300 do.......... 45⅝
100 do.......... 45¼
100 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......c. 45⅛
600 do.......... 45⅝
400 do.......... 45⅜
500 Rock Island...... 111½
100 do.......b3.111⅜
200 do.......b3.111¼
200 do.......... 111½
200 Mich. Central..... 60¾
100 do.......... 61
1500 Ohio & Miss..... 22⅝
100 do.......s15. 22½
100 do.......s20. 22½
200 do.......c. 22½
400 do.......... 22½
500 do.......... 22⅝
300 do.......s3. 22¼
100 do.......... 22⅛
100 do.......... 22½
500 do.......... 22⅜
200 do.......... 22⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.123¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81,C.123⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '68.......... 123⅝

$50,000 U.S.5s,'81, C.118¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b. c.......127

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo.6s,H&St.J. L, '87.......102
3,000 Mo.6s,L.B.b.c.102¼
1,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.R..104¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 45½
12,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 44¾
6,000 Dis.of C.3.65s.. 74
1,800 do.......... 73¾
3,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.......... 97
5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 97
8,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div......... 93½
5,000 do.......b.c. 93¼
2,000 C.& R I.&P.7s.109¼
1,000 Erie 5th.......103¼
25,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 93
5,000 N. W. C. R. G.. 91¾
3,000 Mor. & E. B. of 1900.......b.c.104½
3,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.110
3,000 Mich. So. S. F.109
1,000 L. S. 1st, C. R.105
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98½
4,000 C.P.1st,C. & O. Br.............. 94½
20,000 U. Pac. 1st.......105⅝
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.103
2,000 Pac.R.of M.1st. 88¼
5,000 do.......... 88⅛
1,000 Tol.& W.1st.c. 87¼
10,000 Tol. & W....2d. 61
8,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 88⅛
3,000 W.U.T.C.,1900. 98⅝
1,000 do.......... 98¾
2,000 A. & T. H. In... 74
5,000 Bos. H. & Erie 1st............. 20½
10,000 B. & S. I., 1st. 93¼
10,000 do.......... 93
100 Can. C....b.c. s3. 44½
30 D. & H. Canal.b.c.122½
500 Q. M. Co..b. c. b3. 18
100 Quick. Pf.....b.c. 23¼
100 A. & P. Tel...b.c.c. 19¾
100 C. & P. R. G...b.c. 93¼
1100 W. U. Tel.......b.c. 73⅞
3100 do.......... 73¾
900 do.......... 73⅝
100 do.......b3. 73¾
1900 do.......... 73⅝
2000 do.......... 73⅝
1000 do.......... 73⅝
300 do.......... 73½
700 do.......s3. 73½
900 do.......... 73⅝
900 do.......... 73⅝
700 do.......s3. 73⅝
1200 do.......b3. 73⅝
500 do.......... 73⅝
400 do.......... 73⅝
500 do.......... 73⅝
500 Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c. 33¾
50 do.......... 34
200 do.......... 33⅝
500 do.......... 33⅝
400 do.......... 33⅜
200 do.......... 33⅞
100 do.......... 34

200 U. S. Express.... 76
50 do.......b.c. 75⅝
20 Chic. & Alton.b.c.101¼
100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.115⅞
200 do.......... 116
100 do.......... 115½
700 C. & N. W.....b.c. 44½
300 do.......s3. 44⅝
100 do.......b3. 44⅝
2000 Erie R'way...b.c. 17⅝
600 do.......s3. 17½
100 do.......... 17⅝
200 do.......b3. 17⅝
600 do.......b3. 17⅝
300 do.......s3. 17½
1400 do.......... 17½
500 do.......s60. 17⅞
100 do.......b3. 17½
700 do.......s3. 17⅝
200 do.......... 17⅝
1400 do.......... 17¾
400 do.......... 17¼
100 do.......... 17⅝
50 C. R. of N. J..b.c.108
200 do.......... 107⅞
100 do.......... 108¼
600 L.S.& M.S.....b.c. 66⅜
100 do.......s15. 66
100 do.......... 66⅜
300 do.......... 66¼
200 do.......... 66⅜
300 do.......b3. 66¼
100 do.......... 66¼
100 Chic. & R. I....b.c.111
100 do.......b3.111½
200 do.......... 111⅛
200 do.......... 111½
600 C.,M.& St.P....b.c. 45¾
200 do.......... 45⅝
100 do.......... 45½
400 do.......... 45¼
300 do.......s3. 45⅛
300 Chic., M. & St. P. Pf.....b.c.s3. 80
200 do.......... 80
200 do.......b3. 80
200 do.......... 80¼
700 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......... 80⅜
300 do.......c. 80⅜
100 Tol., W. & W b c. 5⅝
100 do.......... 5½
40 Mor. & Essex.b.c.104¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12¼
300 do.......s3. 12⅝
100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.........b.c. 31
200 Miss. K. & T...b.c. 11¼
100 do.......... 10¾
50 do.......... 11
100 do.......... 10½
100 do.......... 10½
320 D., L. & W.....b.c.118½
7 P.Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.102¼
5 N.Y.&N.H.&H.b.c.151¼
300 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 22½
100 do.......b3. 22¼
100 do.......... 22⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000 10-40s C...c.121¼
10,000 Tol.,P. & War. West. Div...c. 81½
5,000 N. C. C. G. B... 93
5,000 Harlem 1st, R.118¾
5 Hanover Bank... 90
200 Maryland Coal... 18
700 Western Union.. 73¾
200 do.......s3. 73⅝
1500 do.......s3. 73½
1500 do.......... 73¾
500 do.......... 73¾
100 do.......b3. 73⅞
1200 do.......... 73⅞
1800 do.......... 74
500 Pacific Mail...... 33⅞
35 N. Y. C. & Hud...115⅝
400 Erie Railway..... 17½
700 North-western.... 44¾
100 do.......c. 44⅝
200 Tol. & Wabash.... 5¼
100 do.......... 5⅜

500 Lake Shore....... 66⅜
500 do.......s3. 66⅜
90 do.......... 66½
100 do.......s3. 66⅜
100 do.......... 66⅜
100 Rock Island..s3.111
900 St. Paul......... 45⅝
500 do.......... 45¾
600 St. Paul Pref.... 80⅝
400 do.......... 80½
300 do.......s3. 80⅝
200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 22½
100 Del., L. & West..118¾
100 do.......... 119
200 Han. & St. Joseph. 19¼
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29½
500 Kansas & Texas... 10¼
100 do.......... 10⅜
100 do.......... 10½
20 Morris & Essex..104

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$27,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st,LaC.D.b.c.102
10,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D.....b.c. 98
1,000 M. So. 2d..b.c.103½
4,000H.R.2d,S.F.b.c.113
121 Del. & Hud.Can..122½
600 W. U. Tel.......b.c. 74
600 do.......s3. 73⅞
700 do.......... 73⅞
500 do.......s3. 73¾
1000 do.......... 73⅞
1600 do.......... 73⅝
400 Pacific Mail...b.c. 33¾
400 do.......... 33⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.115
300 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 66⅛
100 do.......... 66⅛
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅜
900 do.......... 17¼
1600 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......... 17
300 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......s3. 17

30 Illinois Cen...b.c.101
100 Chic. & R.I..b.c.111
100 do.......... 110⅞
100 C. & P. G'd....b.c. 93¼
400 C. & N. W......b.c. 44¾
100 do.......... 44½
100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 66⅞
100 do.......... 66⅞
10 Chic. & A.Pf..b.c.106
150 C. R. of N. J..b.c.108½
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 45¾
100 do.......s60. 45
400 do.......... 45
100 do.......... 45¼
300 do.......... 45⅛
100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pf.......b.c.s60. 79½
200 do.......... 79⅞
100 do.......... 79¾
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22¼
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12
100 S.L.K.C.&N.b.c.b3 6

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 73⅞
10,000 N. C. C. G. B... 92⅞
10,000 do.......... 92¾
1,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st. 98½
4,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83⅝
5,000 St.P.1st C.& M. 98
400 Consol. Coal...s3. 48
300 Maryland Coal... 18
200 At. & Pac. Tel..... 20
900 Pacific Mail...... 33¾
300 do.......b3. 33⅞
500 Western Union... 73⅝
600 do.......... 73¾
100 do.......b3. 73¾
100 do.......b3. 73⅞
100 do.......... 73⅞
100 do.......c. 73¾
600 do.......... 73¾
800 do.......... 73⅝
33 Amer. Express.... 64¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.....115¾
200 do.......... 116
800 Erie Railway..s3. 17
1900 do.......... 17
2100 do.......... 16⅞
300 do.......... 17
500 do.......b3. 17
100 Illinois Central..100½
100 Mich. Central.... 60½
200 do.......s60. 60¼

1500 Lake Shore..s3. 66
300 do.......... 66⅛
200 do.......s3. 66
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29½
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 31
500 North-western.... 44½
300 do.......... 44⅝
600 North-west. Pref. 66⅝
200 do.......... 66⅞
65 New-Jersey Cen..108½
100 do.......... 109
100 Kansas & Texas.. 10¼
100 Rock Island...... 110⅞
300 do.......... 110¾
300 St. Paul.......s3. 45
500 do.......... 45⅛
400 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......s3. 45¼
100 do.......... 45⅛
300 Warren Railroad.103
100 St. Paul Pref.... 79⅞
100 do.......... 80
200 do.......... 80⅛
300 do.......... 80
100 do.......... 79⅞
200 D. L. & W......b3.119
50 do.......... 119¼
100 Ohio & Miss...... 22⅛
700 do.......... 22¼

SATURDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The bank statement shows a considerable gain in legal tenders, but the effect of this, as well as the decrease in deposits, upon the surplus reserve of the banks is more than offset by the heavy decrease in specie. The banks now hold $14,822,150 above lawful requirements, against $16,010,575 last week, a decrease of $1,188,425.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week compared with the last:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.	Differences.
Loans	$266,556,700	$268,011,400	Inc. $1,454,700
Specie	24,504,600	22,044,900	Dec. 2,459,700
Legal tenders	47,895,600	48,967,800	Inc. 1,072,200
Deposits	225,558,500	224,762,200	Dec. 796,300
Circulation	17,293,500	17,183,100	Dec. 110,400

The stock market opened firm, but before the first call a decline of ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. took place. After a partial recovery the market again became weak after the second call, and at the close there was comparatively little recovery. The business amounted to 121,000 shares, of which 40,500 were in Western Union and 24,800 in Erie. The first named declined from 74⅜ to 73½, recovered to 74, and closed at 73⅝. Erie fell off from 17⅞ to 16⅞, closing at 17@17⅛. Lake Shore ranged between 66⅜ and 66. New-York Central declined from 116½ to 115, and rallied to 116. The Granger shares were firm in the early dealings, but in the late dealings North-western reacted ¼@½ ₩ cent., and St. Paul ¾ ₩ cent. The Wisconsin Senate this morning, by a vote of 20 to 7, passed the Vance bill with slight amendments, and late in the day it was announced that the House had concurred in these amendments. The bill now goes to the Governor, and will probably soon become a law by his signature. Pacific Mail was weak, and declined from 34⅜ to 33⅜, closing at 33¾. Rock Island declined to 110¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 22⅛, and Kansas and Texas to 10. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose to 20. The anthracite coal roads were strengthened by the new combination formed for the present year. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 119, and New-Jersey Central to 109.

Money was in abundant supply at 2½@3 ₩ cent, to the Government bond dealers, and at 3@4 ₩ cent. on stock collaterals. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $674,000, making a total for the week of $3,500,000.

The London market for securities was quiet and firm. The latest quotations were as follow: Consols for money, 94¼@94⅜; do. account, 94⅜@94½; old 1865s, 105¾; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¼; new 5s, 106⅛; Erie, 15¾; preferred, 31@31½, and New-York Central, 103½@104. The sterling exchange market was quiet at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for 60 days' bills and at $4 89¾ for demand. Gold was firm at 113⅝@113¾, closing at the latter figure. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 to 4 ₩ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to-day were $373,000 gold coin, and $208,000 silver. At San Francisco $105,000 coin and $45,900 bullion were shipped for the East.

Government bonds were quiet, with Currency 6s strong at 127. Railroad bonds were firm, and State bonds quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1876.

Gold receipts	$266,328 31
Gold payments	1,003,323 92
Gold balance	47,197,805 61
Currency receipts	668,899 34
Currency payments	708,201 03
Currency balance	37,520,791 57
Customs	207,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113⅝	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	116½	116
Rock Island	111⅜	110¾
Pacific Mail	34½	33¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	45⅝	45⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	80½	79⅞
Lake Shore	66⅜	66
Chicago & North-western	44⅝	44⅜
Chicago & North-western Pref	66⅞	66½
Western Union	74⅛	73⅝
Union Pacific	68¾	69
Toledo & Wabash	5¾	5⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅛	119
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	109
Panama	131	131
Erie	17⅞	17
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	22¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	5⅛	5¼
Harlem	144	143½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¾	19¼
Hannibal & St Joseph Preferred	29¾	29½
Michigan Central	60⅜	60½
Illinois Central	100¼	100¼
Missouri Pacific	12¾	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116½	115	1,495
Erie	17⅞	16⅞	24,800
Lake Shore	66⅝	66	8,600
Wabash	5⅜	5¼	500
North-western	44⅞	44¼	5,500
North-western Pref	66⅞	66½	1,600
Rock Island	111½	110¾	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46	45	8,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	80⅝	79¾	1,400
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	200
Del., Lack. and Western	119	118¼	850
New-Jersey Central	109	108¼	535
Michigan Central	61	60½	800
Illinois Central	100½	100½	130
C., C. and Ind. Central	5¼	5¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¼	19¼	200
Hannibal and St. J. Pf.	29½	29½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	22⅛	6,300
Missouri Pacific	12⅝	12½	600
Western Union	74⅜	73½	40,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20	19¾	300
Pacific Mail	34⅜	33⅜	8,250
Quicksilver	18	18	500
Quicksilver Pref.	23¾	23¾	100
St. L., K. C. & W.	6	6	100
St. L., K. C. & W. Pf.	31	31	200
Kansas and Texas	11⅛	10	2,100
United States Express	76	76	200
Maryland Coal	18	18	500
Consolidated Coal	48	48	400
Total sales			121,370

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	127	128
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg.	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup.	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅝	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅝	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅝	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅝	124
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	121⅛	121½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅞	119
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	119

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$44,554,000
Gold balances	1,521,792
Currency balances	1,799,896

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,543,583
Currency balances	3,755,387
Gold exchanges	3,880,150
Gold balances	780,754

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$16,455,597
Currency balances	20,603,578
Gold Exchanges	33,902,309
Gold balances	4,943,523

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30
Alabama 5s, '86	30
Alabama 8s, '86	30½
Alabama 8s, '88	30½
Ark. 6s, Funded	45
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft S.Is.	18
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	18
A.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	16
Connecticut 6s	106
Ga. 7s, new bonds	103
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	103
Indiana 5s	102
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102½
Illinois War Loan	102½
Kentucky 6s	102½
Louisiana 6s	43½
La. 6s, new bonds	43½
La. 6s, new Fl't. Debt.	43½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	43½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	43½
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	40
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	43½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101
Mo. F. bds. due '84-5	102
Mo.L.bs d'e81to'91in.	102¼
Asy. or Un., due '92	103
Han. & St. J., due '76	100¾
Han. & St. J., due '86	102
Han. & St. J., due '87	102
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	104⅝
N.Y.Bounty Canal L.	104⅝
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	120
N. C. 6s, old, Ja.& Ju.	17
N. C. 6s, old, Ap. & O.	17
N. C., N.C.R., Ja.& J.	55
N. C., N.C.R., A.& O.	55
N.C.NCR.c.off J.& J.	41
N.C.N.C.R.off A.& O.	41
N.C.Fund'g Act 1866.	10
N.C.Fund'g Act 1868.	9½
N. C. new bds, J. & J.	9
N. C. new bds, A.& O.	8½
N. C. Spl. Tax, class 1.	2¾
N. C. Spl. Tax, class 2.	2¼
N. C. Spl. Tax, class 3.	2½
Ohio 6s 1881	106
Ohio 6s 1886	108
South Carolina 6s	32½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	32½
S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32½
S.C.Fund'g Act 1866.	32½
S. C. L. C. 1889, J.& J.	33
S.C. L. C. 1889, A.& O.	33
S. C. 7s of 1888	34
S. C. non-f. bds	4¾
Tennessee 6s, old	46
Tennessee 6s, n. bs.	44¾
Tenn. 6s, new series.	44¾
Texas 10s of 1876	104
Virginia 6s, old	37
Virginia 6s,n.b. 1866.	38
Virginia 6s,n.b. 1867.	38
Virginia 6s, c. bds.	76
Virginia 6s,ex mat.c.	69¼
Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser.	45¾
Virginia 6s, defer. bs.	9
Dis. of Col.3-65s1924.	73¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	115
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	108½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	101½
Bos., H. & E. 1st	20
Bos., H. & E. G't	20
Ches. & Ohio 1st 6s	32
C. & Ohio 1st 6s, ex. c.	28
Chic. & Alton 1st	115
Chic. & Alt. Income.	106½
St. L., Jac. & C. 1st	102½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	108½
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109⅝
C.,R.I.&P.SF1.6s,'95.	98½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	113½
C. R. of N.J. 1st con.	111⅛
C. R.of N.J.1st conv.	110
Am. D. & I. Bonds	103
M.&St.P.2-73-10P.D.	96½
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	100
M. & St. P. 1st, I.&D.	89
M. & St. P. 1st, H.&D.	89
M. & St. P.1st, C.& M.	98¾
M. & St. P. con. S. F.	88
M. & St. Paul 2d	97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106¼
Chic.& N.W.Int.bds.	105
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	102½
Chic.&N.W.Ex.bds.	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st	103¾
C. & N.W.C. G. bds.	93½
C. & N.W.R. G. bds.	91¾
Galena & Chic. Ex.	105¼
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	102⅝
Chic. & Mil. 1st	101
Win. & St.Peter 1st.	85
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.	109
C.,C.,C.& I. Con. bds.	98
Morris & Essex 1st	117
Morris & Essex 2d	108
Mor.& Ess.bds.1900.	103½
Mor. & Essex Cons.	102
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71.	109
M. & Ess. 1st, Con'g.	108
Erie 1st, Extended	107¼
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	104⅛
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	101½
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	103¼
Long Dock bonds	105
B.,N.Y.& E.1st, '77.	90
H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	83
Dub.&SiouxCity1st.	104
Dub.& S.City 2d div.	104
Ced.Falls&Minn.1st.	85½
Ind., Bloom.& W.1st.	35½
Mich.So. 7 ₩ cent.2d.	103
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	108½
Clev. & Toledo S. F.	106
Clev. & T. new bds.	105½
C., P. & A. old bds.	103
C., P. & A. new bds.	104½
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	100½
Buff. & E. new bds.	105
Buff. & S. Line 7s	102½
Kala. & W. P. 1st	95
L. Shore Div. bds.	104¼
L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st.	105
L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	99
L. S. Cons. Reg. 2d.	98½
M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.	103½
M.C. 1st 8s, 1882,S.F.	114
N. J. So. 1st 7s	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	104⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	122
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	116½
H.R.7s, 2d S. F., 1885.	112¼
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	118¼
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	118⅛
North Missouri 1st	90
Ohio & M. Cons.,S.F.	98½
Ohio & Miss Cons.	98
Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	78½
O. & M. 1st, S. Div.	70
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103¾
C. P. San Joaq. B'ch.	96⅝
C. P. Cal. & Ore. 1st.	94¼
C. P. State Aid bds.	110
C. P. Land G. bds.	98½
Western Pacific bds.	101
Union Pac. 1st bds.	105½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	102⅞
Union Pacific S. F.	97½
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	88¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	71½
P., F. W. & C. 1st	114½
P., F. W. & C. 2d	108
P., F. W. & C. 3d	103
C. & P. Cons. S. F.	109
C. & P. 4th S. F.	102½
C., C. & I. 1st	55¼
C., C. & I. 2d	18
R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	93
St. L. & I. M. 1st	98
St. L. & I. M. 2d	71
Alt. & T. H. 1st	105
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	72
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	93¼
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	87
T., P. & W., W. D.	81
T., P. & W. Con. 7s.	39
Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	88
T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	64
T. & W. 2d	61
T. & W. Con. Conv.	43
Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	88½
Gt. West. 2d, 1893.	62
Quin. & T. 1st, 1890.	53
H. & Cent. Mo. 1st.	28
W. U. Bs. 1900, Cou.	98⅝
W. U. Bs. 1900, Reg.	98½

And the following for City Bank shares:

Butchers' & Drov's.	135
Central National	100
Chatham	136
City	301
Commerce	117
Continental	80½
Corn Exchange	132½
First National	210
Fulton	150
Gallatin National	129
German American	79
Germania	170
Gold Exchange	117
Imp. & Traders'	190½
Mechanics'	138
Merchants'	119
Nassau	100
New-York	130
Ninth National	90
Oriental	170
Park	130
Phenix	94½
Republic	98
State of New-York	105
Union	144½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hinkley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	113⅜	114
City 6s, new	108½	108⅝
United Companies of New-Jersey	140½	141¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅜	56½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	51⅜	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63½
Cattawissa Railroad, preferred	45¼	45½
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21⅝	22
Northern Central Railroad	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	51	51½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103	103½

The following are the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending this date:

Feb. 15—Steam-ship Acapulco, Punta Orinco—American gold coin.	$800 00
Feb. 15—Steam-ship Columbia, Havana—Spanish doubloons	2,157 00
Feb. 16—Steam-ship Calabria, Liverpool—Silver bars	32,000 00
Feb. 17—Steam-ship City of New-York, Havana—Spanish gold	15,000 00
Feb. 17—Steam-ship Pommerania, Hamburg—Silver bars	34,718 35
Feb. 17—Steam-ship Pommerania, London—Silver bars	20,399 80
American gold coin	1,040,000 00
Feb. 17—Steam-ship Pommerania, Paris—American gold coin	250,000 00
Silver bars	75,000 00
Feb. 17—Steam-ship Pommerania, London—Silver bars	30,000 00
Feb. 19—Steam-ship King Arthur, Havana—American gold	8,000 00
Feb. 19—Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—Silver bars	5,300 00
Feb. 19—Steam-ship Adriatic, Liverpool—Mexican silver	63,970 00
American gold	15,000 00
Silver bars	65,000 00
Refined silver	50,000 00
Danish silver	15,000 00
American silver	25,000 00
Feb. 19—Steam-ship Amerique, Havre—American gold coin	250,000 00
Silver bars	20,000 00
Total	$2,331,945 95

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16 for money, and 94½ for the account. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 31. New-York Central, 104.

1:30 P. M.—Consols 94 5-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the account.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; New Fives, 106⅛. Erie Railway shares, 15⅞.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6½d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 14,000 bales, of which 13,400 bales are American. Cotton to arrive dull and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive a shade firmer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, at 6 1-16d. Provisions—Lard, 53s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

1:45 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d., do. do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¼d.; do. do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6 5-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 11-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,300 bales were American.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum flat at 29f. for fine pale American.

CHARITY ABUSED.

HOW AN INGENIOUS BUT UNSCRUPULOUS FRENCHMAN DECEIVED THE RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND PASSENGERS.

The Boston *Herald* relates the following story: "On Friday afternoon a Frenchman, about nineteen years of age arrived at the village of Suncook, N. H., from Sherbrooke, P. Q. He had traveled the whole distance on a 'free pass' of his own manufacture, which obtained currency from the natural sympathy which even the knights of the coupon and the punch have for poverty when coupled with infirmity. He constructed a wooden leg from white ash, and with a cushioned socket to receive the knee, crooked his leg at right angles and fastened on his wooden pass with straps. It served him well. He told a pitiful story of poverty and orphanage, and presented the wooden stump as a convincing claim to a 'charity pass.' Four conductors grew to melting mood, and their sorrows for his misfortunes allowed him to ride in peace, and without scrip, to Concord, N. H. Not only did the wooden leg serve as a pass, but at intervals in the day's journey he passed through the train, hat in hand, and many a nickel and some stray scrip dropped therein, a tribute which pity drew from willing pockets. At Concord only six miles remained to complete his journey, and he boarded Conductor Wyatt's train, cripple still. Again the same story of deformity, poverty, and orphanage, and as the young picker of pasteboards listened, sympathy drew his pencil from his pocket and wrote upon his train report this: 'Frenchman; cripple; charity.' When the train reached Suncook the cripple was about to leave the car on the side opposite the depot. The conductor kindly informed him which way to go, and warned him to be careful and not fall. He heeded not, but stepped off into the snow, unfastened his wooden leg, and as he stood a whole man, he swung with one hand the now useless member in triumph to the conductor, and with the other waved an adieu to the departing train. The route he traveled will hereafter be no place for poor cripples. Sympathy departed with the advent of that wooden leg."

OUTSIDE THE OLD PARTY.

From the Chicago Journal.

"Yes, we tried the 'Reform' plan in our county last year," said an old farmer on the incoming train this morning. "We Grangers jined in with the Democrats and the Liberals and the Independents and the Woman Suffragists and the Whatnots, and jest carried everything before us—we did—all to save expense and extravagance in office, you see?"

"Well, did you succeed in your object?" asked a gentleman passenger.

"Naw!" exclaimed the ancient soil-tiller in disgust; "we jest got ourselves into a fix—expenses is gettin' bigger and taxes is 'eatin' us up worse'n ever."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, sure's you're born," continued the elderly plow-jogger; "now there's our County Superintendent—we 'lected a woman to that position, and she didn't want no salary or nothin', she said, but you should a-seen her last year's report sent in a fort'nit ago."

"What, was it a heavy one?"

"Wal, I should say it was!" responded the grim husbandman; "flog me if she didn't have 220 days charged up for 'saminations, 89 days for visitin' schools, and 4 days for bein' at the State 'Sociation—stickin' us taxpayers with 313 days at $4 a day—$1,252, by hokey!—mor'n I could earn a-farmin' in three hull years!"

"She ought to be satisfied with that," remarked another passenger.

"But she wasn't," declared the old man; "blamed if she didn't seem to be mad because it wasn't leap year, so's she could crowd in 'nother workin' day!"

A CAUSE OF POISONING EXPLAINED.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* of Wednesday says: "Several members of a family in this city recently found themselves troubled with red spots and blotches on their bodies, the disease appearing somewhat like ivy poison. Not understanding the cause, the family physician was consulted, and he suggested that it might be the result of the careless use of copper utensils in cooking food, and was clearly of opinion that it was due to poison in some form. Further investigation developed the fact that the servant girl, in her ignorance, had been using water from the hot water faucet for making tea and coffee, boiling potatoes, and, in short, for all cooking purposes. This at once furnished a solution of the problem. The hot water in this case, as in nearly all cases where hot water comes from the pipes, is drawn from a large copper boiler, which, by its situation in respect to the pipe, can never be thoroughly cleaned out, and in course of time collects sufficient impurities from the water and particles of the copper to render it poisonous for all use for drinking or in cooking. It is further rendered noxious by its passage through lead pipes, and by its never being fresh, as is the cold water, which usually comes direct from the street main. It would not be surprising if many cases of sickness in this and other cities could be traced directly to the cause we have indicated above, and housekeepers should watch their domestics vigilantly to see that only the water from the cold-water pipes is used in any part of cooking for the family."

A BRAVE ACT.

A Tiverton, R. I., correspondent of the Fall River, (Mass.,) *News* sends the following: "Capt. Joseph Monroe, with his wife and babe, started from Tiverton to cross the river to Rhode Island, last Wednesday, and in passing through Bridgeport, with a strong ebb tide, the keel of his boat came in contact with a line attached to the schooner Antelope, and the boat was capsized. The babe sank, and his wife became unconscious. Monroe dived down and rescued the babe, and as he came to the surface found his wife just under water and sinking. He seized her and unaided swam ashore with babe and wife, and landed over two hundred feet from where the boat capsized. The babe was apparently dead, for it was under water from the time the boat capsized until its father landed it on the shore, but it soon revived."

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

SOME INDEPENDENT STRUCTURES.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER EXHIBITION—A COMPLETE SHOWING OF THE PROCESSES THROUGH WHICH LEATHER IS CARRIED—THE CARRIAGE ANNEX—PLANS FOR THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 14, 1876.

The weather has been of late very favorable to the works which are now being most ardently pushed forward. The Exhibition buildings proper are completed, and so the chief energy is noticeable in the erection of the smaller edifices which are to dot the glades of the Centennial grounds. I have in former letters given the lists of the State buildings, the head-quarters erected by the various States, and those which spring from the good feeling of foreign Governments. To the latter no increase is probable, but to the former are now to be added West Virginia and Missouri. The first has received its location near the grand Catholic temperance fountain, but has not drawn up its plan of the proposed building. The second has not yet been located, but its plan has been already prepared. It is rather peculiar. The State proposes to erect a kiosk of iron and plate-glass, both made in St. Louis, and to place in the centre a pyramid of cubes of building stones, upon which will be placed smaller cubes of all the ores in the State—first iron, then lead, then copper, then zinc, and then whatever other ores may be found there. Over this will be suspended from the centre of the roof of the kiosk a mass of magnetic iron from Shepherd Mountain, one of the three iron mountains of that strange country. It is proposed that this shall be quite large, and that the magnetic force shall be exemplified by thousands of pieces of iron wire, giving it the appearance of a strange Medusic head. At present there is no indication that any other States will erect buildings, although judicious citizens of Virginia have made great efforts to have their State well represented, in the hope of attracting English immigrants of the better classes. But so far as is known they have not succeeded, through a sudden rage for parsimony, which is the reverse of economy.

Besides these State buildings there is the class of private enterprises including the restaurants, which have been sufficiently described, and the small kiosks for the sale of newspapers. Then come the glass-works at the entrance to the grounds at the west end of Elm avenue; the two stove buildings south of the Catholic fountain; the Women's School-house, where the kindergarten system will be fully developed, this little building being east of the Woman's Pavilion; the United States Signal Service Station, where our good friend Old Probabilities can be seen in active operation, this office being located between the Government building and the British buildings; the Shoe and Leather Pavilion, and the Carriage Annex. The last two can hardly be classed as private enterprises, for they constitute important parts of the general exhibition, but they are erected by private persons. The Shoe and Leather building, which is now far advanced toward completion, must be classed as an annex to the Machinery Hall, for in it will be displayed all the processes of making shoes and boots. Moreover, it is under the superintendence of Col. Albert, who allots the spaces. It is a plain wooden structure, built as nearly as possible to resemble the Machinery Hall, and will, when finished, cost about $31,000. The country at large, which is far more interested in the result than many may suppose, will owe this splendid representation of the resources of the American leather trade to Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, who has been greatly aided in his efforts by the Philadelphia firm of A. P. Brown & Co. Mr. Schultz, as far back as November of last year, obtained a concession from the Centennial Commissioners that if he would obtain the money and erect the building, the amount of its cost would be credited to him and his allies as so much Centennial stock. Armed with this privilege, Mr. Schultz exerted himself to the utmost, and obtained subscriptions to the full amount of the sum needed. The affair was then put into the hands of an architect, and the work was commenced. The building is located directly south of Machinery Hall, and its southern wall fronts upon Elm avenue. It is 314 feet deep, with a width of 160 feet, and is to be furnished in the centre with a large steam engine to supply the power needed to set the many processes in motion.

The first thing shown will be sole leather tanned with oak bark, and also hemlock leather, and Union Crop leather, so called because the two barks, hemlock and oak, are united in the process of tanning. It was in this department that Mr. J. S. Schultz did the country so much service at the Vienna Ausstellung, by drawing the attention of foreigners, and especially of Englishmen, to the excellent quality of our hemlock and oak sole leathers. There will be extensive displays from all parts of the country, and notably from the Louisville Association of Tanners, from Buffalo, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, the two greatest tanners being both located in the Swamp, J. S. Schultz in hemlock, and J. B. Hoyt & Co. in oak. Next will come displays of upper leather, kip and calf, fine morocco, Curacoa kid, lamb and sheep skins. Then will come displays of the manufactured articles—boots and shoes for males and females, grades of coarse shoes, plow-shoes, Chicago kip boots, brogans made by Eastern manufacturers, and every variety of leather articles, from the perfumed pocket-book in imitation Russia leather to the sole leather trunk warranted to confound and put to rout the most hardened baggage-smasher. Beyond these displays will be the spaces allotted for the processes of leather manufacture, and the different machines for skiving, splitting, stripping, edge-setting, and burnishing will be shown in full operation. There will also be a department where displays of harness and saddlery will be shown, with the raw material of horse and pig skins, though there seems to be some doubt whether these articles ought not to be exhibited in the Carriage Annex. Great importance is attached by the leather men to this exhibition, since the practical result of the Vienna Exhibition was to open a market in England for sole leather of American manufacture. It is hoped also that something may be done toward winning a market for boots and shoes in the South American cities, a trade that ought to belong to this country, but is monopolized by England and France. At Pernambuco in 1873 Great Britain imported 17,077 dozen pairs of boots and shoes, France 18,673 dozen, Portugal 3,712 dozen, Germany 247 dozen, United States 2 dozen. And at other ports a similar state of things exists. Sooner or later this trade must drop into the hands of the Americans, and it is to be supposed that it will do so when there are makers who will fabricate specially with an eye in that direction.

The Carriage Annex, as its name implies, belongs to one of the Exhibition buildings, and, indeed, it is a feature of no small importance in the competitive displays of the main building. The building is to be located north of the main building, on the open space west of the Art Hall. It is to be built of corrugated iron, and will be lighted principally by skylights. Its length will be 345 feet and its width 230 feet, and it will have offices on each side of the entrances, which will be located on each of the four sides. One side of this structure will be given up entirely to carriages, railway cars, omnibuses, wagons, &c., and the other to heaters and ranges. The competition in the department of carriages will undoubtedly be very brisk, for America is represented by seventy-five firms, England by eleven, and France by nine. England sends forty-five carriages, France, thirty-six carriages, besides a fine display of saddlery and harness, and Germany and Italy both send one carriage. The taste now developing in this country for driving has led to a great demand for certain peculiar kinds of vehicles, such as have not been formerly liked here. The American Jockey Club, which has led very nobly in all the advancements relating to sporting matters, has not been behind-hand in this, and the avenues leading to the Club-house at Jerome Park have been graced frequently during the past year by turn-outs which would have done credit even to England. Some of the four-in-hand drags were purchased of English makers, some of Paris makers, and one, the property of one of the best whips in America, was made in this country. The development in drags has been accompanied by a similar expansion in the demand for the English style of lighter driving vehicles, such as Stanhope phaetons, T carts, dog carts, Whitechapel carts, which, being solidly constructed, have been found better for long drives than the cracker boxes on spider wheels which the craze for excessive speed produced. The present generation of the leaders of society do not care to have a team that can cover a mile within three minutes, but they do desire to have a turn-out completely appointed, and that pleases the eye of refinement, with a pair of roadsters of handsome appearance and good action that can do eleven miles in an hour or better. This revolution in the ideas of men of wealth, leisure, and sporting proclivities has opened a very large source of profit to English makers, and I have learned from the leading house in Philadelphia, Rogers & Co., that both the English and French exhibitors expect to sell every one of the carriages they exhibit. In fact the Secretary of the French Carriage Committee of the Centennial Commission wrote to him for the current prices of American carriages, and the chances of disposing their display at good profit.

It seems, however, to be the general feeling that while in carriages for driving men the French and English models are likely to be preferred, the American model of clarences and other family coaches is in every way preferable. One of the most famous makers of Long Acre, London, and also the proprietor of the Royal Carriage Works, of Windsor, are going to send their best models; the greatest of Parisian makers will exhibit carriages furnished with India-rubber attachments to the springs, to lessen the jolting to a minimum, and another famous Parisian house will show their patent wheel with India-rubber bands between the rim and the tire. But, in my opinion, the American manufacturers will be fully able to repeat their triumphs at former exhibitions, where their family carriages invariably received the hearty indorsement of all unprejudiced critics. Nor can it be doubted that when the furor over fast trotters recedes entirely from the general public, and is confined to those who are developing the speed of the American trotting horse, the ingenuity of American mechanics, which was taxed to produce the speediest vehicles, independent of appearances and comfort, will be successful in developing handsome and comfortable carriages, either on the English model or on an entirely original plan. Already the influence of the new ideas is beginning to permeate through the carriage-building profession, and it will be noticed that the hubs are very much larger and the spokes stouter than heretofore. Nor need we doubt that an immense change in the style of light vehicles will be demonstrated in this exhibition. For the Americans, who are the most fertile in developing ideas, are also the most quickly convinced and the most ready to abandon an idea whose time has gone by. The fast trotter mania is of this class, and people who drive for pleasure would as soon think of driving a 2:25 animal as those who ride would think of taking a morning equestrian ramble on the back of Nettie Norton or Tom Ochiltree. We are beginning to distinguish and to classify, and we relegate the fast trotters and fast running horses to the racing men, contenting ourselves with riding half-bred hacks and driving good roadsters.

There is one more building which, like the Carriage Annex and the Shoe and Leather Pavilion, although a private enterprise, has partially a public character. This is the Newspaper Pavilion of Mr. George P. Rowell, where will be placed on file copies of each of the 7,870 periodicals published in the United States. It has not yet been located, but as it is understood that Gen. Hawley, the President of the commission, who is himself a very able journalist, looks upon the idea with favorable eyes, it can hardly be doubted that Mr. Rowell will secure a very eligible site. The building will be of timber, and will be very neat, though scarcely as ornamental as some of the other small edifices in which the resources of American skill in woodwork are fully displayed. It will have a length of 67 feet, with a width of 46 feet and a total height of 33 feet. From the exterior it will appear to be in two stories, but the centre of the building is only one story, and is a very fine chamber with ample light and space. This is to be devoted to reading purposes. The papers are filed away in alcoves divided into pigeon-holes, the whole being arranged with that precision and mastery over details which have gained for Mr. Rowell his celebrity as a business man. These alcoves are fairly lighted by windows which occupy the entire space between them, so that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the wished-for file, if the directions furnished are followed. The height of the side chambers, where these alcoves are placed, is eight feet, and over them, are the writing galleries, where numerous desks are placed for the convenience of those who desire to write. Nothing can be simpler or more efficacious than this system, which undoubtedly is the very best that could have been devised. The galleries are lighted by rows of windows corresponding to those in the alcoves below, and by the large transom windows at each end. In the façade this window is set back from the gable roof about five feet, and a very effective ornamentation of radiating, incised planking is introduced, which relieves very pleasantly the simplicity of the structure. The interior is perfectly ventilated by a large lantern roof, and therefore the building deserves the praise of being thoroughly lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and of being admirably arranged for the desired purpose. It may not be so ornamental as some of the structures that will be neighbors to it, but it will yield to none in fitness and desirability.

GAR.

A BRIDAL PARTY ON FOOT.

In Baltimore on Sunday afternoon last, says the *Sun*, of that city, when there were large numbers of people on the streets, a bridal party started from the corner of Lancaster and Durham streets on foot, and went to the Bohemian Church, on Central avenue, near Fayette street, at least half a mile distant, where the marriage was celebrated. The party was composed of a young bride and groom, with bridesmaid and groomsman. The bride wore a blue dress and the bridesmaid one of tan color, and each had long white veils reaching from the back of the head to the ground. They also wore handsome head wreaths of flowers. The groom and groomsman were dressed in black clothes and wore white kid gloves. They attracted much attention, and a throng of curious children followed them to the church, and then formed an escort to see them home. The bridal party were Bohemians, and all seemed happily oblivious to the attention they attracted.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

RESULT OF THE NATIONAL VOTE—THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEW ASSEMBLY—DISCOURAGED ORLEANISTS—M. THIERS' PAST POLICY—SCENES AT THE PARISIAN POLLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

The Senatorial elections took place yesterday throughout all France, and the result proved a bitter disappointment to many. I may as well begin by making my own *mea culpa*, and confess that my previsions were not entirely correct. The Republicans came out a great deal better than I supposed they would, and it is evident that many of the Senatorial delegates who were classed as Conservatives voted for the Republican candidates when it came to the point. The Orleanists, too, who came out as as constitutional candidates, or MacMahoniens, have gained more seats than any one presumed that they would, and several Legitimist candidates have been elected whom public opinion doomed to certain retirement. This only furnishes one more proof of the difficulty one finds in making political calculations in a country where personal matters take precedence of all else, and where no dependence whatever can be placed upon electors who have been once assured of their elections. Although we do not have the *mandat impératif* exactly, we are yet sure of our Presidential electors, and when they have been chosen to vote for a certain man we can feel safe in confiding our interests to them. Here candidates and electors are subject to influences unknown in our political campaigns. In one instance a Republican department elected anti-Republican Senators, because the Prefect invited all the delegates to dine with him "without ceremony;" but what promises he made or what inducements he held out is not yet known. We are not yet quite fixed as to the composition of the Senate, but the following is the statement most favorable to the Conservatives:

Bonapartists, declared or otherwise		63
Monarchists, elected yesterday	25	
Monarchists, elected by Assembly	9—34	
Constitutional candidates of various shades, elected yesterday	52	
Constitutional candidates of various shades, elected by Assembly	16—68	
Conservatives of all shades		165
Radicals, elected yesterday	28	
Republicans, elected yesterday	49	
Republicans, elected by Assembly	49–126	
Conservative majority		39

I fear, however, that this table is deceptive, for under the head of "Constitutionals" we find the names of several friends of M. Thiers, and they will vote with the Republicans. The showing most favorable to the latter gives them 101 candidates elected yesterday, which, with the forty-nine Republican Senators named by the Assembly, would give them 150, or just one half of the Senate. As the Conservatives are divided up into Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists, the Republicans would always find a majority for their important measures. The minority in the Senate will be Bonapartist, and it will be a very powerful one indeed. It is strong enough to compel the other two factions to aid it, or to openly sustain the Republic, and its position will be very like that of the Republican Party in the Assembly. There are more Bonapartists than appear from the first reports. For example, to cite but one, though I could give a dozen similar examples, M. Rouyer-Quertier is classed as a "Constitutional Conservative," yet this gentleman, though a strong friend of M. Thiers, has very marked Bonapartist sympathies. It will be impossible, therefore, to arrive at the real complexion of the Senate before it is in session, or before it has a division upon some important question, and all speculation previous to that time will be based chiefly upon the proclivities and hopes of the person making them. But we are now assured that the Republicans have gained a great many more seats than were attributed to them, and they are certain of about one-half of the entire Senate.

Last night I met an eminent public man of Orleanist tendencies, and he talked in the most discouraging manner. According to his view of the situation, the great trouble was not the election of a Republican Senate, but the influence the fact would have upon the coming elections. He feared that the new Assembly would have a considerable Republican majority, and I am very much of the same opinion. If it should turn out so, what would be the position of Marshal de MacMahon with a Senate sufficiently Republican to checkmate him on all occasions, and an Assembly with a Republican majority? So far as one can foresee there would be but one course open to him, and that is to follow the example of M. Thiers before the 24th of May. This idea reminds me of some very curious revelations made during the electoral contest. M. Léon Vingtain was a candidate for the Senate in the Department of Eure-et-Loir, and felt called upon to explain to the electors his part in the events of the 24th of May, which caused the fall of M. Thiers. Speaking of that date he says:

"In the evening I went to M. Thiers, and at the same time M. Vitet entered. After a long conversation on subjects without interest, M. Vitet, profiting by a moment's interval, asked to speak to M. Thiers aside. The latter took us apart, when M. Vitet, reminding him of his former opinions, said: 'We do not ask you for the dismissal of a single functionary; we are too much the partisans of the distinction between the legislative and executive powers to make a request of that nature; we have too much respect for you to allow the opinion to be conceived that we desire to weigh on your will; but we have a right to ask one thing from you—namely, to utter a word, a single word, such as those which cost you so little in 1849, and declaring that you separate from the Radicals! This is indispensable in the discussion which is about to open, to rally a Conservative majority of which you will be the respected and honored chief, as you used to be in bygone periods.' 'I will not separate myself from the Radicals,' affirmed M. Thiers, with irritation! 'Then your most devoted friends cannot follow you.' 'Be it so,' replied the ex-President; 'If my former friends leave me I shall find others,' and he closed the conversation. This was our dismissal, and we withdrew. M. Vitet said to me: 'M. Thiers wishes to hold out a hand to the Radicals; but we cannot permit ourselves to be dragged on such ground.' On the 24th of May, two days afterward, M. Thiers addressed the Assembly, but he did not give expression to a single word which could bring about a rupture with his former enemies. I voted, with M. Vitet, against him, and I believe that I was fully warranted in so doing. My deference to M. Thiers, Chief of the Conservative Party, did not engage me to follow him in his alliance with the Radicals."

The friends of M. Thiers sent this circular to him and advised him to answer it, requesting him to remember what passed on the occasion referred to, and to oppose his version to that of M. Vingtain. The following are the chief passages in the reply of M. Thiers:

PARIS, Jan. 28.

MESSIEURS: Far from admitting the correctness of the recollections of M. Vingtain, I absolutely deny their truth. If the question had been one of separating myself from the Radicals, the difficulty would not have been great, for I have been separated from them all my life; I was in 1830, in 1848, in 1870, and in 1871. But this was not the question, and M. Vingtain is well aware of the fact. He and some of his friends are accustomed to call all Radicals who do not share their opinions; and under pretext of separating me from them the object was to disconnect me from the Left and impel me wholly into the ranks of the Right; and more particularly to divide me from those who wished for the Republic to ally me to those who are opposed to it. But I refused to act thus for reasons which I still believe to be excellent; because to break with the Left in order to go over entirely to the Right would have been to quit that position of independence and moderation toward all parties which, immediately after the most frightful civil war, permitted me to appease the tumults of passion, re-establish credit, and free the territory. To separate myself from those who wished for the Republic, to throw myself into the arms of those who did not want it, would have been wholly to misconceive an invincible necessity; and the confusion of those who withdrew power from me in order to establish a Monarchy, which they did not succeed in founding, to prevent the advent of the Republic for which they voted, and about which they now boast in presence of their electors for having voted, is not of a nature to make me doubt the correctness of my views.

M. Vitet, now deceased, voted with M. Vingtain against M. Thiers on the 24th of May, and was evidently of the same opinion. On reading these two statements one will remark the extreme difficulty men find in coming to an understanding upon political matters. There is something like a quibble in both of these statements, yet neither may be incorrect. MM. Vingtain and Vitet classed all Republicans as Radicals; M. Thiers classed a number of men who are really Radicals among his moderate Republican friends. The latter appears to stand upon the strongest ground, but he says nothing of the admission reluctantly wrung from him that he had entered into personal engagements with the Republicans, and it was this more than anything else that frightened the Conservatives. Yesterday M. Vingtain failed to get a seat in the Senate, while M. Thiers was elected at Belfort. He obtained all but seven of the one hundred and twelve votes in the electoral college of that department.

Great animation prevailed yesterday in all parts of Paris, and the scenes on the boulevards reminded one of the days of ministerial crises. The weather was superb, and everybody was out of doors. Voting began at the Luxembourg Palace as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, and hundreds of people gathered about the doors in order to see the delegates go in. It was not without difficulty that the bureau could be organized, for at all the appeals of the Prefect the Deputies remained silent, only half a dozen hands being raised when a vote was demanded. As eloquence was specially prohibited by law, the sitting was opened without any speech-making, and the voting began, but it was not until near 10 o'clock that the hall was filled. Some lively conversations were then carried on, and the Republicans showed great activity. M. Gambetta, Spullen, and others took great pains to see as many delegates as possible to convince them that M. De Freycinet was a moderate Republican, and that the welfare of France depended upon his election. The extreme Radicals were also busy—against Gambetta. They distributed a small pamphlet entitled *The Protest of an Outside Delegate*, by the Citizen Buffenoir, the object of which was to prove Gambetta a Constitutionalist, a reactionairie, and one unworthy the trust of real Republicans. M. Louis Blanc was too feeble to stand and had to be brought in by two men in an arm-chair. M. Thiers had a disagreeable adventure at the door, having left his papers at home. The doorkeeper said that he knew him very well but must see the papers, and the ex-President had to wait there until a duplicate of his elector's card could be made out for him. It was after 1 o'clock before the first ballot could be counted, and it was then announced that Freycinet and Tolain had been elected, but Victor Hugo, who was third on the list, had not received a sufficient number of votes. At the second ballot the name of M. Hérald came out, and Victor Hugo was fourth on the list. This must be very galling to his pride after his flaming proclamations. The fifth Senator for the Department of the Seine was M. Peyrat. When the final result was announced there was some cheering about the palace, and when Victor Hugo appeared he received an ovation from "the people," who cried lustily, *Vive Victor Hugo!* and *Vive la Republique!* This reminds one of a similar scene on Saturday at the funeral of Frédéric Lemaître. When the crowd had turned away from the actor's tomb some eighty or a hundred persons rushed upon Victor Hugo, and in spite of himself pushed him up to Cavaignac's tomb. Then they cried for a speech. The poet was not a little frightened at this attempt to make him figure in an illegal demonstration, and he tried his best to escape, but the crowd would not yield until the gendarmes came up to disperse them, and to order Victor Hugo to go along about his business. He walked away in a very lively manner, without once looking behind him, and hailing the first cab, got into it and drove away from his dangerously compromising friends.

During the entire afternoon the Boulevards were crowded, very animated, and not a little agitated as evening approached. The kiosques were all surrounded by crowds anxiously awaiting the arrival of the journals, and these were seized upon the moment they arrived. So many people walked along reading the lists that one had no little difficulty in keeping clear of them, and there were frequent collisions between two persons absorbed in their papers, to the amusement of those who were looking on. As the weather was fine all the cafés had their tables out, and the seats were occupied as on a Summer evening, while before each café there were excited groups discussing the reports as they came in. The excitement upon the Boulevard lasted until near midnight. Among the curious things discussed by these street crowds were the defeat of M. Buffet, and the discomfiture of M. Dufaure. Neither succeeded in getting a seat in the Senate, and the wonder now is what the result of it will be. People are asking whether or not these two Ministers can now retain their places in the Ministry.

ST. JOAN OF ARC.

MONSIGNOR DUPANLOUP AND THE VATICAN—PROPOSED CANONIZATION OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS—APPARITIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal on Jan. 30: "The Bishop of Orleans appears to have quite recovered from the disgrace into which he fell when, urged by Montalembert and Döllinger, he opposed the Vatican decrees. Monsignor Dupanloup has since done the Church some service by bringing forward, and by persuading the National Assembly to pass, the law on the freedom of higher education. He is now in Rome, intent on obtaining from the Pope the canonization of Joan of Arc. This subject is of great interest for several reasons. In the first place, M. Wallon, one of the most liberal members of the cabinet, has just written a book upon 'La Pucelle,' which has been highly praised by Pius IX. 'That an infallible Church should now render justice to the Maid of Orleans, who was burned by the secular arm, is what we cannot understand,' remarks a Republican editor, who is glad, however, to see the heroine rehabilitated. M. Guizot treated the closing scene of Joan of Arc's life with great care; he showed how she was betrayed by her own people at Compiègne, falling into the hands of the enemy, and how suspicion attached to the Duc de Tremoille and the Archbishop of Rheims. The University of Paris, on behalf of the Inquisition, claimed the right of trying Joan as a heretic, and the Bishop of Beauvais persuaded John of Luxembourg to sell her to the King of England, 'who was King of France,' for 10,000 francs. The English handed Joan over to the University, who tried and condemned her. A first verdict had merely sentenced the heroine to imprisonment, whereupon the Cardinal of Winchester called the Bishop of Beauvais a traitor, and his Grace retorted by calling his Eminence a liar. The verdict was amended, Joan was burned, and on her way to the stake she said to that prelate, '*Evêque de Beauvais, je meurs par vous.*' *La Presse* contains the following note upon this affair: 'According to a dispatch, the Pope and those who surround him are very undecided on the subject of the canonization of Joan of Arc, so urgently demanded by the Bishop of Orleans. We are assured that the Vatican fears to arouse the susceptibilities of Great Britain, which has of late shown great devotion toward the Holy See. Mgr. Dupanloup was told that any honors rendered to Joan of Arc might produce energetic remonstrances on the other side of the Channel, and it even appears that some English Ultramontanes have demanded in exchange the canonization of Mary Stuart, on the ground that that amiable Queen died a martyr to her faith while the mission of the Maid of Orleans was exclusively military.' You will perhaps be inclined to think that no one in England would object to the beatification of Joan of Arc, whereas that of Mary Stuart might be open to objections. In a simply ecclesiastical point of view there is no valid reason why the Maid of Orleans should not be made a saint of. Her chief crime was that she pretended to receive direct inspiration, and that she spoke of divine apparitions. A Church which sanctions the apparitions at Lourdes and La Salette cannot consider these things heretical. Then it must be remembered that, twenty-four years after the death of Joan, her mother appealed to the Pope, and Calixtus III. quashed the sentence of the ecclesiastical court of Rouen. The people of Orleans were so delighted with this decision that they set up a statue to the heroine, which saw as many vicissitudes as the Vendôme Column. It was destroyed during the religious wars of the sixteenth century; set up a second time, it was melted down in 1792 to make guns for the defense of the Republic, and it is now once more to be seen."

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF MODERN DRESS.

LIGHT TISSUES VERSUS METALLIC FABRICS—THE PRESENT CUT—GREAT VARIETY IN THE TOILETS OF THE PERIOD—NOVEL SUITS AND BONNETS—A NEW COLLARETTE.

The extravagance of dress, which becomes greater from day to day, alarms persons of moderate means. They forget that there are several degrees in the fashions, and that the plain and unpretentious lady, who desires to go into society, is not obliged to have the same dress or diamonds as are worn by the wealthy. Although the chief aim is at present, that all shall be equally well dressed, there are many articles of attire quite beyond the reach of persons of limited means. It is a great question if there is much lost by this, or if the silvered and gilded materials are any handsomer than light tulles and gauzes. Some of the latest styles can, however, only be made in brocaded goods, but there remain others that are most beautiful when made of thin tissues.

There is one great fault in the present cut of dresses, which is very glaring to the observant; it consists in the want of symmetry existing between the bust and the lower part of the dress. Thanks to the new corsets and the skill of dress-makers, however, stout persons can appear almost slender and slight ones look like sylphs. This improvement applies to the figure from the waist down, but the shoulders remain unaltered, as, in spite of the new cut, which places the sleeves so high on the shoulders that they extend over the back and front of the waist, the broad appearance of the bust remains unchanged. This accounts for the fault alluded to, which renders the upper part of the figure too large in proportion to the lower part. It is to this error that the growing favor of high-necked dresses for evening wear is attributable, and that a decided preference is shown for dresses cut square in the neck, as they are considered as matching better with the remainder of the toilet. The way of arranging these dresses to the best advantage is to observe moderation with regard to the drawing back of the skirts, to consult the requirements of the figure, and to make the waist and lower part of the skirt harmonize as much as possible.

Variety is the order of the day. Some evening dresses are covered with natural flowers, standing in relief on a plain train. A dress lately worn at a very large dinner-party was of pearl-colored faille, with an immense train embroidered by hand, with garland of roses and dark leaves mixed with oak leaves and acorns. The grenadine tunique was worked in the same manner and bordered with a feather fringe. Similar embroidery was upon the sleeves and the square opening in the neck, which was ornamented in front with a bunch of roses. The hair was dressed with roses, and a diamond bird was perched on top.

Long mittens are to be worn in the evening, several of the most fashionable Parisian ladies having led off this fashion. They are worn in black and cream-colored silk, and show the arm to such advantage that they are likely to come into very general use.

An elegant dinner dress is of black satin. The front of the skirt is of pink and black façonné trimmed with pearl-colored galloon and a deep band of black velvet; on the sides are lengthwise trimmings formed by a guipure insertion with a pearl-colored faille plaiting on either side. The black satin train is trimmed above the hem with pearl-colored galloon. The black satin princess waist forms an apron extending down in a straight piece, and taken up the side in a point. This is trimmed on the upper border with galloon and on the lower one with a faille plaiting and guipure. The façonné tunique is surrounded by galloon and trimmed with guipure, forming two festoons in the back, which terminate in pointed ends. The black satin sleeves only reach to the elbow, and have inserted pink puffings on the outside. They are finished with a gray faille plaiting and a lace ruffle. The square opening in the waist is trimmed with galloon and guipure.

A ball dress suitable for a young lady is made of white tarletan and pink taffetas. The train skirt has a plaited flounce in front sixteen inches deep; on the side are three narrow plaited flounces placed diagonally one over the other. The train is trimmed with three gathered flounces. The very long tunique is surrounded by a ruffle, and forms an apron in front, and a small one above, which is also trimmed with a ruffle; the heading of the flounces is formed by roses. A wide pink ribbon comes from under the highest ruffle and supports the draperies of the tunique in the back, where it is tied in a bow. The pink taffetas cuirass is cut low in the neck, and buttons down the front. Around the low neck underneath is a tarletan puffing, trimmed with lace; the same trimming forms the small, short sleeves, which are ornamented with roses on the top. The taffetas bertha is plaited in front and back, with a bow in the centre. From the open side of the tunique there is a wide pink ribbon which confines the tunique, raising it in a puff in the back, under which the ribbon is tied in a bow with short ends. The hair is dressed with a bunch of roses, placed quite to the front, and another in the back over the curls. The opera cloak is of white cashmere. It is cut like a large paletot, with the sleeves fastened under a Watteau plait, which is in the middle of the back. It is composed of cashmere and black velvet, surrounded by fringe, and has tassels on the points. The sleeves are open across, and joined by strips of black velvet, with a button in the centre. The sleeves are bordered with galloon and fringe. This garment may also be trimmed with white silk, gold, silver, or steel.

Dresses for morning wear have never been so sombre as at present. They form a striking contrast to the magnificence of evening toilets. These dresses are of plain-colored woolen goods, made in long plain trains. The waists are taken in with a leather or a ribbon belt; sometimes they have cashmere trimming and blue or red ornaments, and sometimes the basque is trimmed around with woolen Prussian lace.

For afternoon wear in the house the dresses are often woolen mixed with silk, and elaborately made. Bottle green is a very suitable color for this purpose. A train faille skirt is surrounded by a flounce finished with a plaiting; the top of the flounce is trimmed with a puffing, through which are narrow shirred bands, placed on diagonally. The cashmere apron is arranged in plaits turning upward, and fastened in the back; the border is trimmed with a deep postillion fringe. In the back is a breadth of faille, arranged in three plaits to imitate loops, under which the breadth is taken up in one single loop, and the remainder falls in an end, surrounded by a fringe corresponding with that upon the apron. The cashmere waist has a pointed basque front and back, and is finished at the neck with a double collar of plaited faille. The sleeves are half wool and half faille; on the back, near the elbow, they are puffed and crossed diagonally by narrow shirrings; they are finished at the wrist by two plaited ruffles.

The latest fashion for a deep mourning suit is as follows: The skirt has a short train with a deep, bias crape band on the back breadths. The Princess tunique is made into a long apron in front, which is shirred up on the side, and mounted in the back in a Bulgare plait; the border is surrounded by a deep crape fold. The veston is half tight-fitting, and trimmed with deep bias bands of crape; the plain sleeves are finished at the wrist with similar bands. The collar and undersleeves are of plaited crêpe lisse. The crape bonnet to be worn with the suit has a soft crown and shirred brim; the front is trimmed with crape flowers, and the sides and back with loops of the same material. The long crape veil has a deep hem.

A half mourning suit may be of black alpaca. The train skirt is plain in front, and trimmed in the back with two narrow knife-plaited flounces placed on the skirt above the hem. The apron and tunique are trimmed with silk checked galloon and plaited ruffles. The tunique forms two long points falling over the sides of the skirt, and the apron, which covers the upper part of these points, is taken in with the tunique in the back and forms a small puff. The waist has a basque slightly pointed back and front; it is trimmed like the tunique. On the neck is a falling collar made of galloon, and above runs a double row of plaited crêpe lisse. A black faille necktie is taken around the plaiting. The sleeves are trimmed at the wrist with galloon; underneath these are two pieces of plaited crêpe lisse; on the outside is a ribbon bow. The felt hat has a cape in the back and a soft crown of black silk grenadine. The bows and veil are also of black grenadine. The bandeau is made of a piece of grenadine covered with grapes and leaves of silk.

A very pretty robe de chambre may be of pearl-colored woolen molleton. It is cut in princess shape, is plain in front, and has a Watteau plait in the back; it is closed up the front by small flaps bound with silk, and with buttons on each end. The open pockets on the side are adorned with a similar flap. The lower part of the sleeves is trimmed with three cuffs, placed one slightly over the other. Over the waist is a pèlerine-carrick, with five collars falling below each other and a standing collar in the neck.

In bonnets there is but little change. A white tulle and black velvet capote has just been brought out by one of the first Parisian modistes, and meets with marked success. The tulle is puffed and the velvet serves to cover the brim and make the strings. The cape is of white lace. The bonnet is trimmed with flowers, a bird, and a tuft of feathers. There is a slight tendency to return to the use of the "tour de tête," but this article does not in any way resemble the one formerly in vogue. It is of white fluted tulle. Barbes are no longer placed on the same part of the bonnet; they are now arranged on the top of the hat, forming an Alsatian knot, and are then taken down the sides and form the mentonnières. Some of the barbes are arranged in a shell-shaped trimming on the crown, with either feathers, flowers, or a bird in the centre, and then taken in front. Gold, silver, and steel are still lavished upon bonnets, but this fashion, like everything in bad taste, is not likely to be long-lived.

The collarette Douairière is, in spite of its name, a becoming parure for young ladies. It consists of a large ruche arranged in double plaitings made of velvet or plush and lined with silk; a ruching made of scalloped crêpe lisse is placed on the inside. The front of the collarette is closed with bunches of flowers and ribbons. A collarette of this sort can be made of cream-white plush, lined with pink satin, ornamented with a bunch of wild pansies, blue ribbon, and cream-colored lace. Red plush also makes a becoming collarette, lined with cream-colored faille, closed in front under two camellias, and enriched with gilded lace.

AN ENGINEER'S ROMANCE.

HOW A SUDDEN SHOCK TO HIS NERVES CRACKED HIS LOCOMOTIVE'S BELL—ONE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

The cracked bell of the engine S. P. Chase has been noticed by all who live within hearing distance of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Beneath harsh and rugged exteriors incidents of deepest pathos are hidden. The bell of the S. P. Chase is a vivid illustration. Once, and but a few weeks since, its tones, so discordant now, were the most mellow and musical on the line. The story is simple, short, and affecting.

One of its engineers had been charmed with the vision of a lovely girl along his route. He made her acquaintance, and there was every prospect of its happy and prosperous termination through life. One day the engineer was gradually slacking up at the depot of the town in which she lived. Several unforeseen events had prevented him from seeing her for nearly a month. A church bell of the town was chiming merrily, and a wedding party entered the depot. As the bride drew near to enter the car the engineer, who was holding the bell-rope, suddenly gasped for breath. The hand holding the rope grew stiff and rigid. What followed he did not know; his first consciousness was when the fireman emptied over him a bucket of water. His right arm felt numb and sore, and when the train started the bell gave forth that flat sound which now distinguishes it; subsequent examination showed it to be cracked.

Just how it came about has not been satisfactorily explained. The most plausible theory, entertained by the railroad men generally, and by the engineer himself, is that when he saw the bride, who was the girl previously mentioned, the shock that followed possessed some of the properties of electricity. The subtle fluid, by some fortunate mischance, entered his right side, and instead of rending his heart, which was not located there, it passed along the rope to the bell and cracked it. The numbness of his arm and the sensations, as he remembers them, go to sustain this hypothesis, which, if correct, suggests also that love, so long a puzzle to the profoundest philosophers, is made up in great part of electricity, or of some force not unlike in its nature. Be that as it may, the engineer retains this bell as a reminder of his own narrow escape. He has forsworn faith in women entirely, but the tones of this bell, so hard and grating to the ears of others, are never heard by him without fervent gratitude when he recalls how nearly he was himself becoming still more flat and senseless.

THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "The Minister of Public Works has just addressed a circular to the railway companies, calling their attention to an apparatus designed to prevent the terrible accidents resulting from the inefficiency of danger signals. The question is of immediate interest on account of the lamentable accident at Abbot's Ripton, and the Ministerial circular deserves, therefore, the greatest publicity. I wished, before transmitting it, to obtain information personally as to the efficiency of the system patronized by M. Caillaux. The results communicated to the companies by the circular may be considered conclusive, and seem destined to make up for the inadequacy of optical signals, which are naturally thwarted by fog or by a sharp curve, an inconvenience which it has been attempted to remedy by fog signals. In England a mechanical contrivance has been devised putting in motion a rod which, being struck by the engine, produces a whistle; but the recent accident has proved that this device is not infallible. The system indorsed by the Minister of Public Works seems, on the other hand, to meet every objection. It can be placed at any distance, as it acts simply by laying down a wire. The board which indicates danger in moving excites an electric current which leads to an apparatus placed in contact with the locomotive, and which produces a loud whistle. As soon as the indicator no longer represents danger the current is intercepted, and the locomotive may come in contact with the apparatus without causing a whistle. These experiments have been made during snow, and have invariably succeeded, the warning being given at a sufficient distance to allow of a train at full speed being pulled up in time. The circular is in these terms:

'M. Lartigue, charged with the electric service on the Nord Railway, and M. Forest, sub-engineer on the same line, have devised an apparatus called the electric-automatic whistle, designed to warn the driver of a train in motion that he is about passing before a signal of danger. This apparatus was tried for the first time in 1872 on the Soissons Line. It gave very satisfactory results for all weathers and speeds, as stated by the inspecting engineers in a special report. Since then the Nord Company has applied the system to thirty-eight locomotives allotted to the passenger service and to sixty signal stations. The Commission of Inventions and Railway Regulation has been called on to give its opinion on MM. Lartigue and Forest's invention. The commission proceeded to Chantilly, where it saw the new signal at work, and afterward drew up its opinion in these terms: "The excellence of the results of the Lartigue and Forest whistle entitles it to be considered as a very good practical solution of a problem of great interest for the management of railways, the safety of which is imperfectly guaranteed by purely optical signals. Thanks to its employment, any position will be good for the erection of a signal, and it will be possible, without any prejudice to safety, to place advanced signals at a uniform distance from the points to be protected, a uniformity which may offer some advantages, and to which certain engineers attach value. The range of any signal limited optically by inequalities of the line, by natural or artificial, temporary or permanent obstacles, may be extended by means of a longer or shorter wire as far as circumstances require, the optical signal being converted into an acoustic signal of a certain efficacy.' The commission has, consequently, recommended that this system should be officially brought to the knowledge of railway companies. According to that judgment which I have adopted, I have the honor of calling your attention to MM. Lartigue and Forest's electro-automatic whistle, which effects the combination, already recommended by my department, of acoustic with optical signals.'"

CASTELAR AND THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes on Feb. 3: "Happening to meet Castelar at a soirée last night, I had some conversation with him about the recent Spanish elections. He maintains that there has been everywhere Government interference of the grossest kind. In his own individual case every expedient, he declares, was employed to prevent his election from succeeding. According to his account, intimidation was freely used, and hundreds of favorable electors perfectly qualified were declared ineligible. Even now he has grave doubts as to whether, in defiance of all legality, his election will not be annulled. Señor Castelar is the only Republican elected, and this strange phenomenon, doubly strange in a country which until recently was a Republic, is explained by wholesale Government intimidation. According to Señor Castelar the King has thrown himself completely into the arms of the clerical party. The Carlists he considers to be in a bad position, but he thinks that the war will not be concluded so rapidly as Parisians imagine will be the case. To avoid anything like a demonstration at Barcelona or elsewhere on his road to Madrid, Castelar, who leaves Paris on Sunday, intends to journey by way of Pau. The wish to exclude him from the tribune is a great compliment to his oratorical powers. The eloquent statesman seems to be in excellent health, and looks singularly young for a man who has held so high a position. He is very dark, his short, black, somewhat sparse hair is pushed back from his forehead, a thick mustache covers the orator's full lips, and his large eyes glow with fire when he speaks of anything that interests him deeply. He talks French fluently, and when excited uses abundant picturesque gesticulation, altogether Southern in its character. M. Castelar spoke of M. Thiers having prepared the way for Marshal MacMahon, in the same manner that he himself had made everything easy for the path of Don Alfonso, and he thought that the recent Senatorial elections presaged well for the future security of France. One observation that he made is characteristic enough to be quoted. In reply to my inquiry as to the manner in which the Government interfered with the elections, he remarked: 'Ah! that's a matter which no Englishman can understand, and which no true Spaniard cares to explain.'"

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

A great revival is going on in the Shaw University, (Baptist,) at Raleigh, N. C.

The widow of Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist frontier preacher, is dead.

Dr. Schaff thinks four years will be required for the completion of the revision of the Bible.

Rev. Dr. Johnson is engaged in raising an endowment for Shurtleff College (Baptist) of $100,000.

Mother Stewart, a leader in the temperance crusade in the West, has transferred her sphere of labors to England.

A Congregational paper in London speaks of a prominent clergymen in Brooklyn of the same denomination as "Rev. Dr. Storro."

Rev. Dr. Ganse, recently of this City, received last Sabbath, in his church in St. Louis, eleven persons into membership.

During the last ten years the Reformed Church in America has added on an average eighty-two members to each of its 463 members.

Rev. Frederic Frothingham is about to enter the Unitarian pastorate in America again. He has been preaching at Newburyport, Mass., for several Sundays.

The ministers connected with the Reformed (Dutch) Church in this City, will hold a conference to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the church on Fortieth street.

The Dean of Manchester denies, on the authority of the Bishop of London, that the Bishop of Tennessee had been prohibited from holding confirmations in the diocese.

Señor Bermejo, whose conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism some years ago attracted much attention in Spain is dead. He had been engaged in missionary work in Africa.

Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin has resigned the Presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, in Pennsylvania. This is an institution of the Reformed Church in the United States.

The Unitarians of Switzerland have lost one of their ablest preachers, scholars, and leaders in the death of Pastor Lang, of Zurich, a man of rare gifts, who was a liberal in politics as in religion.

Rev. Dr. Broadus, of South Carolina, one of the foremost Baptist preachers in the South, will preach this morning in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and this evening in Dr. Armitage's church.

The first of a series of Centennial discourses on Baptist history will be delivered before the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn this evening by Dr. Caldwell. His subject is, "Place of Baptists in the History of Religious Liberty." President Anderson will deliver the second lecture next Sunday evening.

Bishop Garrett, of Northern Texas, calls for two itinerants in the "Wild South-west" of his jurisdiction, for work that will demand special gifts: "scant income and small sympathy, and polemical distrust and wearing solitude, and long, lonely journey, and poor food and poorer shelter, and low spiritual companionship—these are the enemies to be dreaded."

Preparations are already being made for the holding of the next English Church Congress at Plymouth this year. The Bishop of Exeter, who at first objected to having the congress held in his diocese, has now given his consent and joined heartily in making the necessary preparations for the meeting. It is hoped that all shades of opinion will be represented in this congress.

The "Methodist Mission Press" has been in active operation in Mexico since Jan. 1, 1875—one year—and has issued about sixty-two thousand tracts, books, hand-bills, and cards. Bishop Peck's book, *What Must I Do to be Saved?* is now in course of publication; also Wesley's *Sermons* and Binney's *Theological Compend*. Dr. Cooper and John Butler have been the translators.

At a meeting of delegates from the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian, and German Reformed Churches, of Denver, Colorado, held on the 10th inst., ex-Gov. Evans presiding, a petition to the Constitutional Convention was unanimously adopted against taxing property used exclusively for religious worship, education, public libraries, and for charitable purposes.

A Presbyterian missionary at Matamoras, Mexico, writes that he has received fifty-six Mexicans on confession of faith, and organized a church with two Elders and two Deacons. Weekly collections are taken up for the poor and for the support of the church; two day-schools have been established, male and female, taught by native helpers, with the assistance of the missionary; the former has thirty-two and the latter twenty-three pupils.

A sample is given of the work of the revisers of the Bible. It is from Isaiah, ix. 6. The present version reads thus: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." The revised version reads thus: "For unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, Mighty God, Father of Eternity, Prince of Peace."

The Brazil correspondent of the *Deutscher Markur* says: "The religious confraternities in Brazil have accumulated an amount of mortmain property in Brazil which is alarmingly large, while the State does not dare enforce its laws for the 'regulation of the Catholic Church.' In the capital city of Rio Janeiro alone, there are in possession of these confraternities 496 houses, and $1,500,000 in mortgages. The Third Order of St. Francis alone is credited with 169 houses, renting for over one hundred and ten thousand dollars. An Ultramontane paper calls these confraternities 'a very cancer in the bosom of the Catholic Church, their rooms places for speculating in gold, their ceremonies outvying the sacred rites of the church.' Another says, 'A change of these confraternities into entirely secular beneficial associations, or, so far at least as to their churchly character, let them show that they are peculiarly connected with God's house, and have to do especially with what is spiritual—let them with the sanction of the State, be put under the Episcopal authority. So only can a new outbreak of the conflict be prevented.'"

The Alliance (Israelite) Universelle, whose head-quarters are at Paris, is an organization to instruct indigent Jews in the Jewish faith, and to better their condition. Besides the care of a large number of orphans (West Russians) the "Alliance" sustains the Agricultural School at Jaffa, now sufficiently advanced to have several graduates established in useful pursuits, and progressing very favorably in every department. The preparatory school at Paris has sixteen pupils, all natives of Turkey and Asia Minor, and who will, on graduating, be added to the force of teachers in the local schools. Four students have been lately assigned such positions at Salonica, Adrianople, and other places. There is also a female normal school with ten pupils who are natives of Turkey, Asia Minor, Roumania, Tetuan, &c., and will be sent thither as teachers. There are ten schools in Turkey—at Aleppo, Adrianople, Bagdad, Choumla, Roustchouk, Samacoff, Salonica, Smyrna, Volo, and Widdin; five in the Barbary States, at Larache, Mogador, Saffi, Tangiers, and Tetuan. Six additional schools (at Constantinople) are assisted by the "Alliance."

Bishop Haven describes the ceremony of feet-washing as he recently saw it performed in a colored Baptist Church in New-Orleans. After the administration the minister took off his coat, "Off went a dozen other coats—those of his Deacons, I presume. The whole church was in commotion. The basins began to fly. 'Bring back the basins,' shouted the Pastor. A brother stood behind the water-pails and dealt out a small gourdful to each basin. Brother and sister went on their knees before brother and sister. The shoe and stocking of the right foot was taken off, and a slight wash and wipe completed the ceremony. Then the one with the cleansed foot knelt and washed the cleanser's foot. They went among the pews, and it was as modest as such an act could be. Little children washed little children. This ceremony is not confined to colored people. They learn it from the whites, of whom there are or were many churches in the South. They are called 'Primitive Baptists.' The largest society, it is said, in Atlanta before the war was of this sect. It was broken up by the war, but is reorganizing. They are devout in this duty as they understand it, and seem to get shouting happy in discharging it."

Some statistics are given showing the progress of the educational work of the Church of England since 1870. The *School Guardian* says: "On Aug. 31, 1870, the Church of England had accommodation for 1,365,080 children, with an average attendance of 844,334; as against 411,948 accommodation and 241,989 average in British, Wesleyan, and other schools; and 101,556 accommodation and 66,066 average in Roman Catholic schools. Passing on to the same date in 1874, the Church of England school accommodation had risen to 1,889,836, with an average of 1,117,461; the British, &c., had reached only 557,883, with an average of 322,633; the Roman Catholic to 179,199, with an average of 100,372. By this time school boards had provided for 245,608, and obtained an average of 138,293. The result of a comparison of these figures is that while the accommodation in the voluntary schools of the Church rose by 524,156 places, that provided by all the other religious bodies, plus the school boards, only reached 469,068. The amount raised by the Church for building and enlarging schools during these five years was £1,069,963, and for maintenance alone, £1,967,979; in other words, the Church contributed in five years [illegible] to Church education."

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
[illegible] and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,
Elisha Brooks,
Chas. E. Fleming,
Russell H. Hoadley,
Edward Hotchkiss,
Henry Eidenberg,
Wm. D. Ryder,
Jno. L. Daniels,
Fred'k Hazelton,
H. O. Hotchkiss,
Fred'k S. Myers,
John Nesbit,
John B. Snook,
Geo. A. Leavitt,
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Sam'l Hawk,
Otis G. Walbridge,
Aaron S. Robbins,
Elmri West,
Edwin G. Freligh,
Joseph H. Indier,
John A. Merritt,
August Pottier,
Wm. W. Watson,
Henry L. Hotchkiss,
Henry J. Robinson,
Chas. H. Meigs,
Joseph S. Lowrey.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at noon, for the sale of 60,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
New-York, Feb. 14, 1876.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency.
J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch/
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH.
THOMAS ST. JOHN.
W. J. LEDYARD.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—6, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE. Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."
BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
P. O. Box 4,317. No. 10 Wall st., New-York City.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1876.

THE PREMIUM ALLOTMENT TO AWARD the redemption value on the 13 series, 1,000 bonds, drawn Jan. 3, will be held at the office of the company at 5 P. M. on March 6, 1876. Fractions in these series for sale at $5 each, 12 for $60, by letter, or in person at the office of the Company, No. 12 East 17th st., and of ALBERT WELLES, No. 67 University place, New-York. Send for circulars.
E. B. POND, Secretary.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1905, OF THE WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest.
JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.
Inclose stamp.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. CHARLES A. HULL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. RICHARD W. CLARK Assistant Secretary, of the company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

WANTED—$40,000 AT SIX PER CENT. ON FIRST mortgage down-town property worth three times the amount; no brokerage. Address
L. DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.
LAND MORTGAGE BONDS
Due March 1, 1876, bought by
H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN VArious sums.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COLORADO SHEEP FARMING.—A PARTY engaged in sheep farming in Colorado, desiring to increase his interest, will make favorable proposals to persons willing to embark capital in moderate sums in this remunerative and safe business; first-class New-York references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,989 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIVE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES in a valuable patent now in use in this City and Boston. Address J. H. B., Post Office Box No. 1,954.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WITH FOURTEEN YEARS' SUCcessful experience in teaching English in all its branches, Latin and French, desires to make another morning engagement as visiting teacher; Abecedarian pupils not desired; grammar, composition, and penmanship specialties; lessons will be given in any particular branches required, at teacher's residence, if preferred by adult pupils; unexceptionable references given; terms moderate. Address, with name and residence, Mrs. M. R. J., No. 211 West 38th st.

A FIRST-CLASS LADY TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music, the German and French languages, would exchange lessons for first-class home. Address L. O., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINES' BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery. (Established 1849.)—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each, quarterly; foreigners and backward persons private rooms; writing lessons $3 monthly.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

A LADY CONSIDERED BY LEADING players a strong amateur at chess will give lessons on the game; first-class references. Address Chess Openings, No. 206 West 24th st.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, arithmetic, &c.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening, and prepares pupils practically for business in one quarter.

C. IMPERATORI, M. D., PH. D., PROFESSOR of Italian and Latin Languages.—Send for circular. No. 248 East 30th st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A LADY of much experience in school and private teaching as governess or companion in a family going South or to Europe; English, French, Latin, and rudiments of German and music; best references. Address F. L., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously to teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner, JOHN CARROW, retiring.
JOHN CARROW,
THOS. J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW.

The business of the firm will be settled by THOS. J. CROTHERS and JOHN S. CARROW, who having associated with them W. D. CARROW, will continue the manufacture and sale of fine gold jewelry at Nos. 306 and 308 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 12 John st., New-York, under the firm name of CARROW, CROTHERS & CO.
THOS. J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW,
WILLIAM D. CARROW.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.
PLAIN SILK DEPARTMENT.

EVENING COLORS of TAFFETAS, from 75c. to $1 per yard.

GROS GRAIN SILKS for SPRING WEAR, in the NEW TINTS, as: Cream, rose pâle, ciel, perle, lavender, nil, eglantine, bleu marin, myrtle, seal brown, plum, prune, pain brulé, cendre, gros bleu, corbeau, and pervanche, &c., $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

ALSO,

THE NEW SHADES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FAYE UNI, 22 inch, $1 75, formerly $2 25.
GROS GRAIN, 23 inch, $2, formerly $2 25.
CACHEMIRE DE SOIE, 24 inch, $2 50, formerly $3.
POULT DE SOIE, 24 inch, $3, formerly $3 50.
LYONS BROCADED SILKS in all the FASHIONABLE TINTS for STREET and EVENING WEAR.
26 inches, $2 75, reduced from $3 50.
26 inches, $3 50, reduced from $4 50.

A complete line of WHITE GROS GRAIN, $1 25 to $3 50 per yard, just received per steamer.

COLORED and WHITE SATINS, $1 50, good value for $2 per yard.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
BINDOO..........March 11 | COLOMBO..........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, entire second floor handsomely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen or family, 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address FAMILY, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms, to be vacated the 1st of March; desirable for a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, or family, with private table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491, BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—One large furnished room to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—One large elegantly-furnished room; also single room, with excellent board; location unexceptionable.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR from Broadway.—Nicely-furnished front room, third floor, with board, fire, and gas, at reduced prices; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, AN ENTIRE second floor, elegantly furnished; also, a large single room for gentlemen; choice location; near the Brevoort House.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; reference given and required.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor, newly furnished, to let, with private table; references given and required.

FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET.—SINGLE room, $3; large room, $8; also rooms with board. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—ROOMS ON FOURTH floor to let to gentlemen desiring first-class board in first-class house; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with board; back parlor; house and table first class; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100, EAST.—Rooms, with board, en suite or singly; southern exposure.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO single rooms to rent, with board; also, one extension room; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel, unfurnished rooms with or without breakfast, in small private family.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

SOME ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, if desired, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

NO. 116 WEST 41ST ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT room, suitable for two, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, large front fourth story hall-room, with board.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOM ON FOURTH floor to let, with board; also, table board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, unfurnished, with private table, up-town, in an apartment house with lift. Address, giving full particulars, W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., and near first-class restaurant, will let a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, W. C. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen in the house of a small private family; breakfast if desired. No. 38 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 313 EAST 65TH ST.—HANDSOME FURnished front parlor to let to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, OPposite Hotel Brunswick, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment, with two bedrooms. No. 115 East 23d st.

ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND ONE CHILD require a floor in a private family; rent, $25 to $30; on or near 34th st. Address C. H. P., No. 1,281 Broadway.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class *makers, including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on Piano, Organ, and Singing at his or pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Address or call on TEACHER, No. 529 2d av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—A ROAD HORSE; MUST TROT better than 2.50, and be warranted sound, kind and gentle in every particular; must be very cheap. Address, stating price, F., Box No. 321, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHETLAND PONY RIG FOR SALE—PONY 39 inches high, six years old, warranted free from all vice or trick. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

A FINE AND SOUND PAIR OF BAY CARriage Horses for sale, at No. 143 East 41st st.; sixteen hands high. Apply to E. ANDREWS.

HARNESS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS and pleasure driving; beauty, durability, and cheapness. JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY STABLE AND CARriage-house, No. 25 West 22d st. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE IN West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire at No. 14 West 31st st.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and adjacent counties, will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 22d February, at 12 o'clock M., to celebrate the birthday of the immortal George Washington. By order,
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

P. S.—You can bring a female attendant with you if you please.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, and seal sacks bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

STATEN ISLAND.
THE FIRST ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY,
TO BE HELD AT
St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton,
THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. John A. Appleton,
Mrs. H. E. Alexander,
Mrs. Andariese,
Mrs. John C. Bailey,
Mrs. Herman Baltzer,
Mrs. Edward Bement,
Mrs. W. B. Bend,
Mrs. Albert Berthoud,
Mrs. Walter Betts,
Mrs. John Bond,
Mrs. John Bonner,
Mrs. Edward Bonner,
Mrs. Geo. T. Bonner,
Mrs. J. A. Bostwick,
Mrs. Frank Boyd,
Mrs. Erastus Brooks,
Mrs. Thos. A. Bronson,
Mrs. Frederick Brown,
Mrs. Harmon W. Brown,
Mrs. John Brown,
Mrs. T. B. Browning,
Mrs. M. Brumagen,
Mrs. J. S. Bush,
Mrs. W. Caldwell,
Mrs. R. W. Cameron,
Mrs. Geo. Campbell,
Mrs. Geo. H. Carey,
Mrs. Geo. Catlin,
Mrs. John A. Cisco,
Mrs. Dr. J. G. Clark,
Mrs. Dr. Fred. E. Clark,
Mrs. W. H. Clark,
Mrs. Lester M. Clark,
Mrs. Charles Congdon,
Mrs. Henry Congdon,
Mrs. George E. Cook,
Mrs. E. Beach Crowell,
Mrs. Geo. Wm. Curtis,
Mrs. John G. Dale,
Mrs. W. H. Davidge,
Mrs. James M. Davis,
Mrs. Sydney DeKay,
Mrs. R. K. Delafield,
Mrs. G. W. Dix,
Mrs. John D. Dix,
Mrs. Thomas Drew,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, Jr.,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,
Mrs. Eugene Du Bois,
Mrs. John Duer,
Mrs. J. G. K. Duer,
Mrs. W. Duer,
Mrs. R. Dutilh,
Mrs. Charles A. Easton,
Mrs. W. C. Eggleston,
Mrs. Ehninger,
Mrs. J. Frank Emmons,
Mrs. E. M. Evans,
Mrs. Dr. Feeny,
Mrs. Oliver Fiske,
Mrs. S. Ford,
Mrs. A. Flamant,
Mrs. C. Fellowes,
Mrs. Mortimer Fowler,
Mrs. Sidney Gay,
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs,
Mrs. Gen. Gibson,
Mrs. C. C. Goodhue,
Mrs. Edward W. Gould,
Mrs. John L. Gratacap,
Mrs. G. J. Greenfield,
Mrs. C. A. Grymes,
Mrs. Charles C. Gunn,
Mrs. Frank G. Hallett,
Mrs. C. K. Hamilton,
Mrs. A. J. Hamilton,
Mrs. M. G. Haughton,
Mrs. J. M. Hawkins,
Mrs. Gustav Heineken,
Mrs. John C. Henderson,
Mrs. Chas. R. Henderson,
Mrs. J. Buchanan Henry,
Mrs. C. Herpich,
Mrs. George F. Hicks,
Mrs. F. Hollick,
Mrs. G. W. Holyoke,
Mrs. H. L. Horton,
Mrs. H. B. Hoy,
Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt,
Mrs. W. S. Hoyt,
Mrs. C. H. Huestis,
Mrs. A. Duer Irving,
Mrs. L. Irving,
Mrs. G. Jansen,
Mrs. O. D. Jewett,
Mrs. George W. Jewett,
Mrs. George D. Johnson,
Mrs. Templeton Johnson,
Mrs. H. L. Johnson,
Mrs. Louis Johnson,
Mrs. Oliver Johnson,
Mrs. S. T. Jones,
Mrs. A. F. Kemp,
Mrs. C. Keutgen,
Mrs. Gustav Kissel,
Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt,
Mrs. C. E. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. H. Lemist,
Mrs. Locke,
Mrs. D. Low,
Mrs. J. Ludovici,
Mrs. Chas. Luling,
Mrs. Geo. S. McCulloh,
Mrs. N. Marsh,
Mrs. I. K. Martin,
Mrs. Chas. A. Meigs,
Mrs. Peveril Meigs,
Mrs. Frederick Meisner,
Mrs. E. Merrill,
Mrs. Louis H. Meyer,
Mrs. Geo. A. Middlebrook,
Mrs. Nicholas C. Miller,
Mrs. Robert B. Minturn,
Mrs. C. A. Moore,
Mrs. L. Morton,
Mrs. James McAndrew,
Mrs. F. H. McDonald,
Mrs. Wm. W. McFarlane,
Mrs. James McNamee,
Mrs. C. C. Norvell,
Mrs. Wm. Neilson,
Mrs. W. S. Nichols,
Mrs. Ex. Norton,
Mrs. D. R. Norvell,
Mrs. Dr. O'Dea,
Mrs. A. B. Outerbridge,
Mrs. Franklin Osgood,
Mrs. Wm. Osgood,
Mrs. W. H. Pendleton,
Mrs. J. H. Pool,
Mrs. A. Prentice,
Mrs. A. M. Proudfit,
Mrs. C. H. Raymond,
Mrs. W. P. Raynor,
Mrs. A. Rich,
Mrs. B. Richards,
Mrs. Geo. R. Ripley,
Mrs. R. J. Roberts,
Mrs. Beverly Robinson,
Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Jr.,
Mrs. Robert E. Robinson,
Mrs. Rodewald,
Mrs. S. Roosevelt,
Mrs. F. L. Routh,
Mrs. L. Satterlee,
Mrs. Geo. F. Schuneman,
Mrs. Roosevelt Schuyler,
Mrs. Geo. S. Scofield,
Mrs. Henry Sedley,
Mrs. Francis Geo. Shaw,
Mrs. W. B. Shope,
Mrs. J. H. Stout,
Mrs. A. W. Sils,
Mrs. James W. Simonson,
Mrs. Charles G. Smith,
Mrs. R. Penn Smith,
Mrs. Herman Sontag,
Mrs. W. K. Soutter,
Mrs. C. M. Stead,
Mrs. C. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. A. F. Stokes,
Mrs. M. W. Stone,
Mrs. Herman Stursberg,
Mrs. Charles Taintor,
Mrs. F. Porter Thayer,
Mrs. Minthorne Tompkins,
Mrs. C. H. Tompkins,
Mrs. Dwight Townsend,
Mrs. Wisner H. Townsend,
Mrs. Jacob H. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Dr. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. O. Van Zandt,
Mrs. S. V. Vedder,
Mrs. J. D. Vermeule,
Mrs. Strong Wadsworth,
Mrs. J. D. Ward,
Mrs. Dr. T. M. Walser,
Mrs. Dr. W. C. Walser,
Mrs. Walter Watson,
Mrs. W. E. Wemple,
Mrs. Westervelt,
Mrs. W. T. Williams,
Mrs. E. Wiman,
Mrs. Geo. Woodruff,
Mrs. R. B. Whittemore,
Mrs. Leonard E. White,
Mrs. Geo. M. Whitehouse,
Mrs. Stephen Whitman,
Mrs. W. H. Whittemore.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
C. C. Norvell,
T. M. Rianhard, *Treas.*,
I. Kingsley Martin,
L. Satterlee,
J. W. Simonton,
F. Wiman.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S BAND.

Supper by Pursell, from 11 o'clock until 1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
LUCILLE WESTERN.
Large and cultivated audiences.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
EAST LYNNE.
TUESDAY, FEB. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
Grand extra matinée, EAST LYNNE.
At night,
OLIVER TWIST.
(For the last time.)
LUCILLE WESTERN..........as..........NANCY SYKES
THURSDAY, FEB. 24,
CHILD STEALER.
Admission, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
LORD & TAYLOR
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a full line of all the SPRING SHADES of

CASHMERE AND MERINO SERGES, DIAGONALS, AND CRETONNES,

ALSO,

A full line all-wool gray and brown mixed CASHMERES, together with a full assortment of all-wool twilled and plain DEBEGE, 24 and 48 inches wide.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL AT POPULAR PRICES, AND HAVING BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO EXAMINE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING THEIR SPRING COSTUMES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHAELS & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, pianos, carriages, &c., at low rates, in the first-class warehouses Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., Office, No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
Centennial Tea Party
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving Hall, and Nilsson Hall,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, RELICS, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"THE PATRIOT FLAG,"
Composed expressly for the occasion, by C. E. Horsley, will be rendered at 9:30 o'clock, with SOLO BY SOHST and CHORUS OF VOLUNTEER SINGERS FROM THE CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

THE MINUET
will be danced immediately afterward, under direction of W. B. De Garmo.

GRAND ENTREE
OF THREE HUNDRED LADIES IN THE COSTUME OF 1776, WITH THEIR ESCORTS, at 10 o'clock.

Martha Washington Tea Party in Irving Hall.

BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUPPER IN NILSSON HALL.

During the evening an overture, entitled
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC,"
Arranged for the occasion by George F. Bristow, will be performed by ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

The Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., are opened daily at 10 A. M. for the sale of boxes and tickets.

Tickets may be obtained of the Executive Committee or of any of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Chairman, *Staats Zeitung.*
E. A. QUINTARD, Vice Chairman, No. 9 Broad st.
FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Corresponding Secretary, No. 16 Wall st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, Recording Secretary, No. 67 Beaver st.
WM. H. GUION, } Treasurers, { No. 63 Wall st.
G. K. LANSING, } { Astor House.
R. J. CORTIS, White Star Line.
L. V. SONE, No. 126 Pearl st.
WILLIAM ORTON, Western Union Telegraph Company.
H. M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.
WM. H. WILEY, No. 148 Reade st.
C. C. CONKLIN, Arnold & Constable.
THOS. C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. W. LEGGAT, No. 44 Laight st.
T. K. CHUTKOWSKI, No. 524 Broome st.
WM. THURMAN M. D., No. 519 Madison-av.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Union square.
THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.
J. P. SOLOMON, No. 319 Broadway.
WM. H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
M. F. HATCH, No. 61 Liberty st.
CHAS. A. BLOOMFIELD, No. 101 Murray st.
GEO. A. DENIG, No. 44 West 25th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Rev. ALVAH WISWALL, St. John's Guild.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MASQURADE BALL,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.

Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung.*
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 108 Grand st.
W. RASMUS, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th st. and 6th av.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank, 14th st.
O. A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
PETER ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes sold by SCHMIDT & CURTIUS, No. 33 Broad st.

CHICKERING HALL.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 8 P. M.
Miss EMMA METTLER, Contralto; Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Tenor; Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Basso. Quartet from New-York Vocal Society.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Miss J. M. BRIDGES, Pianiste; Mr. W. K. BASSFORD, accompanist.
Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, No. 23 Union square, and at the door on evening of concert.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.
The most successful and complete music-school in America. The weekly entertainments and the celebrated library (free to pupils) offers means of instruction and recreation not found in any other music-school in the country.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON GRAYS, N. G. S. N. Y.
GRAND CENTENNIAL BALL, AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
58th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1876; commencing at 9 P. M.
Tickets can be had of any member of the regiment.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
MONDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock,
LA FAVORITA.
THERESA TITIENS in her great character as Leonora.
BRIGNOLI, TAGLIAPIETRA,
RAINA, MAX MARETZEK.
Seats can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

THE PHENOMENAL WONDERS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND MAGNETISM.—Prof. WILLIAMS, M. D., at large hall of Cooper Institute, 4th av. and 8th st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 23 and 25, and at Styles' Building, Fulton st. and Bedford av., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 26.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Extra Matinée Tuesday, 22d, at 2.

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT ARMS, LYCEUM THEATRE, March 9, 1876, wherein the principal masters of this and other cities will participate, under the direction of Col. MONSTERY, of the New-York Fencing, Sparring, and Shooting Academy, No. 619 6th av. Further notice given.

PHILIP LAWRENCE, PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION, No. 46 East 10th st., instructs for the stage. Three ladies and gentlemen can join a refined Amateur Dramatic Association by making a personal call.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
BY WILLIAM B. DE GARMO,
For sale at
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S, NO. 547 BROADWAY.

MRS. JANE S. GRIFFIN IN DRAMATIC RECITALS, at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY NIGHT.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
PRIVATE LESSONS AND CLASSES IN DANCING,
NO. 55 WEST 33D ST.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION
OF HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
OIL PAINTINGS,
To be sold at auction at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Feb. 24 and 25,
at 1½ o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.
Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms,
No. 817 Broadway, day and evening,
AMERICAN AND SPANISH ART.
MR. FRANCIS TOMES' COLLECTION.
To be sold by auction, without reserve,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, AT 8 o'clock.
Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
EAGLE :THEATRE,: BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
EAGLE BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
NOTICE.
EVERYTHING NEW! ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL!
Mr. Hart is pleased to announce, for the week commencing MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1876, a new serio-comic play,
UNCLE ANTHONY; OR FROM THE PARLOR TO THE CABIN!

This drama is from the pen of Mr. G. L. Stout, whose pictures of Southern life have not been equaled by any dramatist in America. New scenery by R. L. Weed. Effects by Mr. Waldron. New music, Mr. D. Braham. Produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. JOSH HART. That the play may have a master representation in the principal character, Mr. Hart has engaged the greatest living performer of the old Southern darkey,
MR. CHARLES HOWARD,
Who will play the beautiful character of
UNCLE ANTHONY, THE FAITHFUL.
One of the principal scenes will be
THE OLD PLANTATION,
In which over one hundred ETHIOPIANS will appear, including the
ORIGINAL SOUTHERN JUBILEE SINGERS,
Ten in number, five male and five female singers.

On the same evening, the first appearance of the most artistic banjo solo performer in the world,
FRANK CONVERSE.

Also, the first appearance of the Irish comedians and vocalists,
MR. ED. MURRAY AND MISS ALICE ROSS.

Also, the first appearance at this theatre of the celebrated ground gymnasts, Messrs.
SEELY, MURRAY, AND RUNNELLS.
THEY WILL PERFORM A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ACT.
MR. J. W. JENNINGS,
MR. G. H. MACDERMOTT,
MR. JOHN WILD, MR. LARRY TOOLEY,
MISS ELLA WESNER,
MR. P. MURPHY, MISS LOUISE FRANKLIN.
EXTRA NOTICE:
TUESDAY, FEB. 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Return, after the most successful tour upon record, of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
A MOST ACCEPTABLE REPERTOIRE,
employing the full strength of
THE UNRIVALED COMPANY,
will be presented, commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28,
with Flotow's charming opera,
MARTHA,
the representative American prima donna,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
appearing as Lady Henrietta.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN.
WEDNESDAY—Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH, (its first representation here in English.)
KELLOGG as Catarina.
THURSDAY—ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)
FRIDAY—LUCIA, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Reserved seats, $2. Sale opens on Thursday, Feb. 24.

1776. GRAND 1876.
CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, REVIEW,
and
DRESS PARADE AND GUARD-MOUNTING.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT THE RINK, 3D AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1876,
at 8 o'clock P. M.

Music by the Regimental Band, Prof. Fred. Wannamacher, leader. Tickets can be had of Major A. A. McAlpine, Nos. 144 and 146 Avenue D; Capt. A. L. Webber, No. 387 6th av.; Capt. O. C. Hoffman, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 30; Commissary Sergt. Robert Curren, Cooper Institute, Room No. 36; Sergt. McLean, No. 1,272 Broadway; Corp. Sealor, No. 520 6th av.; Private Hedge, No. 111 Liberty st., and of the officers and members of the Regiment and of the Veteran Corps.

PARK THEATRE, | BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of
Mr. G. F. ROWE'S
New Comedy, in four acts, entitled
BRASS.

Characters by Miss Rose Wood, Miss Rose Lisle, Miss Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, Messrs. G. F. Rowe, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, V. Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Corswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene.

Scenery by Matt. Morgan, C. Henry, G. Hinemann, C. Graham.

Every evening at 8. Matinée at 2.
Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.
SPECIAL MATINEE FEB. 22.
"See this ring!" "Fact! fact! I assure you!"
Mr. G. F. ROWE..........as..........WAIFTON STRAY

SPECIAL BRASS MATINEE.
FEB. 22.
PARK THEATRE.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 24, AT 2,
FOURTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, AT 8,
FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloist: MR. WILLIAM MASON, Piano.
SYMPHONY, in G, (No. 13, Breitkopf and Haertel's edition)..........Haydn
CONCERTO, in C, (Koechel, 467,) piano and orchestra..........Mozart
MR. WILLIAM MASON.
OVERTURE, Coriolan, op. 62..........Beethoven
SUITE, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..........Raff
In Ungarischer Weise.

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
combined with
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
WALPURGIS-NIGHT..........F. MENDELSSOHN
and for the first time in America,
CHRISTUS, (first part,)..........F. LISZT
for Soli, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Conductor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public that
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS,
on her way from Baltimore to Boston, will appear on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
in her celebrated character of DONNA ANNA in
DON GIOVANNI,
and on SATURDAY, Feb. 26,
IN A GRAND MATINEE,
in one of her favorite rôles.
The sale of seats will commence TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Feb. 21, at the Academy of Music.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées, C. T. NICHOLS in his new five-act sensation,
SHARKEY;
OR, THE SHADOW DETECTIVE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22.
Morning at 11 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.
A. H. SHELDON
as
JOE, THE ORPHAN.
MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday,
MIDNIGHT; OR, THE 13TH CHIME,
and TURN HIM OUT.

MUSIC FOR EASTER.
Easter anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Bristow, $1; "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Thomas, 50 cents; "Now is Christ Risen," G. W. Warren, $1 50; Easter anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Danks, 60 cents; "Christ Our Passover," Wheat, 60 cents; carols—"Hail, Bright Easter Morn," Pond, Jr., 10 cents; "Now is He Risen," Tompkins, 5 cents; "Raise the Song for Easter," Backus, 10 cents; "Victory," Tompkins, 5 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
GRAND MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
| More Stars. | More Fun. | More Attractions. |
New Programme. New Faces. Fresh Novelties.
Evenings at 8. Matinées Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 2.
FATTIE STEWART'S Faint Heart Can't Win.
ARNOLD BROS.' Put-up Job and Frolicsome Family.
Chronique Scandaleuse. | Carlyle & Son. | L. & P. Parker.
School Girl's Ballet | Jas. Messenger | Maud Meryl.
Demonio. | New Tableaux | Hugh Haggerty

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium,* lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; incorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* THIS EVENING, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

CABINET OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, open daily to visitors, at No. 737 Broadway. Examiner in attendance from 9 to 5 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a full line of CAMEL'S HAIR in all the NEW SPRING SHADES, 27 inches wide, 60c., 70c., and 75c. per yard.

ALSO,

A full line 45 inch, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 50

Special attention is called to our Camel's Hair Matelassé, 48 inches wide, $1 per yard; former price, $2.

CLOSING OUT
THE BALANCE OF OUR KNICKERBOCKER CLOTHS, suitable for the present season, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A handsome line of STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, suitable for overdresses, at $2 and $2 50 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and Twentieth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK
OF
"PIQUE!"
MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

14th PIQUE MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, special matinée of "PIQUE," beginning at 1; terminating at 4:15.
⁂ SATURDAY, at 1:30, fourteenth week of PIQUE.

PIQUE! The *Evening Post* says: "The play of 'Pique' has brought indisputable success to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The nightly audiences are very large, and exhibit every token of satisfaction with the performance."

PIQUE! The Brooklyn *Union* says: "The production of Mr. Daly's new play, 'Pique,' at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been one of the greatest successes of dramatic art."

PIQUE! The *Herald* says: "With so many plots, such exciting situations, such attractive scenery, and such excellent acting, it is not strange that 'Pique' should be one of Mr. Daly's most successful plays. It is now in the height of its popularity, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre is crowded nightly."

PIQUE! The *Sunday Dispatch* says: "Mr. Daly's beautiful theatre is now in the full tide of prosperity, and his new drama of 'Pique' bids fair to exceed, in the duration of its run, even his former most brilliant success, 'Divorce.'"

PIQUE! The New-York *Daily Times* (editorial) says: "No one can witness Mr. Daly's most interesting play of 'Pique'—and everybody ought to see it—without having the mind recalled to the painful case of Charley Ross. Truth is stranger than fiction, and more surprising incidents than those which are depicted in Mr. Daly's play have happened under our very eyes. If anything could deepen the sympathy which is felt for the Ross family, it would be the thoughts suggested by the powerful and deeply-impressive performance of Miss Davenport."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8, over at 11.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. 100TH PERFORMANCE TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.

THIS WEEK, 92d to 99th time of ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the most elaborate and beautiful scenery ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of unexampled strength, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theodore Hamilton, J. H. Stoddard, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. R. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett, and Augusta Raymond.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, Feb. 22, special matinée at 1:30.
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 16th matinée of ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce among the IMPORTANT REVIVALS
of the season, Goldsmith's Glorious Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
which will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1876, with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and a GREAT CAST, including
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........Charles Marlow
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........Mr. Hardcastle
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........Tony Lumpkin
(His first appearance in two months.)
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON..........as..........George Hastings
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND..........as..........Diggory
Mr. J. W. SHANNON..........as..........Sir Charles Marlow
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........Stingo
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..........as..........Jeremy
Miss ADA DYAS (first time)..........as..........Miss Hardcastle
Miss IONE BURKE..........as..........Constance Neville
(Her first appearance in two months.)
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Mrs. Hardcastle
Miss ETHEL THORNTON..........as..........Dolly

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
⁂ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
⁂ MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
⁂ EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
For the Benefit of the
NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
"THE SHAMROCK,"
A Drama of Ireland in 1867, by J. G. Johnston.
CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY:
Matt Cromie,
Dugald McTavish, } ....Major JAMES HAGGERTY
Harry Dilkes,
Sergeant Kearney..........THOMAS B. MEAGHER
Arthur, Earl of Moy and Montravers..........H. J. FORMAN
Valentine McClutchey..........J. H. ALLIGER
Norah Cromie..........Mrs. I. R. SYKES
Eileen McDermott..........Mrs. BESSIE FOX
Lady Maude Montravers..........Miss ALICE WOODHULL
Irish Peasants and English Soldiers.
Tickets for sale at the Lyceum Theatre on and after the 22d of February, from 12 to 4 each day.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
The opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA
By VERDI,
WITH CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Given for the benefit of
SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED,
By Signor ALBITES' pupils and the popular tenor, Mr. FRITSCH.
Mme. GAZZANIGA in the part of the GIPSY.
Tickets to be had of Signor Albites, College of Music, No. 5 West 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and at the Lyceum four days previous to the benefit.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY
Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager
An entire NEW VARIETY COMPANY and return of Mr. MATT MORGAN'S
CLASSIC TABLEAUX.
11 NEW ARTISTS. 11
Miss Antoinette Leroy..........Vocalist
Mr. John Denier..........Gymnast
Mr. Matt McCormick..........Pantomimist
Miss Maggie Denier..........Serio-Comic Vocalist
Master Albert..........The Young Comedian
Mr. A. W. Sawyer..........Musical Wonder
Devere and Russel..........Statue Clog
Miss Annie Devere..........Vocalist
Mr. Nell Smith..........Performing Dogs
Mr. Harry Sheldon..........Jugglery
Mr. Charles White, Mr. John Graver, Mr. George Maddox, and a new Olio.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
SUCCESS OF QUEEN AND WOMAN.
In consequence of the success of this play it will be given
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Extra matinée Feb. 22, (Washington's birthday,) at 2 o'clock.
Miss Clara Morris will appear Monday evening, Feb. 28.

1776. TABLEAUX. 1876.
GRAND CENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT
will be given at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, on the evening of
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, also 23d, consisting of Tableaux, Solos, Duets, Recitations, &c. Those desirous of witnessing the dress and manners of a hundred years ago should not fail to come. The entire programme will be produced in superb style. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commencing at 7:30 P. M.
Proceeds for benefit of Church and Sabbath-school.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CÆSAR.
A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
AT 2 O'CLOCK
DOORS OPEN AT 1.

GRAND CENTENNIAL MATINEE BALL.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
59th st. and 7th av.,
ON FEB. 22.
Tickets for afternoon admits also in the evening. Tickets 50 cents. Dancing commences at 3 o'clock in afternoon and 9 in evening.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTIONS.

DISCUSSION FOR AND AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ELEVATED ROAD IN THIRD AVENUE.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners reassembled yesterday and resumed the hearing of arguments for and against the project. Affidavits were submitted by Gen. Egbert L. Viele and William J. McAlpine, the engineers, reciting that they had been engaged by Mr. John E. Parsons, the counsel for the owners of real estate who were opposed to the line of route, to make an examination of elevated railroad projects; that, after making the examination, they were of opinion that the proposed rapid transit road would not, if built, produce the results anticipated. The style of construction was defective. Besides, there was nothing in the proceedings of the Commissioners, nor in any resolution or specification, making absolute provision for rapid transit. It should be understood that the construction and operation of a steam railway did not of itself imply that rapid transit had been accomplished. Nor had there been provision made for frequency of trains. The nature and description of the rolling stock is undetermined, undefined, and unspecified. This monopoly is too great to be granted without specific requirements. The exacted specifications would make a road inadequate to offer that resistance to force and momentum of trains which the road would be compelled to sustain. Consequently it would be unsafe and dangerous to life. The Gilbert Elevated and Greenwich Street Elevated Roads are not adjustments of forces to the true nature of the materials used, but were rather mere conceits of the inventors. The history of the Greenwich Street Railroad was a succession of dangerous experiments, of strengthenings of weak parts, and additions of braces and counter-braces, trusses, and guides. Engineering principles had been ignored in its construction from first to last. High speed could not be attained, because the principle of the road would not enable it to sustain heavy locomotives. It was no argument that serious accidents would not occur because they had not hitherto occurred. Passing trains caused vibrations of the structure that must sooner or later disintegrate it. The centrifugal force resulting from turning curves was much greater than any road built according to the specifications of the commission was able to sustain. A series of technical engineering objections are next embodied in the affidavits, and following them is an argument, in effect, that the obstruction of the streets must result in the practical destruction of business along Third avenue. The deponents estimate that 30,000,000 of passengers annually seek transportation from the suburbs into this City. To carry these over the proposed elevated road would require 500 trains, of seven passenger-cars each, daily. What could an elevated road do toward sustaining such an exaction? No road except one built of solid arches of masonry could do it.

The commission took a brief recess after the reading of these and other affidavits. When they reassembled, Mr. Simeon E. Church opened the argument of counsel. He contended that the present commission had nothing to do with plans or routes. Its function was simply to decide whether the public good to accrue from rapid transit overbalanced private injury. Third avenue was a thoroughfare—much of which was not yet built upon—which a road would soon crowd with a dense population. The vacant places of Westchester County would soon be built up. Furthermore the fee of streets was vested in the City, and the owners of adjoining property had no right to dictate the use to which the City shall put its streets. The transportation necessities of laboring men and laboring women, considerations of public health and decency, considerations of economy of time—all demanded the confirmation of the proposed route of rapid transit. A long argument was then deduced by the speaker from statistics of other cities, showing that New-York has been far outstripped in the race for population. Since 1860 New-York City has gained 36 per cent.; Boston, 33 per cent.; Philadelphia, 39 per cent.; Baltimore, 41 per cent.; Cincinnati, 61 per cent.; Brooklyn, 81 per cent.; Providence, 100 per cent.; Chicago, 262 per cent. This disparity of increase, resulted from the cramped condition of the down-town wards, and the inaccessibility of the up-town wards. It also accounted, in his opinion, for the heavy taxation on this City. By concentrating its population within its limits, New-York would probably become the lightest taxed in the United States.

Mr. John E. Parsons next presented the points urged by his clients, the property-owners, against the erection of an elevated railway along Third avenue. He submitted that the question presented was whether property-owners should be compelled to sacrifice $20,000,000 in the interest of the Elevated Railway Company. The Mayor's ex-parte commission never gave property-owners a hearing. Its members had either been interested in rapid-transit schemes or were owners of property north of Harlem River. Property-owners demand a hearing of their protest that the erection of either of the proposed elevated railroads would practically cut off the east side from the west side of this City. The citizens of New-York required and should have rapid transit, but they ought to have a plan that would inflict the least damage upon property-owners, while fully meeting the demands for passenger and freight transportation. The route chosen was confessedly not the choice of the commission, but simply the route which, in their judgment, might be maintained under the charter of the Elevated Railroad Company. It was objected specifically that the proposed route is that most destructive to property that could be selected. All property-owners along its route were opposed to it. The Constitution required their consent, or a substitute for it. When their objection was based upon the ruin of their property, the Commissioners could have no choice but refuse to establish the route. Any elevated road would destroy the first stories of buildings along the route through which it would run. They render equally undesirable the next three stories—all of which are within the reach of the cars or of the smoke. They make privacy impossible, create unbearable noise, and in other ways damage property. Erect a mid-street road, and they would destroy the avenue for business purposes, turning it into a mere railroad. The proposed line also interfered with water and gas pipes and sewers. Fourth avenue was already given to railroads. The selection of the proposed route would make Second and Third avenues equally unavailable for carriages and wagons, and the use of those thoroughfares for that purpose would be merely temporary, while the damage would be permanent. In addition, the road proposed would not accommodate the passengers and traffic demanding transportation. The experience of Europe was against open bridges, and the proposed structure was but a continuous bridge. If the road were to occupy the rear of the Third avenue lots, the damage would be infinitely less to property, and the benefit to rapid transit infinitely greater. If the company were chartered to use such property, it would be compelled to pay for the use. Should the company be chartered to destroy the more valuable fronts of property without reimbursing the owners? If the City streets were to be used for such a purpose, who could dispute the fairness of compelling those who benefit at all events to compensate the City. Others were willing to pay for the privilege. Should the Elevated Company enjoy it without payment?

Mr. Parsons announced that he would resume his argument on Monday.

SOME TEA-PARTY GOSSIP.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION COMPLETED—A FEW OF THE DRESSES TO BE WORN—INTERESTING RELICS.

The arrangements for the Martha Washington Tea Party which will take place on Tuesday evening next, indicate success. All of the boxes have been taken, and the tickets are selling rapidly. Many of the ladies and gentlemen who are to take part in the entertainments were present at the committee rooms of the St. John's Guild in Union square, yesterday, and the plans were entirely completed. The fifty matrons who are to open the ball in the Academy, are to be escorted by officers of the United States Army and Navy in full uniform. Among these may be mentioned Vice Admiral Rowan, who will lead the procession with Mrs. Gen. Fremont; Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, United States Army; Gen. Abner Doubleday, United States Army; Col. T. F. Rodenbough, Col. Peter P. G. Hall, Major F. W. Noss, Capt. W. G. Temple, United States Army, and Dr. J. F. Hammond, United States Army. The table representing Alabama, from which the tea is to be served to the guests in Irving Hall will be presided over by Mrs. F. C. Withers, who is a great grand niece of Martha Washington, and she will wear a dress which was worn at the wedding of her illustrious aunt by her sister. Mrs. Withers will be assisted by Mrs. Monell, who is a great grand-niece of John Adams, and she will wear a dress that has been in the Adams family for over one hundred years. The four other ladies who will attend at this table are all descendants of Martha Washington and of the Adams family. Some of the most striking dresses are kindly lent by persons who have treasures in family brocades. One of these dresses belonged to the beautiful Maria Gunning, Sixth Countess of Coventry, of whom Horace Walpole said, "she is as silly as she is comely," and for whom George III. gave a representation of a coronation because she said she was dying to see one. She wore the dress alluded to at the representation. It will be worn on Tuesday night by Mrs. Gen. Fremont. This dress is of buff brocade, with silver embroidery. Another dress has a flounce of lace which is part of some made for Marie Louise by the order of the Emperor, combining the Bonaparte bee with the white lily of her Austrian house. The lace has its ground covered with bees the size of life, while the lilies and the buds are made in the same proportion, forming a running border.

Among the curiosities, of which there is a very large collection, may be mentioned a number of marriage certificates, bearing the date of 1776, portraits of Washington, and a number of subsequent Presidents by eminent artists, curious and antique miniature portraits of Paul Jones and Commodores Preble and Decatur, some links of the chain which crossed the Hudson at West Point during the Revolution, the chair that was used at the inauguration of Washington, wine coolers belonging to Lady Washington's family, a lock of Gen. Washington's hair, cut by his wife, and some of Lady Washington's letters, franked by her husband.

A SMALL PANIC AT A FIRE.

FIVE FRIGHTENED PEOPLE JUMP FROM THE WINDOWS OF A BOARDING-HOUSE—DANGEROUS INJURIES INFLICTED.

A fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the tenement-house, No. 56 East Broadway, and resulted in serious injury to five persons. The building, which is a three-story frame structure with a brick front, was occupied by several families at the time of the disaster. The first person to discover the flames was Officer Nugent, of the Seventh Precinct, who, while on duty in the vicinity, at a few minutes before 1 A. M., observed smoke issuing through the open doorway of the house. Entering the hallway he next discovered that the stairway leading to the second floor was on fire. He at once aroused the sleeping inmates, who had all retired for the night two hours prior, and next communicated with the members of Engine Company No. 9, which is directly opposite. Meantime the fire rapidly consumed the stairway and ascended to the third floor, and the occupants, awakened by the alarm of the officer, found, to their horror, that the passage of the flames upward had deprived them of the ordinary means of egress. The bedrooms in which they had just been sleeping being situated at the rear, the distracted tenants availed themselves of the nearest chance of escape by jumping out of the back windows into the narrow yard beneath. It was in this precipitate flight from their apartments that the five unfortunate people received their injuries. Others with more presence of mind waited for the assistance which was promptly rendered them by the Police and firemen, and consequently escaped without hurt. The persons who had jumped from the windows were found helpless and groaning with pain in the yard and basement. Their names are Edward Conway, aged thirty-six years, slight fracture of the skull and internally injured; Frank Cullen, fifty-six years, left leg and arm broken; Frank Coyle, thirty-three years, right arm broken; Catherine Murphy, forty-five years, spinal injury, and Catharine Nolan, left knee sprained. The entire reserve Police force of the precinct was quickly at the scene of the disaster. Shortly after the rescue of the inmates the fire was extinguished, but not until the entire top floor had been gutted, and the building damaged to the extent of $1,000. It was leased by Patrick Gilday, of East Forty-second street, and was insured. The basement, occupied by Peter McCue, as a second-hand furniture store, was damaged $100; insured for $1,000. The first floor, occupied by Charles Flynn as a candy store and dwelling, damaged $500; no insurance. The second story was used by William Nolan and family as a dwelling-place, damage $500, fully covered by insurance. The injured persons were reported as doing well yesterday by the hospital officials, and are all expected to recover. Fire Marshal Sheldon spent several hours of the forenoon in a personal examination of the premises for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the origin of the fire, but failed to discover any positive evidence that would decide that point. He is strongly convinced, however, that from the circumstances, it was the act of an incendiary.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY AGAIN ABSENT—A DIMINISHED ATTENDANCE—ADDRESSES ON "PRAYER" AND THE NECESSITY OF A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

As Saturday is the day usually chosen by the Messrs. Moody and Sankey as the one upon which to rest from their labors, previous to undertaking the Sabbath's work, the attendance at the noon prayer-meeting yesterday did not number more than four thousand persons, and the choir too, which, on ordinary occasions, is very large, was represented by only one-fourth of its usual numerical strength. As a matter of course, the cause of this sudden diminution of interest was readily traced to the absence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, which was noted by the audience with unmistakable evidences of disappointment. In the absence of Mr. Moody, Rev. Dr. Osborn assumed the directorship of the meeting, which was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Come Thou fount of every blessing," followed by a short prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Hepworth read the requests to pray, and among them one from a policeman for the salvation of his soul, and also several from young men who desired to be cured of their appetite for strong drink. The request having been read, Rev. Dr. Hatfield responded with an eloquent appeal that the requests might each and all be granted. During the singing of the hymn, "What a friend we have in Jesus," which followed, a number of the congregation arose and left the hall upon ascertaining that Mr. Moody was not to speak.

Before reading the Bible Dr. Osborn briefly addressed the assemblage on the subject of prayer, impressing upon his hearers the fact that God had made prayer the means through which He would convey to His children the blessings He had promised them. After the singing of the hymn "I am coming to the cross," a special prayer was delivered for the success of Christian work throughout Christendom. Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers then delivered a brief address, in which he urged the necessity of revival in the churches and among their congregations. Rev. Dr. Thomas also delivered a short address, after which Rev. Dr. Armitage pronounced the benediction. The attendance of clergymen was much smaller than usual. Among those present were Rev. Drs. Edwin E. Hatfield, H. P. Chapin, E. P. Rodgers, Thomas Armitage, James M. King, Henry Miller, and Stephen Tyng, Jr.

To-day the revivalists will conclude the second week of their labors in this City, a period which has been marked by greater public interest and the assemblage of larger audiences than has probably ever attended any similar event in this City. This morning at 8 o'clock, Mr. Moody will deliver a special "Address to Christians," which will be followed in the afternoon at 3 o'clock by the usual "women's" meeting, which will, in turn, be succeeded in the evening at 8 o'clock by the "young men's" meeting. During the week the supplementary meetings will be under the charge of Rev. Dr. John Hall and Dr. Booth.

THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

This is the name of one of the finest and most convenient homes for travelers, or permanent boarders, probably that ever was erected. The situation is well chosen, corner Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, and one which will, in a short time, be the very centre of business, and most desirable for merchants going and coming, and especially as a pleasant home for families. To say that the owner, Mr. George Kemp, our neighbor, has built a splendid hotel, does not convey any idea of the proportions and elegant accommodations of this "Buckingham Palace." The cost of this establishment, building and furnishing, was about one million dollars. It no doubt might have been erected at a large reduction from this sum, but the owner seems to have exhausted all invention and skill, and spent his money freely, to produce a perfect establishment. From the bottom to the top; from the ice-house to the refrigerators; from the culinary department to the dining-rooms; from the parlor to the dormitories, the one thing has been aimed at, viz., perfection in every department. The most skillful artists were employed to adorn the interior, and to this end Mr. Kemp employed an expert to travel abroad for two or three years to study all improvements in hotel building or furnishing that could be utilized for his new house. Our space will not allow us to go into minute particulars, but it may suffice to say that so far as we are capable of judging, after a thorough examination, there is nothing wanting to please the eye or satisfy the utmost desire of the persons who may be guests at this most complete establishment. A special feature of the Buckingham, is its adaptation to the accommodation of families, which the owner has had constantly in view. There is no open bar where liquors can be obtained, but there is a special department where those who wish to keep their own wines can have them at their pleasure. If the keeping of this hotel shall at all agree with its perfect adaptness to the purpose, there will be no want of patronage, and that it will anwer the public expectation, it need only be said that Gale, Fuller & Co. are the landlords, whose pleasure and interest it will be to make their patrons at home.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

Between midnight on Friday and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the store of S. B. Levy & Co., manufacturing jewelers, on the second floor of No. 307 Broadway, was entered by burglars and robbed of jewelry valued at $160. The burglars were doubtless secreted on the premises when they were closed for the night, and effected an entrance to the salesroom by forcing open a door leading from the hallway. They made their exit by the front door, which is fastened by a spring lock, so that when they closed the door after them it was secure.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,428.

A meeting of the Washington Irving Fund Association will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock, at the Windsor Hotel, parlor 11.

Joseph Croty, aged twenty-one, of No. 42 Horatio street, fell from his wagon at No. 601 Hudson street yesterday and fractured a leg.

On Monday evening last a "Rufus B. Cowing Association of Yorkville" was organized by the Republicans of the Yorkville District.

The annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.

Peter J. Oest, of No. 314 East Twenty-fifth street, was held for trial at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, for selling adulterated milk.

The jewelry store of Henry Livenski, at No. 82 Division street, was entered by a sneak thief on Friday evening and robbed of property valued at $103.

Fannie Hallenbeck was committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, for decoying Francisco Trecci, of No. 76 Grand street, into her apartments, at No. 57 Thompson street, and robbing him.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week, 567 deaths, 498 births, and 152 marriages, showing a decrease of 43 deaths, 4 births, and 21 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

A grand hop for the benefit of the Centennial fund of Koltes Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, will be given on the evening of Washington's Birthday at Germania Assembly rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery.

Rev. Dr. Foss, President of the Wesleyan University, will preach this morning in the St. James M. E. Church, Harlem, and in the evening the Sunday-school Missionary Society will celebrate its anniversary in the same building.

The tenth annual charitable ball for the benefit of the Italian evening free schools, under the auspices of the Societa D'Unione E Fratellanza Italiana, will be given on Wednesday evening, at Standard Hall, Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

Benjamin Noe was arrested yesterday by Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from the residence of Mrs. Mulvany, with whom he boarded, at Plainfield, N. J. He was sent back to Plainfield for examination.

The Plymouth Rock chimes of bells will be rung on the roof of Booth's Theatre on the night of Washington's Birthday. The national colors will be displayed and the building and neighboring houses will be illuminated with stage fires and lime lights, producing a novel and grand effect.

R. J. DeCordova lectured last evening before a large audience, at Chickering Hall, upon "Courtship and Marriage." The next lecture of the Fifth Avenue Lecture Course, at this hall, will be delivered by Dr. E. H. Chapin. His subject will be: "John Hampden, or Progress of Popular Liberty."

The Police Captains were summoned to Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, and were furnished with the books in which they are to note all their movements. These books have excited as much dissatisfaction among the Police Captains as the introduction of bell-punches did among the car conductors.

Hon. William A. Darling writes to correct the possible impression that he is the W. A. Darling mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as having been restrained by a Supreme Court injunction from giving theatrical performances in the Twenty-third Street Opera-house. He is not the proprietor of the above establishment.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 56,043 letters and 85 bags of papers. The Adriatic, for Liverpool, took out 24,702 letters and 42 bags of papers; the Neckar, for Hamburg, 25,123 letters, 36 bags of papers; the Amerique, for Havre, 3,740 letters, 5 bags of papers; the King Arthur, 2,400 letters, 1 bag of papers; the Anchoria, for Scotland, 76 letters.

The Police were notified yesterday of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Oscar Hinchman, who left his home in Ludlow street on the morning of the 10th inst., without giving his family any intimation of intended absence, and since that time he has not been seen. His relatives and friends have made diligent search for him, but without avail, and they are greatly alarmed at his unaccountable disappearance.

Owen Brady was arrested yesterday by Detective Smith, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for having in his possession a quantity of shoes valued at $300, for which he could not account. It was subsequently ascertained that the property had been stolen from the shoe shop attached to the Kings County Penitentiary, which had been broken into during Friday night. Brady was delivered to a Police officer from Brooklyn.

During the past week an unusually large amount of routine business has been done by the Board of Excise. The applications for license during the week were as follows: Feb. 14, 4 applications, $210; 15th, 11 applications, $525; 16th, 8 applications, $315; 17th, 9 applications, $470; 18th, 5 applications, $195, and Feb. 19, 9 applications, $405, making a total of 44 applications and $2,120 received on deposit, which, with 7,224 applications and $405,290 deposit already reported, brings the total business transacted to 7,268 applications and $407,410 received.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 446 arrests last week.

A new charity has recently been organized in Brooklyn, called the Diet Dispensary, the object of which is to furnish poor people who are sick with proper diet, such as beef tea, gruels, eggs, milk, farina, &c.

District Attorney Britton and Mr. Albert Stickney have agreed that the trial of the case of The People against William D. Fowler shall be called for trial on the first Monday in March. Mr. Fowler's counsel, Gen. Pryor, has been notified of that fact.

Joseph Nolan, a child, was seriously injured in July last by the falling upon it of a scaffold erected by Mr. Henry Beal, on Skillman street. The parents of the child sued Mr. Beal, fixing damages at $15,000. The case was tried yesterday in the City Court, before Judge Neilson and a jury, when judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $1,250. The case will be appealed.

Deputy United States Collectors Ginerson, Jacobs, and Bowden, of Marshal Harlow's office yesterday seized a still of 150 gallons' capacity, with three mash tubs and the usual appurtenances, on a rear lot at the intersection of Flushing avenue and Bremen street. The still was quite cold, and had evidently not been used for several weeks. No arrests were made, as the owner of the property is not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

John H. Mabbett, of Camden, while temporarily insane on Friday night, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

O. B. Dimmock, a prominent sheep trader, died on Thursday last at his late residence in Cottage street, Jersey City Heights, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

In the Cumberland County Court on Friday, Charles Arnsburg, charged with having shot Zachariah Parken, with felonious intent, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Charles Burke was arrested at Newark yesterday charge with having entered the house of Dr. Bretnal on Friday night. Several of the articles stolen were found in his room at the hotel.

Constable John D. Buckly, of Essex County, was held by Justice Jessup, of Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having robbed Christian Steugel, of No. 309 Plane street of a watch and chain.

The members of the River Edge Literary Lyceum gave a pleasant reception to their guests on Friday evening last, on the occasion of the installation of their new officers. Several speeches were made, and a collation concluded the evening's enjoyment.

John W. Bissell, a Jersey City lawyer, denies that he was arrested and held to answer in a suit brought against him by Ann McGuire on a charge of seduction. Bissell declares his innocence, and says the charge was trumped up for the purpose of levying black-mail.

James Edward Crowther, twelve years of age, was arrested in Paterson yesterday, charged with having threatened to kill his mother with a butcher knife. He had been arrested previously for setting fire to the house in which his mother lived. He is in the Passaic County Jail and will probably go to the Reform School.

Ever since the late gales and rains large bowlders, loosened from the cliffs overhanging Weehawken, have rolled down upon the river road. Yesterday 300 yards of earth were loosened, and buried 500 feet of the Erie Railway branch track and the road at the foot of the hill. Men were at once set to work clearing away the *débris*.

Perrine H. Sumner, arrested and detained in the Kings County Courts for an alleged forgery in California, was taken before Judge Knapp yesterday, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, and an application was made for his discharge. The ground of the application was that the requisition on which he was arrested was fraudulent. Judge Knapp held that the State's return to the writ was insufficient, and directed that it be amended. The prisoner was remanded. During the proceedings yesterday, Consul Osborne, by whom Sumner had been arrested, was served with a summons requiring him to answer to a suit in $20,000 damages for false arrest.

Eliza Coles, seventy years of age, and an inmate of the Westfield Poor-house, went on Friday night to the kitchen of the institution, where a wood fire was burning, and her clothing took fire. In a few seconds she was enveloped in flames. She ran to a brook near at hand and plunged in. The flames were extinguished, but she had been so burned that she died in half an hour. The woman was partially insane, and it is thought threw herself into the flames with the purpose of self-destruction.

THE NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE GRADUATES RECEIVE THEIR DIPLOMAS—ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES R. WOOD.

The graduates of the New-York Training School for Nurses received their diplomas at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock a number of ladies interested in the enterprise assembled in the reception-room, where they received a cordial welcome from Sister Helen, the Superintendent of the school. Shortly afterward the pupils of the institution filed in and were seated around the room. They were neatly dressed, and each young lady wore the white apron and "Nightingale" cap peculiar to the order. The graduates, seven in number, wore in addition long white cuffs, and were ranged in a row in the centre of the apartment. Dr. James R. Wood opened the ceremony in a brief address. He said it gave him much pleasure and gratification to be able to hand to the young ladies the certificates of their ability to fulfill the duties of "Good Samaritans" and "Nightingales" to the sick and distressed. When the school was founded it was not without serious misgiving on the part of his colleagues and himself that the plan would not succeed. The brave-hearted ladies who had introduced the project had proved its feasibility to the satisfaction of all. He cautioned the young ladies, while performing the onerous duties of their office, to respect the religious belief of their patients, no matter to what denomination of religion they belonged, and, above all things, to be blind and deaf to the shortcomings of the families whose members they might be called upon to attend. He next distributed the diplomas to the following young ladies: Misses Davis, Brennan, Kenyon, Trott, Dunning, Jordan, and Young. Following is a copy:

> NEW-YORK TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES,
> BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.
>
> This is to certify that —— has completed with credit a two years' course of instruction and practice in this institution—the first year on duty as a pupil and assistant nurse in the wards of the hospital, the second year on duty as a nurse in the hospital or in private families—and that she has passed a satisfactory examination before the undersigned members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. In testimony whereof the undersigned have affixed their signatures, this 19th day of February, 1876.
>
> Stephen Fiske, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D.; W. Gillespie, M. D.; Sister Helen, Superintendent.

Mrs. W. H. Osborn, President of the school, next made a happy farewell address to the graduating class, at the close of which she presented to each a case of nurse's instruments. The next half-hour was spent in leave-taking and congratulations. The school numbers forty pupils.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING BOOKS.

Following are the latest changes in the books on the Withers and Belmont Stakes, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club:

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken and Offered.		Offered.
		Sunburst	8 to 1
Brother to Bassett	4 to 1	Merciless	8 to 1
Sultana	6 to 1	Pastor	9 to 1
Freebooter	7 to 1	Ecliptic, f.	9 to 1
Baronet	7 to 1	Chamade, f.	10 to 1
Fiddlesticks	8 to 1	Algerine	12 to 1
Bertram	8 to 1	Eleanor, c.	12 to 1
Viceroy	9 to 1	Panic, c.	15 to 1
Bengal	9 to 1	Revolver, c.	15 to 1
Crab-orchard	15 to 1	Johnny B.	25 to 1
Dalgasian	15 to 1	Cornucopia	25 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken and Offered.		Offered.
Brother to Bassett	5 to 1	Alaric	8 to 1
Sultana	7 to 1	Killarney	8 to 1
Barricade	8 to 1	Merlin	10 to 1
Fiddlestick	8 to 1	Tarleton, c.	15 to 1
Pastor	8 to 1	Bay Flower, c.	15 to 1
Bengal	10 to 1	Fredericktown	15 to 1
Ambush	10 to 1	Panic, c.	20 to 1
Dalgasian	12 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
Craborchard	15 to 1	Donough	20 to 1
Danville	15 to 1	Nina Douglas	20 to 1
Sister to Milner	15 to 1	Osseo	25 to 1

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Franklin Haven, Jr., United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, and Gen. Thomas S. Rosser, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, and Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Congressmen Chester W. Chapin and Rufus S. Frost, of Massachusetts; Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany; Bion Bradbury, of Portland, Me., and Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUICIDE FROM AN OCEAN STEAMER.

While crossing the ocean for this port, on the Cunard steam-ship Java, Nathan Haughton, one of the passengers, committed suicide by leaping into the sea. The steamer, which arrived at her wharf in Jersey City yesterday, had been out two days when the act was committed. The ship was at once stopped, life buoys thrown to the drowning man, and boats lowered. He made no effort to save himself, and his body was not recovered. The unfortunate man was an Englishman, a carpenter by trade, and was thought to be suffering from delirium tremens at the time.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Y. Angulo, Mrs. Angulo, Master Ygnacio Angulo, Hy. Noble, Mrs. Noble, D. R. Landi, Mrs. Landi, R. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Thos. Hammerton, Mrs. Hammerton, Dr. Patterson, John Redman, Miss Maud Hamilton, G. W. Barron, John E. Fraser, J. E. Hetherington, A. C. Melville, William Renshaw, D. E. Heywood, W. L. Vennard, Mrs. Vennard, Miss McKesson, Capt. Littlefield, James M. Sawkins, Mr. Hutchinson and daughter, J. W. McClaughlin, Jr.; Daniel McClaughlin, Capt. E. H. Foster, Mrs. Foster, Rev. Joseph Foster, J. W. Pfluger, C. F. Crocker, A. P. Redding, E. Liot, J. H. Metcalf, Charles A. Scott, C. C. Sykes, H. A. McCulloch, Hermann Wagner, I. Heinmann, Ed. Sailinger, R. Rowlinson, Don Fernando Fernandez, Don Antonio Fernandez.

In steam-ship Amerique, for Havre.—R. Garcia Corugedo, Charles Martin, Mlle. H. Vindrier, Peter Pia, Santin Didier, Mme. Contant, Mme. L. Sala, Pierre Ladrege, F. Boulayer, M. Bertha, L. Consulara, Peter Paul, Charles Simonetto, G. Meyer, A. Giesler, A. Fritz, Charles Roger, Mme. Roger, G. Roche, T. Socias, T. Bier, F. Keck, A. Courseille, Mr. Melquiort, F. Fontaine, Mme. Flamant, Mme. Cesar, D. Normand, Mme. D. Normand, Costa Dianisio, Mr. Meyer, Mme. Guttin and child, Mme. White, D. Vignia, L. Marsa, E. Vomer, Mme. Vomer, Andre Charles, Mr. Toronto, T. Paton.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—A. B. Wilson and wife, Miss Wilson, R. B. Taylor, R. MacKay, M. Dean and wife, Mrs. Euston, B. Kelly, W. H. Barnalt, H. W. Dane, C. H. Griffen, C. H. Smith, C. O. Wilson, C. L. Carter, D. W. Lent, C. O. Richards, C. M. Charter, C. Shaffer and wife, C. D. Walke, J. P. Whitfield, J. S. Bazeley, J. Martine, J. Torry, George S. Willis, J. E. Noolan, G. P. Price, Dr. A. Squires, T. P. Nettleton, T. M. Nevins, M. Nevins, Rev. S. Haines and wife, E. S. Levi, Mrs. H. Levi, G. A. Fuller, H. H. Hutting.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—E. Du Bois, A. Sullivan, P. Tuck, M. Brennan, H. H. Fraser, Charles R. Egbert, George P. Carpenter, John F. McKay, H. G. Wood, Mrs. M. Fogerty, Miss C. S. McPhail, Mrs. C. E. McPhail, Mrs. R. Dunning, L. C. McPhail, Thomas J. Hune, J. Taylor, Robert Taylor, Mrs. A. W. Hune and two children, T. W. Marsh, R. D. Bronson, F. A. Nast, Victor Sykes, Henry Stevens, George E. Butts.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. T. Rogers, Miss M. E. Clancy, Miss M. E. Curran, J. H. Elliott, Henry Robinson, Sir St. George Gore, W. H. McGuire, J. G. Turney, R. McFarlane, A. McClure, J. W. Allinson, Mrs. Crossman, G. W. Hartman, James Wilson, Mrs. James Wilson, James J. Goggin, William Fyfe, Mrs. William Fyfe, and two children, Rev. J. A. J. Douville, Rev. J. R. Dorion.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.—L. Birdsey, Mrs. A. Fellowes, William Busby, Mrs. Wilcox, W. W. Brazenor, Master Fred. Brazenor, Miss Brazenor, Eduardo Este, Miss Felicia Este, Miss Elvira Este, Miss A. Ahlin, J. G. Dominquez, C. G. Vansittart, H. D. Vansittart.

In steam-ship Anchoria, for Glasgow.—Dr. Thomas M. Lees, Alexander L. Muir, Thomas Muir, Jonathan Johnson, Mrs. Evelyn Hales, Miss Sarah Howie, Robert H. Embling, John Cameron, Rev. Pius Schmidt.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Charles Vogt, Miss H. Francke, Oscar Fisher, Mrs. Elise Feldstein, Mrs. Emma Peters.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—William Semple, Thomas B. Philip, Mrs. Williams, Grace Williams, Mrs. Williamson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:48 | Sun sets.......5:41 | Moon rises...4:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:15 | Gov. Island...5:04 | Hell Gate...6:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anchoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome; Amerique, (Fr.,) Pouzols, Havre, via Plymouth, Louis de Bebian; Brashear, Fooks, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; King Arthur, (Br.,) Crowell, Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Hatton, Watson & Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Barks Christiane, (Norw.,) Uldricksen, Stettin, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.; Probo, (Ital.,) De Martino, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Lauro, Story & Scarpati; Curaçao, (Br.,) Lockhardt, Williamstadt Ger., Joseph Foulkes' Sons; Lizzie Wright, (Br.,) Wright, London, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Kron Prinz (Ger.,) Von Prussen, Klein, Oporto, Port., Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Vail, (Br.,) Simmons, Genoa, Italy, Herman Baetjer; Centaur, Stanley, Manzanillo, Cuba, Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Era H. Lewis, Somers, Norfolk, Va., E. H. Skinner & Co.; H. S. Williams, Wilson, Galveston, Tex., Tupper & Beattie; Charles H. Hodgdon, Foster, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; American Chief, Snow, Bucksport, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Dione, Mason, Boston, Charles Twing; Sabao, Lamson, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Maggie Marston, (Br.,) St. John's, N. F., D. R. DeWolf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olbers, (Br.,) Verrill, Buenos Ayres Jan. 21, Montevideo 22d, Rio Janeiro 28th, Bahia 31st, Pernambuco Feb. 2, Para 8th, with coffee, &c., and 20 passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c. to Josiah J. White.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 5 via Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Morton, Charleston Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Bark A. Houghton (of Boston), Counce, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Hoffman—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Bark Jose D. Mora, Carlisle, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Alphonse, (of Montreal,) Thomas, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jova Terry & Co. Feb. 13, lat. 36, lon. 73, boarded the wreck of schr. George and Emily, of Portland, dismasted, waterlogged, and abandoned, with hard yellow pine; fire had kindled on deck near after cabin, and a can of oysters near the fire had burned through the deck. Everything was washed off the deck, bulwarks gone, and the seamen's clothes were washing about the decks; appeared to have been but a short time in that situation. Same day passed large quantities of yellow-pine lumber, apparently the above vessel's deck-load.

Brig Torrent, (of Portland,) Neil, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather to Feb. 15, from thence strong N. W. and S. W. gales; Feb. 17, lat. 39, lon. 73, passed a bell buoy adrift painted red on one side.

Schr. Elias Moore, Lewis, Baltimore.

Schr. Althea, Blackman, Philadelphia.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Blackington, Richmond.

Schr. M. C. Decker, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. Danie Hastings, Newton, Virginia.

Schr. Highlander, Woods, Somerset.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Hyannis.

Schr. Ann R. Laughlin, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Randall, Nantucket.

Schr. Minguas, Philips, Providence.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Chevalier, Joyce, New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria, Hains, New-London.

Schr. Newport, Miller, Providence, for Delaware.

Schr. Trade Wind, Gray, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, Fall River.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Hall, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Mary Sands, Rowe, Providence.

Schr. Belle Crowell, Megathlin, Bath, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. John Clark, Northrup, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, moderate S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Amerique, for Havre; Neckar, for Bremen; Adriatic, City of Paris, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Knickerbocker and Brashear, for New-Orleans; George W. Clyde, for Galveston; Champion, for Charleston; San Salvador, for Savannah; King Arthur, for Havana; Old Dominion, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; brig Britannia, for Barbadoes; schr. Anita, for Cuidad Bolivar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A large automatic signal buoy, painted red, has been placed for experiment about three-quarters of a mile south-east of the Sandy Hook Light-ship.

A. C. RHIND,
Captain United States Navy, Light-house Inspector Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Feb. 19, 1876.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The brig Ernest, which arr. here to-day from Sagua, lost her anchor and forty fathoms of chain, and carried away her windlass-bits and hawse-pipe, during a heavy N. W. gale, on the 17th inst., off the Brandywine.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The schr. Island Belle Capt. French, from Port Johnson, for Boston, before reported ashore at Harwichport, Mass., was got afloat this morning after discharging part of her cargo. She is considerably damaged and is kept afloat by a steam pump.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The bark Auxiliar, Capt. Peake, which sld. from Pascagoula Dec. 11, for St. Nazaine, was abandoned at sea on the 9th inst. Her crew have arr. at Falmouth.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 19.—The bark Kate Harding, Watson, from Amsterdam, is ashore on Bulkhead.

The schr. F. L. Richardson, Young, from Mantanzas, is reported aground on Lower Bulkhead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Signal Service Observer at Norfolk reports a schr. ashore at Hog's Island. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.—Sld. previous, ship Sumner, R. Meade, Dixon, New-York.

CARDENAS, Feb. 17.—Sld. schr. Ralph Carlton, Harkness, N. of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—Sld. steamer Geo. Washington, Whitehead, New-York; brigs Florence, (Br.,) Demerara; M. B. Aickelson, (Br.,) Jamaica.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Arr. 18th, barks G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, New-York; Albert, Eastman, Philadelphia; brig Lize Houghton, Rose, Newport. Arr. 19th, steamers Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola; bark Maisso, (Span.,) Font, New-Orleans; schrs. Edward Waite, Lee, Cardiff; Phebe, Medoro, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Sld. steamer Massachusetts, (Br.,) Walters, Boston.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Feb. 18.—Arr. schr. Cessols, (Br.,) Inagua.

MATANZAS, Feb. 18.—Arr. brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, New-York. Sld. brigs Endoros, McElery, Philadelphia; J. F. Merry, Bradley, N. of Hatteras; Peri, Stevens, do.; schrs. Amos Walker, Gilchrist, do.; Eva May, Anderson, do.; also sld. bark Lavinia, Davis, New-York.

Sld. 17th, brigs Adeline Richardson, Drisko, N. of Hatteras; S. V. Merrick, Lippencott, do.; schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Hooper, do.

SAGUA, Feb. 17.—Sld. schr. H. J. May, Blackman, N. of Hatteras.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 8.—Arr. 6th, brig John Sherwood, Marshall, Montevideo; 7th, brig A. J. Ross, Lathrop, Martinique; 8th, brig Nellie, Jones, (Br.,) Trinidad; Lucy W. Snow, Hall, New-York. Sld. 8th, schrs. A. M. Cloutman, Harding, Barbados; D. Talbot, Amesbury, Cardenas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sld Wilhelmine, Hermann Helmrich, Susan L. Campbell, Dora S. Prindall.

Arr. Jan. 22, Granada; Feb. 6, Tuya; 10th, San Frisco; 13th, Sarah L. Davis, Pedrito, Maria, Anibel, Florence, W. G. Shattuck; 15th, Niord; 17th, Eirigkeit, (latter at Dungeness,) Armstrong, Otus, Merom, Castor, Coronet, Admiral, Sirius; 18th, Josephine, (in the Channel,) Ibis, Ribble, (both at Liverpool,) Iris, (Capt. Pfeiffer,) Vick and Mebane, Halewood, George and John Yourdi, Guiseppe Emanuel, Busy Bee, Sirio, Suitjelms, Rosario, Mira, Obdulia, Margaretha, (latter at Plymouth,) Ophir, Ragnhild; 19th, Glory of the Seas, City of Cashmere, (both at Liverpool,) Sebastopol, Robert Dixon, Candidate, Tinto, Fornjot, Julia Fisher, (the last named off Deal,) Sir Humphrey Davy, Victor, Windsor.

SILK MANUFACTURE

AS ILLUSTRATED BY

Hamot's Hand-Spun

BLACK SILKS.

Our last two notices under the above heading showed how the silk-worm faithfully performed its unpaid-for labor and warranted its charitable motto, "Not for ourselves, but others;" also the mode followed to obtain the fibre from the cocoon, and the process of spinning it. The silk is now ready to be dyed, previous to its being placed on the looms for weaving, for it must be remembered that the raw silk, (contrary to almost all other materials,) is dyed before being woven. Here is another illustration of the wonderful qualities contained in raw silk, for owing to its possibility of being weighted or charged without losing its tenacity and strength, the art of dyeing silk has been elevated to a chemical science, and occupies the attention of celebrated chemists in France. Raw silk is capable of being weighted 500 per cent.; that is, for one pound given to the dyer he will return five pounds dyed, and such is the great strength of the fibre, that it is still capable of undergoing manufacture, notwithstanding the introduction of so large a volume of foreign substances. The best-made fabrics, however, come from Lyons, which city owes its pre-eminence in silk manufacture as much to the advanced chemical skill of its dyers as to the supple handiwork of its weavers, and its most renowned manufacturers have ever combated the demand for heavily weighted silk goods by permitting a charge of only from 15 to 50 per cent., and then of coloring matters obtained from the vegetable and animal kingdoms, which in nowise deteriorates the toughness of the raw material. Conspicuous among these fabrics, made from the best material and dyed after the most approved process, it is proper to mention Hamot's Hand-Spun Black Silks, so well known among Paris artists in dresses as well as in the leading cities of the United States. The maker of this silk has adopted the reliable method of its recognition by marking each approved piece in gold, "HAND-SPUN, ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

STOCK OF

SUPERIOR CARRIAGES.

MANUFACTURED BY

Bradley, Pray & Co.

FOR SALE AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES

NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

SPRING SILKS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a fine stock of

PARIS NOVELTIES,

IN

FANCY SILK FABRICS,
FOULARD SERGES,
CHECKED AND STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED FAILLES,

And the Largest Assortment of the BEST MAKES of

BLACK SILK

To be found in the City, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

DRESS GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will make on MONDAY, Feb. 21, their first

SPRING EXHIBITION

OF

Plain and Fancy Wool

DRESS GOODS,

VIGOGNES, GAZELINE, CASHMERE, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, CRETONNES, PRINTS, &c., &c.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms

to their Manufactory,

4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a call at their new and elegant establishment is respectfully requested.

FEB. 1, 1876.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."

Judges' Report, American Institute Fair.

NEW

WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal" of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.

NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD HAS AN "AUTOMATIC TENSION," OR ANY OTHER OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.,
658 Broadway, (COR BOND ST.)

Secure Your Valuables

AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!

BY RENTING A BOX IN THE

CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

71 AND 73 WEST 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.) FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c., for any length of time in Fire and Burglar proof Vaults.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Safes Rented at from $10 to $100 a Year, the renter only holding the key and having access to it.

Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.

JOHN P. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

"ART." 1776. 1876. "ART."

THE "PICTURE OF THE AGE."

"CENTENNIAL PICTURE

OF PROGRESS"

IN U. S. AMERICA. "COPYRIGHTED."

A "National and Historical" work, embracing the leading events of the "Century." A well-written "key" will accompany each picture. Copies, two sizes, 42x30 in. and 30x22 in., for sale by the publisher, James Miller, No. 202 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., New-York.

GOLD

For excellence of quality and original novelty of style, GOLD SOAP has no equal. For sale everywhere.

SCHULTZ & CO., Soap Boilers, Zanesville, O.

E. C. HAZARD & CO.,
192 & 194 Chambers St., Agents for N. Y.

1866. DECENNIUM 1876.

OF THE

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ECONOMY

IN

LIFE INSURANCE

THROUGH

EQUITY

IN

LIFE INSURANCE

In seasons of business depression, economy is a virtue. Unfortunately, it is oftentimes the virtue *of necessity*.

But concerning many things, economy cannot be sought by doing altogether without—it must be by changing the form. We must have food, clothing, shelter, however dull the times. But we can live if we do not have turkey or game every day; we can be warm without seal-skin; we can be as comfortably housed behind brick as behind a brown-stone front.

Life Insurance is one of those necessities of modern civilization which, as presented by the old-plan companies, does not admit of being economized; and this being so accepted and understood by the insuring public, they have found no alternative, in times like these, but to discontinue their insurance.

Right here, the American Popular Life Insurance Company takes issue with every other company under the sun. We say that life insurance can be economized by the adoption of a rational and equitable principle in doing the business. The principle in use by all other companies is, that out of a thousand persons of a given age so many will die this year, so many next year, and so on until all are dead. The amount which each one must pay, to be insured for given sum, is thus ascertained. It is the same sum for each one of the thousand persons at the same age.

Now, we say we will select from these 1,000 persons 200 who will probably live to the age of 70 or over; we will select 200 more who have an equally fair chance of living beyond 65, and 100 more with a good prospect of living beyond 60. Here are three classes, each of which we can insure at premiums much below what we could insure the whole 1,000 for. Of course, if we insure these three classes at only what it is worth to insure them, we cannot insure the other 500 except at premiums much higher than old-plan companies will charge. Very well, then; they will probably go to the old-plan companies, although most unwisely; for if they do not pay the cost of their insurance, where is their security?

But about half of the insurable public can economize in Life Insurance by insisting upon their natural right to be insured at no higher rate than it is worth to insure *them* in classes by themselves, and not to be charged a high rate, to cover the costs of carrying risks greatly inferior to themselves.

This "INALIENABLE RIGHT" to have a prime necessity of life for what it is worth, is a right which the AMERICAN POPULAR has recognized from the first—and it now announces in this CENTENNIAL YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE that it is the "INALIENABLE RIGHT" of Best Grade risks, from 25 to 55, to have

$10,000 ASSURANCE

FOR

$60 PREMIUM!

Because, by the Principles and Methods of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, they can be insured for that with satisfaction to themselves and with profit to us.

Call for documents explaining our plans, at

CENTRAL OFFICE,

NOS. 419, 421 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

502-504 BROADWAY,

WILL REMOVE

MARCH 1,

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

LARGE

And Special Offering

OF

French and English Percales, Cambrics, Toile d'Alcase, Bordered Organdies and Lawns.

All new patterns selected by one of our firm in Paris. The best assortment to be found in the City.

Also, 15 cases Black and Colored Grenadines, Hernanis, Resilles, Checks, Brocades, and all other new styles.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

VETERINARY SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

In accordance with regulations passed by the Veterinary Society of New-York, at a meeting held at the American Veterinary College, and advertised in the New-York *Herald*, the committee begs to report the names of the following gentlemen as having right to the title of Veterinary Surgeons as established by their credentials, and the recording of their names as regularly educated in the official registers of recognized veterinary schools.

L. V. PLAGEMAN,
L. McLEAN,
A. LARGE,
F. J. HOLLMAN,
E. HEARD,
B. TALBOT,
J. L. ROBERTSON,
R. W. FINDAY,
P. NOSTRAND,
C. BURDEN,
L. I. BELL,
C. C. GRUE,
J. M. HEARD,
J. QUALLET,
J. A. GOING,
A. LOCKHART,
A. F. LIANTARD,
J. B. HOPKINS,
P. PETERS,
B. NOSTRAND,
W. DOUGHERTY.

Any practitioner having the diploma of a regular veterinary college can have his name added to the above list upon application to the committee at No. 124 East 13th st.

A. LOCKHART, President.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—The best food and ice preserver. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. A. M. Lesley, 226 West 23d st., N. Y.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes the washing of a few gentlemen, or would go out by the day. Call for three days at 338 West 38th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; has excellent City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in rear.